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ANTI-DRUG CONFERENCE ISSUES POLICY DOCUMENT

PY282345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1206 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Apr (EFE) -- Multinational drug trafficking organizations, operating in drug-producing Latin American countries, the United States, and Europe, have become a serious threat to the peace and stability of the American democracies. This is one of the main conclusions of a document approved during "the 1st inter-American conference on the struggle against drug trafficking" held in Rio de Janeiro from 22 to 25 April under the auspices of the OAS. All the delegations agreed that isolated actions by any one country are inadequate when confronting the power of international drug traffickers who have even infiltrated the administrations of some states.

Bolivian Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today told EFE that the conference did not produce spectacular conclusions but clearly established that the producing countries are not the only ones to be blamed for the increase of cocaine production and its distribution in the international market. One of the main points of discussion during the conference concerned the responsibility of the consuming countries for indirectly encouraging increases in drug production. Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo -- Colombia is one of the main cocaine-producing countries -- has stated that America has a "dangerous common enemy: drug trafficking." The Inter-American program for the struggle against drug trafficking states that international cooperation is indispensable to successfully confront the multinational drug trafficking organizations. It also made clear that "those systems must operate without pressures of any kind."

This recommendation was included because some of the delegations have charged the United States with conditioning its economic assistance to the acceptance of its own program for the control and reduction of coca-leaf plantations, without respect for the tradition and the culture of those nations. Another recommendation states that the sovereignty of the nations must be respected. This applies to cooperation programs aimed at reducing demand and controlling illegal trafficking. Among the measures suggested to eradicate drug production, the document urges member countries to strengthen the operation capabilities of their customs and police bodies. It also suggests investigating the origin of the funds of notorious, but unpunished, drug traffickers.

In addition, the document endorses the establishment of strict controls on the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and marketing of solvents and other chemicals requied for drug production. Concerning crop substitution and the erradication of coca-leaf plantations, mainly in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, the document recommends that the plan be enacted when prevailing socioeconomic conditions permit. The conclusions suggest the establishment of national funds for the prevention of drug abuse. This will be achieved through public or private voluntary contributions, official governmental budgets, and funds and assets seized from the traffickers. These proposals will be reviewed during the next OAS General Assembly. The permanent commission on the struggle against drug trafficking has recommended that this matter be included in the annual agenda to assess the results of the struggle against this crime.

The establishment of penalties to prevent the "laundering" of drug trafficking revenue at private banks in the United States, Panama, and the Cayman Islands was unsuccessful despite pressure exerted by the producing countries and despite the initial interest of the United States and other nations with drug consumption problems.

SHANTYTOWN 'DRAGNET' PURSUES CRIMINALS

PY010256 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Relay from Santa Julia shantytown in Santiago by Angelica Cabello]

[Excerpts] Good evening. The dragnet that has continued throughout the afternoon here in the Santa Julia, conducted by members of the military, Carabineros, CNI [National Intelligence Center] and the Investigative Police, will presumably come to an end within the next fiew minutes. It is the same type of dragnet that was conducted yesterday in La Legua and El Pinar. An Army officer has reported that by 2000 they will be leaving this sector.

So far more than 1,000 persons have been detained during the operation and taken to the football stadium that is located in the middle of the shantytown. Most of the detainees are men between the ages of 16 and 60. Those persons that do not have police or political records were released after being stamped on the right hand with a blue rubber stamp. The stamp bore the word confidential. Those not released are divided into two groups, one for common crimes and the other for political activities.

During the course of the afternoon, journalists have run into enormous difficulties trying to report on the situation. Access to the shantytown was prohibited and those reporters who were able to enter were detained and searched before they could reach the stadium. No report has been released on the final number of persons that remain in detention. And, as we have been reporting during the course of the afternoon, the telephone and electricity systems have been cut. The same thing happened yesterday in El Pinar and La Legua.

We have been moving around the military cordon, in other words, along Los Presidentes Avenue to the east, Macul Avenue to the west, Rodrigo de Araya Avenue to the north, and Los Olmos Street to the south. At this time there seems to be a more relaxed atmosphere. The attitude of the military has changed to a certain extent, despite the fact that their faces are still painted black and their submachine guns are at the ready, they are chatting with the inhabitants at street corners. Some of them are smoking while they wait for the order to withdraw from this shantytown. We expect an official report to be released during the course of the night on the status of the people that have been detained during this dragnet that has been undertaken by the military, Carabineros and civilians.

Dinacos Reports Arrests

PY010325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] National Social Communications Agency [Dinacos] has reported that during the combined operation that was carried out by Carabineros, Army troops and Investigative Police personnel in the Santa Julia shantytown, it was found that 1,300 persons had police records and (?190) had committed crimes. These men were taken to detention centers and will later be placed at the disposal of the appropriate courts. Men between the ages of 16 and 60 were detained during the operation.

NICARAGUA DENIES PLAN TO REVIVE SAN ANDRES CLAIM

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 86 p 7-d

[Text] Nicaragua Ambassador to Colombia Francisco Quinones has said that the Colombian Government should not be too concerned by the dispute with the Sandinist government over maritime and submarine areas. He admitted that the likelihood exists that Managua may withdraw its rejection of the Esguerra-Barcenas Treaty. The head of the diplomatic mission, who is about to leave in a few days, told the Colombian Radio Group that Nicaragua "has not rekindled, nor does it want to rekindle" its claims to the San Andres archipelago. Quinones said strongly that the Colombian Government and our country's top political and economic leaders have periodically resumed negotiations on that Nicaraguan issue. [sentence as published]

On the Contadora Group's situation, he said that Nicaragua has not torpedoed the international efforts to achieve peace in the region. He labelled those who have accused the Nicaraguan Government of hampering the signing of the Contadora Document "uninformed and hardly objective." The Sandinist ambassador denied that revolutionaries are being trained in his country to export [revolutions]. Moreover he stressed that the reports by the DEA that Colombian guerrillas are being trained near Managua "are clearly biased and unfounded." The diplomat acknowledged that the only way to achieve a negotiated solution in the region is through the Contadora Group. He reiterated that his country will sign the protocol on 6 June if it receives guarantees that the United States will move away from any interventionist action.

The ambassador denied that his departure from the diplomatic mission in Bogota constitutes a Nicaraguan reprisal for the way in which the dispute between the two nations is being handled. Regarding the likelihood that Nicaragua may withdraw its claim to the San Andres Archipelago, the ambassador said:

"Nicaragua has not tried to rekindle that problem. On the contrary, we have tried to foster the right atmosphere so that the Colombian people can become fully aware and trust that the Nicaraguan Government has never tried to rekindle that matter. The Colombian people must be fully and absolutely assured that Nicaragua has never mentioned or considered adopting military stances against the Colombian Government and people."

LIBERALS ASK BETANCUR TO SUSPEND '100-DAY PLAN'

PA301824 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 86 p 7 D

[Text] The Liberal Party yesterday called for the suspension of the implementation of the "100-day plan," approved by a government meeting held at Narino Palace on Monday. According to the party, it is up to the new administration to study it and make decisions as to its advisability.

"The nation knows nothing of that which was announced can be done in such a short period of time. It also knows that the intention behind it is to tie up present and future resources of the country in a series of programs that would be implemented in the next 4-year term," a statement signed by Horacio Serpa Uribe, national coordinator of Virgilio Barco Vargas' presidential campaign, stated. The statement said that with respectable reasons there are some who said that this is an attitude to favor the conservative candidate, thus casting doubt on the government's impartiality. The "home stretch" plan costs 150 billion pesos and it will be financed with resources from the national budget, foreign credits, and part of the revenues from the coffee bonanza.

The text of the declaration is as follows:

"With a great informational display, the national government has announced to the country that in the last 90 days of this administration it will do what it did not do in the previous 45 long months. Roads, bridges, supply centers, electrification projects, public buildings, aqueducts, and all kinds of other things are offered -- as is the usual style of the Conservative Party's presidential candidate -- to the people as if they were not tired of promises which have resulted in so much frustration for those who believed that housing and education for all, lower taxes, control on scarcity, good and inexpensive public services, social works, plans for the rehabilitation of the areas affected by violence, and thousands of other beauties were all true.

"The entire nation knows that nothing of what was announced will be done in such a short period, and it also knows that the intention behind this is to tie up the country's present and future resources in a series of programs that will be implemented in the next 4-year period, a clear circumstance that must serve the current administration -- without making such commitments -- to permit the new government to study and make a decision as to their timing and advisability.

"A new president will be elected in 6 months. The Liberal Party has enough reasons to believe that its candidate will get the people's vote on 25 May and that Virgilio Barco will be the next Colombian president. For this reason, the Liberal Party members distrust the government enthusiasm for last minute investments and commitment that will undoubtedly make future presidential tasks more difficult and will be an obstacle to the implementation of the platform of the new president which, in the case of the Liberal candidate, is a commitment with the people who have heard his economic and social proposals as well as his plans for changes, which they will support at the polls so that they will be implemented duly and faithfully."

Horacio Serpa Uribe -- national coordinator of the presidential campaign.

ARMY, FARC LEADERS DISPUTE TRUCE VIOLATIONS

PA301639 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Apr 86 pp 1-A, 8-B

[Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] Colombian Army Commander General Rafael Samudio Molina reported that various FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] fronts continue to violate the truce despite having signed an agreement with the government to extend its duration. He criticized the fact that FARC is acting as middleman in the resolution of kidnapping cases. Samudio made the statements only 2 days after Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe reported truce violations by various FARC units that continue to blackmail and kidnap people.

Samudio and other top military leaders attended the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Infantry School in Usaquen, where he unveiled plaques at the Soldiers monument, and presided over an imposing military parade also attended by Cauca Governor Colonel Victor Gomez Gomez, retired. The Army commander strongly criticized the document that FARC sent to the Peace Commission, warning the government that "the enemies of peace must be set straight" so that the peace process may be a success.

FARC Writes Belisario Betancur

FARC warned President Belisario Betancur about the risk of civil war because the truce agreements are being violated, urging him to "set straight the enemies of democratic peace." The self-styled secretary general of FARC, which maintains that it continues to honor the agreements signed with the government, sent Betancur a letter indicating that the outbreak of generalized hostilities "is the goal of those who are intent on preventing national reconciliation." What follows is the text of that letter.

President Belisario Betancur, Narino Palace, Bogota

Mr President:

We address this note with Colombia's loftiest interests foremost in our minds to warn you that the enemies of peace are yielding no quarter in their attempts to destroy the cease-fire agreement that you, we, and the democratic forces have so arduously worked on. We acknowledge that the current peace process must make headway amid the persistent confrontation between those of us who are sincerely pursuing democratic peace and those who staunchly oppose it. However, the tolerant posture adopted toward those who are obsessively torpedoing peace efforts is increasing to an alarming extent the risk of a generalized conflict.

Sir: We firmly believe that you are not informed thoroughly on the current situation of war in the country and the fact that the government, Army and FARC's peasants and fighters have agreed to a cease-fire. There have been more than 21 clashes with the 4th Front since Holy Week in the area of Remedios, in northwest Antioquia Department. The Army and the 17th Front have clashed in Cordoba. In Santander in the area of Landazuri, La Belleza, and Socorrito, not only have there been clashes with the 23d Front, which was attacked inside its own camp, but the population is kept in virtual concentration camps. In Arauca there are clashes with our 19th Front. A counterinsurgency operation began in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, we were told. Yesterday there were clashes with the 7th and 1st Fronts in Mapiripan and Meta, while a counterinsurgency operation began in eastern Tolima, which, as the country is aware, is a sensitive area because actions there jeopardize the security of the FARC General Staff.

The current juncture is obviously explosive. There are many areas where hostilities are taking place, and trouble spots are becoming more numerous. There is a climate of terror in the cities, where executions are commonplace and new paramilitary groups are cropping up, killing hoodlums as well as popular leaders. Mr President: The enemies of democracy must be set straight if we want to prevent a civil war in Colombia, which is the goal of those who are intent on preventing national reconciliation. With regard to FARC, we will continue to honor the agreements. In that spirit we have sent invitations for dialogues with the presidential candidatres, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, and with you, sir, because we are sparing no efforts to achieve the consolidation of the peace process.

Truly yours,

Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, Alfonso Cano, Raul Reyes, Timoleon Jimenez.

La Uribe, 23 April 1986.

STROESSNER SAID PREPARING FOR EXILE IN TAIWAN

PY301354 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0216 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Corrientes, 29 Apr (TELAM) -- Paraguayan exiles in Corrientes this afternoon stated that Paraguay is reportedly negotiating an international agreement with Taiwan by which Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner could take refuge in that Asian nation soon. The Paraguayan exiles stated that the treaty with Taiwan will be ratified before August or September 1986, because General Stroessner has scheduled a tour through that Asian nation for November.

The Paraguayan exiles explained that the above-mentioned agreement will provide for the exemption of penal accountabilitits between the two countries, allowing Stroessner and some of his aides to live in exile in Taiwan. The sources referred to recent opposition protests, the first in Paraguay in many decades, including such violent actions as the killing of medical student Rodolfo Gonzalez by the police. The sources added that these actions have caused fear and astonishment in the government, and Stroessner knows that the possibilities of living in exile in most civilized countries are closing. The government's anxiety is apparent in the actions of several officials charged with criminal actions, who are negotiating the sale of their property and stocks. There are cases where the deals have been closed with a 30-percent loss, the sources concluded.

HOY CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION OF U.S. ENVOY

PY301416 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Suspicious Behavior," by newspaper owner Humberto Dominguez Dibb]

[Text] Serious doubts have arisen in some sectors about U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor's behavior since he arrived in Paraguay. In fact, it has been pointed out that his presence at meetings held by political and social groups linked to the opposition is quite strange and unexplainable. The fact that there have been some acts of social agitation just after Mr Taylor assumed his post is noteworthy ands suggestive.

What are Mr Taylor's intentions? What is his real motivation? What does he have to do with all these facts? Is there a direct relationship that can clarify his objective? It is hard to believe that the great northern nation can be involved in the activities that are attributed to its ambassador, activities that are inappropriate for his diplomatic status. It is not possible to believe that the State Department wants to stir up the people and promote disorder and political and social anarchy, which is a breeding ground for extremism.

The government must completely clarify what is happening and unveil any machinations, if there are any. If there are not any, it must establish the responsibilities of those who might be illegally acting against the sound principles of public order and social peace, openly seeking to impair the institutional life of a friendly country.

All these facts call for a comprehensive, conclusive investigation. The doubts assailing the representative sectors of our country, which have been affected by a behavior that they regard as obvious intervention, cannot remain unresolved. Such sectors believe that an ambassador should represent his country before the government, that he should not become a dispenser of merits or discredit, and that he should not attend meetings that challenge a government that was legally established in accordance with the Constitution, for which the people freely voted in the 1967 Constituent Assembly.

The same sectors maintain that the behavior of Ambassador Taylor is at least suspicious. In our continent, our country has long been a staunch defender of the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of the peoples. Intervention, or the predominance and the hegemony of the strong over the weak, has been overcome in international relations. Marshall Lopez [Paraguayan hero] fought and died defending the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Therefore, this is a traditional position in our foreign policy. Consequently now that we are in a difficult situation that is testing the strength of our convictions, our position of noninterference must be stronger than ever -- as a testimonial to those Paraguayans who gave their own lives in defense of that principle in 1870.

ARCHBISHOP ISSUES MESSAGE ON STRIKE, VIOLENCE

PY260223 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 25 Apr 86 p 11

[Message from Asuncion Archbishop Ismael Rolon, released on 25 April in Asuncion]

[Text] There are events, not only recent ones, which include the violent and mysterious death of a young law student at the Asuncion National University that are causing distress to the whole nation, not just the capital city. The church -- bishops, priests, and laymen -- cannot and will not remain silent in the face of a situation that is clearly detrimental to human rights, justice, truth, and wholesome patriotism. We belong to the people and we are servants of the people.

1. Empowered by the Constitution (Article 76 in its entirety), employees, nurses, and physicians at the Hospital de Clinicas decided to go on strike on 24 April, thus exercising a right guaranteed by Article 110 of the Constitution, to stage a peaceful public demonstration in support of their request, for dignified and just salaries, that have been submitted to government authorities. As they marched, the public applauded as a sign of approval.

2. The authorities deployed police forces armed with clubs and other weapons through various parts of the city to impede the demonstration with threats of violence. And in fact there was violence -- tear-gas bombs and arrests in some places.

3. According to the testimony of photographs, witnesses, and reports from the media that covered the demonstration, the demonstration had a peaceful and orderly nature. It was not a march of rabble-rousers, but an orderly, disciplined, and idealistic expression of the rights of the workers, students, and professionals.

Conclusions

1. It is not right to brand as subversive and communist any demonstration of citizens who are exercising their constitutional rights. 2. We believe that the police mission is to preserve public order, to provide personal security, to protect property, and to prevent crimes (Article 45 of the Constitution), not to intimidate the people or to repress with violence any public demonstration of protest, or in support of a just petition. Police action should be restricted to preventing disorder and crimes.

3. We censure the indiscriminate use of violence to silence just demands instead of offering a solution to the problem or giving assurance that a solution will be sought.

4. We ask the appropriate authorities for the prompt release of those who have been arrested for this or similar causes, in compliance with Article 59 of the Constitution.

5. We call on the population, and especially on the authorities, to act with calm, good sense, justice, and mutual respect.

6. Violence begets violence, thus setting off an escalation of violence that solves nothing. Dialogue and agreement must always be the chosen way for Christians.

As pastors who love their people, we beg the Lord to give us His peace, we trust our countrymen will be able to live in peace, and reaffirm our hope that the road to understanding and unity will be found.

FRG DELIVERS 'SHARP PROTEST' ON ARRESTS

LD291055 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) — The Federal Government made it very clear on Tuesday that it will "not accept" Paraguayan action toward German citizens and diplomats. A "sharp protest" was conveyed to the Paraguayan ambassador in Bonn who was summoned tc the Foreign Office on Tuesday about the maltreatment and temporary arrest of a German television team and a German diplomat from the embassy in Asuncion who was acompanying it. The Foreign Office made it clear on Tuesday that it is neither willing to accept the treatment of the journalists nor the violation of diplomatic immunity. It awaited a clear response from the Paraguayan Government.

On Monday The German ambassador in Asuncion was ordered to protest against the incident to the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry. The television journalists and the German diplomat were beaten up and taken away in handcuffs during a rally in Asuncion conducted by opponents of the regime.

SALVADORAN OFFICIALS, FMLN MEET AT GARCIA'S HOME

PY281630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1545 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Lima, 28 Apr (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia is acting as a mediator between the Salvadoran Government and the Salvadoran guerrillas to try to obtain peace. The Lima newspaper LA REPUBLICA today published an article stating that representatives of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the FMLN met on 27 April at President Alan Garcia's home for negotiations. Although the meeting lasted a long time, nothing was revealed about the discussions because they were strictly confidential.

LA REPUBLICA states that the FMLN was represented by Ruben Zamora and the Salvadoran Government by Culture Minister Julio Alberto Rey Prendes. About 12 people participated in the meeting. According to sources quoted by the newspaper, the meeting "was not friendly. The two parties are deeply divided." Labor Minister Carlos Blancas was the one who received the representatives of the two Salvadoran sides at President Garcia's home. LA REPUBLICA says that President Garcia was also at home on the occasion of the meeting, but he just greeted the participants and left the house immediately. It is probable that more meetings between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas will take place in Lima, the newspaper reported.

GARCIA MEETS NICARAGUAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

PY010219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Lima, 30 Apr (AFP) -- An official source has reported that President Alan Garcia today received at Government Palace Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco. Garcia reasserted his decision to work toward the success of the Central American peace process. Tinoco stated that he and the president discussed the possibility of a number of meetings among Latin American leaders to find a political and negotiated solution to the Central American problem within the framework of the Contadora Group. Tinoco added that things are getting more difficult in the region, mentioning the holding of three simultaneous military maneuvers around Nicaragua with the participation of U.S. forces among the factors that contribute to make the situation more difficult. Tinoco stated that the U.S. assistance to the Nicaraguan contras is a basic obstacle to peace in the region. It is very difficult to negotiate with a pistol against your head, as President Ronald Reagan wants, Tinoco concluded.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS RENEGOTIATION OF DEBT REPAYMENT

PY301405 Paris AFP in Spanish 1850 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein today announced that Peru will propose to its creditors the renegotiation of the $14-billion foreign debt with realistic payment schedules, interest rates, and grace period, which will allow Peru to reconstruct its economy within a period of 5 or more years. The official, who also heads the foreign debt committee, made this announcement after Peru made a good-faith payment of $17.7 million on 28 April to the foreign private banking sector in New York to amortize the delayed payments, which amount to approximately $450 million.

With the payment made in April, Peru has paid a total of $68.7 million on its delayed debt. On 14 April the IMF received $35 million (30 million in special drawing rights) and on 16 April the United States received $16 million ($8 million to amortize the military debt and $8 million to USAID). Reliable sources have explained that, due to Saberbein's announcement, Peru will propose during the new negotiations a 25-year period and an annual interest rate of 3 percent to its 280 creditor banks and to its suppliers. For the governments that make up the Paris Club and the creditor agencies, the formula will presumably mean a refinancing jof the debt over a 30-year period, a 7-year grace period and an annual interest rate of 2 percent. The sources also revealed that negotiations will begin in May or June 1986.

Saberbein also explained that the payments made during April are the first ones to be made since this government came to power just over 9 months ago and that they have been under the policy of servicing the foreign debt to the equivalent of 10 percent of its export revenues. He stated that the payments were made after two unilateral postponements, which placed Peru on the list of countries with a value-impaired debt, and he stressed that at this time, the idea is not to make this type of refinancing a permanent policy.

He reiterated that Peru will remain faithful to its principle of not paying more than 10 percent of the value of its exports to retire its debt, and that the short-term payments on the foreign debt are not included in this percentage. These short-term payments are included in another percentage of the total payment of the foreign debt. The deputy minister did not comment on another report indicating that if the international prices of Peru's expoerts improve there will probably be an increase in debt payments to 15 percent of the value of the exports.

Saberbein also stated that Peru has been able to renew payments to its creditors due to a significant recovery that has been achieved within the program of economic reactivation undertaken by Alan Garcia's government. He said that the economy grew by 3.6 percent during the first quarter of 1986, compared with the October-December quarter of 1985, and that in an annual projection, inflation has decreased from 280 percent at the end of July 1985 to approximately 25 percent during the last 3 months. He said that although the decrease in the international price of oil will reduce Peruvian exports this year by $250 million, $260 million extra revenue has been achieved due to increased prices of coffee and fishmeal.

HIGH COMMAND TO MEET WITH CHILEAN COUNTERPARTS

PY301525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (AFP) - The Foreign Ministry announced tonight that the Peruvian and Chilean Armed Forces High Commands will meet from 5 to 7 May as a part of efforts to achieve a regional agreement to limit arms purchases. It added that this first round of negotiations between the Peruvian and Chilean Armed Forces chiefs will be held in Lima in keeping with the agreement of the Lima and Santiago governments. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry adds that these negotiations are part of a gradual and continuous process aimed at achieving understandings with the ultimate objective of strengthening reciprocal confidence.

Observers noted that these negotiations between the Peruvian and Chilean high commands were agreed upon during the negotiations that Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle held at the end of 1985 in Africa and Lima. It was also noted that in his inaugural speech of 28 July 1985, Peruvian President Alan Garcia announced his decision to promote a regional agreement for arms limitation and that this initiative was favorably received by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S., FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

PY301444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 30 Par 86

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (AFP) — An official communique issued tonight by the Foreign Ministsry notes that the Peruvian Government has expressed its categorical protest for recent nuclear tests by the United States and France. Moreover, Peru also expressed concern over the announcement by the USSR that it would resume nuclear testing if the United States did not stop testing. The Peruvian protest concerns the nuclear tests by the United States in April in its own territory and those by France at the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

The Foreign Ministry notes that in addition to causing serious ecological damage, these nuclear tests prove that there is an escalation of the nuclear arms race. It adds that Peru has proposed the need to implement an international moratorium on nuclear tests, and that it promotes the calling of a conference to amend the 1963 Moscow Treaty so that the partial prohibition of nuclear tests by this treaty also encompasses underground tests. The communique notes that Peru continues its actions in all international forums, particularly in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, to achieve a complete ban on nuclear tests throughout the world for all time.

OFFICIALS BRIEF LUSINCHI ON INCREASED OIL EXPORTS

PA301623 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The board of directors of Petroven and the energy and mines minister briefed President Jaime Lusinchi on the state of the Venezuelan oil market. Our reporter Elsy Barrueta has more details.

[Begin recording] [Barrueta] Following the meeting, Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti spoke to reporters in the halls of the Miraflores Palace. He said that during the meeting with President Lusinchi, the latter was informed of the currnt status of the oil market. It was reported that there has been an increase in our country's oil production and exports.

[Hernandez Grisanti] We have surpassed our export goal, which is 1.41 million barrels [a day]. We are currently exporting 1.415 million barrels. Therefore, we have recovered from the slump we experienced during the first days of the year. Regarding our production, the figures are also high. We are producing 1.57 million barrels of crude, and approximately between 120,000 and 125,000 barrels of gas condensates.

[Barrueta] Before leaving, Minister Hernandez Grisanti recalled that there will be no special OPEC meeting, adding that the ministers will meet again at the next regular conference, which will take place in approximately 2 months. [end recording]

ALASEI EXAMINES ROLE OF OPPOSITION, ECONOMY

FL291802 Bridgetown CANA in English 1623 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Caracas, April 28, CANA-ALASEI -- Dogged by the refinancing of 90 per cent of its foreign debt and the abrupt fall in oil prices, the dynamic policies of Venezuela are turning tense and hesitant, according to the Latin American News Agency ALASEI. One of the characteristics of this situation was said to be the new role of the opposition, made public by way of statements, press releases, meetings, resolutions and even street demonstrations, organized by the main parties not forming the government -- the Social Christian COPEI and the Movement to Socialism (MAS).

Up to now, said ALASEI, the opposition has played a waiting game, leaving the political developments in the country to the government and its party, which won the last elections with a majority of over 56 per cent. Nevertheless, since the signing of the accords to refinance the national debt in February and the debacle in oil prices, the opposition has taken on new vigour.

A series of events has made this evident. Chief among these was the putting down of a small demonstration by Social Christian youth; the discovery of five corpses in a well in Zulia State, throwing suspicion on the police; official difficulty in explaining the scope of the contingency clause in the refinancing agreement, and the problems in the petroleum sector. Add all this to internal wrangling by the political parties for control of the party machinery, and nomination of a presidential candidate for 1988.

In all this, the leader of the party, Rafael Caldera, has taken up the cause of the opposition, making a public call to be strong without being irresponsible, accusing the government of keeping its arms folded in the crisis, and of making the mistake of accepting the presidency of OPEC at a time when the U.S. Government was boasting of having broken the back of the organization.

A similar position has been taken by Eduardo Fernandez, general secretary of COPEI, and, along with Cladera, aspirant for this party's presidential nomination. He asserts that the opposition will be firm, vigorous, and popular to be assured of regaining power. For its part, the Movement to Socialism thinks the government is bogged down by conservative thinking that has killed the election proposal to start the transition towards social democracy.

The ex-candidate of the left, Jose Vicente Rangel, has been consistent in affirming that the executive has not been able to explain to the country the extent of the crisis, the steps taken, or the refinancing. In these uncomfortable circumstances, President Jaime Lusinchi on two occasions addressed the nation, warning that the situation is serious, that there are no alternatives but to face it, that revenue has fallen, that the contingency clause will be invoked with the creditor banks, since the all-important contractual agreement remained intact. He said OPEC will once again dominate developments in the oil market, once the present unfavourable circumstances fade into the background.

The government is trying to bring about an increase in productivity, and announced that agriculture, which had remained at a stand-still, grew six per cent in 1985. In addition, there is a project involving investment of 400,500 million (U.S.) dollars in agriculture, transport, communications, urban development, industry, and tourism.

For the moment, and with the latest failure of the OPEC meeting, indications are that the recession caused by the fall in oil prices will be prolonged and that, in Venezuela, the opposition will gain in strength, making for a more intense political battle, ALASEI said... It appears that the government will try to weather the storm with revenue gained from renegotiation of agreements, fiscal adjustments, and increase in productivity.

BRIEFS

TRAINING AIRCRAFT FROM BRAZIL — Division General Raul Fernandez Hernandez, commander general of the Air Force, announced in Maracay yesterday that the 30 Tucano airplanes acquired from Brazil will arrive in the country in June. He said that the Tucano will be a training aircraft for cadet personnel. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 18 Apr 86 p 1 PA]

GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. EMBASSY BOMB

PA301822 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 28 Apr 86 p 12

[Text] An anonymous telephone call was received at UNOMASUNO at 0025. It was the same male voice with a South American accent that the day before yesterday warned about the frustrated bomb attack against the U.S. Embassy and attributed it to the "Simon Bolivar Internationalist Command." He asked that this newspaper report to the Mexican people its objectives through a document that he left near the newspaper's installations. The following is the text -- original wording has not been changed.

To the Mexican people

To the U.S. public opinion

To the international public opinion

The placement of the car bomb in the U.S. Embassy in Mexico was in response to the terrorist and genocidal aggression that the U.S. Government carried out against the sister people's Republic of Libya, by indiscriminately bombing the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi with the very clear objective of annihilating the leader of the Libyan people, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This criminal and genocidal action of U.S. terrorism caused the death of hundreds of Libyan citizens, men, women, children, and old people, including the 15-month old daughter of the leader of the Libyan people.

With this military action we have shown, on the one hand, the vulnerability of the main U.S. political target in Mexico, and on the other hand, that the revolutionaries are no longer willing to tolerate the arrogant and interventionist militaristic policy of the United States. We are not willing to tolerate a new Grenada or a new Santo Domingo with impunity.

Today, the shameless aggression against the Libyan people has had a deep impact on the peoples and revolutionaries of the world, fervent and sincere lovers of peace, progress, democracy, and social justice. The clearest demonstration of this has been the political and military actions of repudiation, self-defense, and counteroffensive against Yankee terrorism in various parts of the world.

If the U.S. rulers do not change this terrorist and genocidal policy and begin to respect the just and inalienable rights of the peoples to their full self-determination, all of the U.S. economic political, and military interests in the world will become military targets of the revolutionaries and they will be attacked -- even in the U.S. cities -- in exercise of the legitimate right to self-defense of the world's peoples who are exploited and oppressed by imperialism. We revolutionaries can never use the same terrorist and genocidal methods of Yankee imperialism. Our military objective was not directed against the Mexican policemen guarding the embassy and much less against the Mexican civilian population and workers working in the construction of the Maria Isabel Sheraton Hotel. Our military objective was exclusively directed against the Yankee interests. In addition, we clarify that the car in which the bomb was placed for our military operation was not stolen. The vehicle was bought on Sunday, 20 April, from an auto dealer.

Our "Simon Bolivar" anti-imperialist command adopted the firm decision of notifying the Mexican press about our action so that the zone could be evacuated in order to prevent innocent victims in case the car bomb exploded before the Mexican police or the Yankees were able to deactivate it.

We estimate that the explosive was deactivated 5 or 10 minutes before it would explode. The bomb contained 20 kg of plastic explosives, 6 electrical fuses, and 15 kg of steel flechettes. The expansive wave of the explosive would have caused material damage to a minimum radius of 40 meters and the flechettes were precisely aimed toward the Yankee embassy with an effective range of 150 meters. The car bomb was prepared so that at the moment of the explosion the back would break off, permitting the flechettes to directly and effectively hit our target. The Mexican public should think well about the effects of the policy of Yankee imperialism.

If the Yankees can militarily attack Libya which is located so far away in northern Africa, what will happen to Mexico, which has a 3,000 km-long border with the United States, an exorbitant debt, and a great economic dependence which Yankee imperialism takes advantage of to pressure the Mexican Government so that it will modify its traditionally progressive foreign policy. It is also publicly known that the U.S. diplomats maintain links with the most reactionary political sectors of this country, thus barefacedly intervening in Mexico's internal affairs.

The U.S. public opinion has a great responsibility to the world's peoples in the commitment to peace. No country in the world, no matter how powerful, has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of other peoples no matter how weak these might be or appear to be. All peoples have the full right to chose their own destiny and their own forms of government and society without any foreign interference.

Because of these reasons, we revolutionaries and peoples of the world must halt, by every possible means, Reagan's militaristic and interventionist policy in Central America and seek the best political solution to the conflict in the region on the basis of the peoples' just and inalienable right to self-determination.

And if all of us were capable of uniting so that our blows would be stronger and more accurate and so that the assistance of every type to the peoples who are struggling will be even more effective, how great and near would be the future!

A stop to Reagan's terrorist policy! For every terrorist action against Libya, a thousand revolutionary actions against the Yankees! Yankees out of Central America! To victory always...we will win!

"Simon Bolivar" anti-imperialist command

Mexico City, 27 April 1986

DE LA MADRID ON ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION

PA261503 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Guadalajara, Jalisco, 17 Apr -- President Miguel de la Madrid said here today that the nation's decentralization means politically more democracy; economically, a more balanced and productive development; and socially, a more united, strong and supportive people. While chairing a meeting on administrative decentralization and simplification, he added that to decentralize the nation is at this time a unifying and transforming axis of the Mexican society. It is a development strategy and a government policy. It is a government responsibility, he said, to promote this movement, but society must set the pace, point out the methods, and list priorities. Consequently, decentralization is not a unilateral central government act, but the result of promotion, commitment and agreement with the state of Jalisco.

When referring to the comprehensive development agreement which he signed with Governor Enrique Alvarez del Castillo at the end of the ceremony, he said that among other subjects, it includes a series of agreements in which the government decentralizes functions of its own offices and procedures within the state government. He reiterated that this agreement is an example of how we would like modern Mexican federalism to function: as a federalism that is the result of the maturity of our historic evolution and is soundly based on dialogue, negotiation, and agreement, and that relinquishes authoritarian models that are no longer compatible with modern Mexican society.

Decentralization, De la Madrid said, tends to strengthen the country even more, and he added that today's Mexicans do not associate centralization with strength. The strength of modern Mexican society is decentralization; strength is equilibrium, federalism and municipalism, he said. This structural change is also an example of the great vitality of Mexican society, he said, and he maintained: "Despite the economic crisis, we have not stopped working. Despite the economic crisis, we continue to revolutionize society, because history is revolutionary and Mexico's destiny is revolutionary."

REACTION TO CONSPIRACY ALLEGATION CONTINUES

Arias Calls for Evidence

PA300357 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Apr 86 pp A 1, A 12

[Excerpts] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has concurred with the views expressed by Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath regarding the "Lieutenants Declaration." Msgr McGrath said that specific names and evidence must be presented whenever serious accusations are made.

Regarding this issue, Arias Calderon added he believes the archbishop's statement is a commentary by the country's highest religious and moral authority "to warn the government that to make such serious accusations without giving names or presenting evidence violates fundamental ethical principles and, in essence, human rights, that is, man's right to his dignity."

Skepticism Toward Plot Scored

PA301743 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 4

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua: "Let Us Unmask the Traitors"]

[Text] I deliberately waited several days before commenting on the "Lieutenants Declaration," which I describe as an answer to the defeatist efforts by an archreactionary sector of Panamanians, who move within the circles of their equals in Washington and whose most visible representative is Ambassador Arthur Davis, who has not waited very long before carrying out his original plan to destabilize Panama.

I wanted to observe, listen to, and analyze the reaction of those who have been the spokesmen of that antifatherland attitide before making an in-depth analysis of the facts, arguments, and objectives of the people who have been carrying out the ignoble task of treason against the fatherland.

Nevertheless, I have been very interested in the fact that the opposition's spokesmen have only tried to ridicule the lieutenants and that they hastily described the serious statement made last Thursday before President Delvalle as a "spectacle." In a simplistic manner they have tried to undermine the importance of their crawling [arrastramiento] and shamelessly speak of an "alleged conspiracy." I believe, and I do not believe I am the only one who does, that the time has come to unmask the ultra-fascists, stating their names and surnames, their activities, their goals, and the price they demand of their old Yankee bosses for destroying Panama's liberation process.

Before beginning that task, which will take several days, today I will quote two distinguished colleagues who have put their finger on the sore spot. The great Jorge "Huilo" Ramirez, undoubtedly a nationalist patriot, tells us that "these new members of the opposition have sought in the United States the worst allies that a political group coud ever find, among them the octogenarian Senator Jesse Helms, scorned by his own countrymen because of his extreme right-wing ideas that border on Nazi-fascist doctrines and whose only contribution to the antipatriotic cause is the concentrated hatred he has in his hear for all things Panamanian."

The other newsman I will quote is Adolfo Benedetti, who, upon referring to the People's Action Party, which rejected the "pilgrimage of Panamanians to Washington and other capitals as a way out of the anguish," wrote that the "opposition party's position undoubtedly reflects the attitude of a large number of Panamanians who, despite their ill will toward the present regime, reject the policy of surrender and submission to their spiritual bosses who are in the U.S. Congress and important enclaves of the Reaganite administration, before whom they must prostrate themselves like lackeys, just as the Defense Forces lieutenants stated on Thursday at the Presidency."

Tomorrow we will begin to unmask the traitors....

Columnist 'Unmasks' Conspirators

PA302010 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 30 Apr 86 p 4

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua: "Traitors"]

[Text] Yesterday I said that the time has come to unmask the traitors who are trying to destroy the liberation process in Panama, and I began by pointing out that the conspirators have in U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis the most visible representative of the group of archreactionaries who control power in the United States.

Davis, who presumes that in Panama he can use the language he used in Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, when addressing dictator Stroessner, has retained Ruben Arosemena as a political analyst at the U.S. mission. According to the theories of Lombroso [an Italian doctor who believed criminals should be looked upon as sick and not guilty], Arosemena would be described as harmless [vestidor de santos], but he serves in the wings as a link between the conspirators. It is well known that Arosemena is a political-ideological leader of Panamanian Christian Democracy.

Apostolic Nuncio Jose Sebastian Laboa is a U.S. ally in the destabilization of the country. He has invited members of the opposition, Panamanian diplomats, and U.S. Embassy political secretaries to several meetings at this headquarters.

Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the "Opus Dei" and extreme rightwing U.S. Catholic Church representatives -- whose top leaders are in Chicago, where part of the funds and false documents that have been used by some U.S. media have been distributed -- have joined the anti-Panamanian conspiracy.

In the course of this series of articles I will report and analyze in-depth the anti-Panamanian conspiracy -- which is not new -- so that after our country's public has become aware of the serious danger that hovers over our nation's territorial integrity, we can confront the enemies of the fatherland wherever they want, to present proof of their treason.

When we become fully involved in the analysis of the destabilization plans we will see how economic and political interests are linked to one another. Why Christian Democracy International sends donations through Mr Federico Humbert's "Banco General" to the personal accounts of Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Cochez. Why the party must report to the Christian Democratic parties of the FRG, Venezuela, and Italy, where Michele Sindona was murdered only a few weeks ago.

Sindona was sentenced to life in prison and had a "dossier" of the management of funds abroad, including Panama.

I will discuss these issues in depth on Monday, 4 May....

VASQUEZ ON DEBT REFINANCING, ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA282027 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Panama City, 27 Apr (AFP) -- Planning and Economic Policy Minister Ricaurte Vasquez reported today that commerical banks granted Panama 2 more years to refinance its debt, thus making available approximately $60 million for additional credits in this country.

The official told AFP that the financial availabilities [disponibilidades] that should have expired on 31 March were formally extended until 31 December 1986. This, he noted, will give international organizations time to conclude their negotiations to permit the disbursement of parallel loans from commercial banks.

In addition, he referred to the Panamanian economic situation, which has shown a faster growth rate in the last quarter of 1985 than in the past 4 years, thus showing an increase in bank deposits. For the first time, he said, the per capita income of Panamanians -- $2,100 per year -- has increased at the same pace as the population growth.

Moreover, he predicted that with the normalization of public spending, the stabilization of financial markets with lower interest rates, and the drop in oil prices, "great" possibilities for reactivation in the private sector and the country's economic recovery are appearing.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Three new ambassadors presented their credentials to President Eric Arturo Delvalle on 16 April. They are: Lamine de Sougoule of the Republic of Guinea, Ridzwan Bin Haji Dzafir of the Republic of Singapore, and Mrs Margaret Bryan of the UK. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Apr 87 PA]

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ CALLS FOR CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

PA300301 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] During his last news conference as a member of President Monge's cabinet, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that the country's Constitution is in need of very important changes. The Constitution of 1949 was obsolete from the outset, since the one drafted in 1871 served as its model; the Constitution needs certain changes, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said. Gutierrez said he advocates the formation of a constituent assembly, but that, faced with the impossibility of convening one, it is necessary to make those changes through legislative amendments. Describing the Costa Rican system as too reluctant to accept plebiscites or referendums, Foreign Minister Gutierrez, who is a professor of constitutional law, said it is obvious that the Costa Rican Constitution needs to be revised

The Constitution of 1949, which was based not on the draft presented by the members of the constituent assembly, but on the Constitution of 1871, has errors that must now be corrected. It accepts plebiscites only for changing the Constitutions of the provinces; therefore it is not possible to resort to that system to support several important projects, although Foreign Minister Gutierrez believes that such a system is needed in Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON REY PRENDES-FDR TALKS IN LIMA

PA010025 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that a meeting in Lima of Culture and Communications Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes and FDR representatives was an initiative of the Christian Democratic Party. He also said that the guerrilla representatives deceived Peruvian President Alan Garcia.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] This government has always held and will continue to hold an open policy and a spirit of tolerance and harmony in the search for peace. We will be willing to hold a dialogue when the sectors up in arms join the country's democratic life. We do not, however, want tactical dialogues. We do not want any deceptions or lies which can disappoint the people. I feel it is very important to say that a meeting has been held in Peru. Those of the FDR or, rather, of the Social Christian Revolutionary Movement, MRSC, said they wanted to speak to us. Apparently they wanted to join the country's democratic process. This was a magnificent opportunity for them to open the door, join national life, and abandon violence.

[Unidentified reporter] Was this meeting convened through the party, as a guerrilla communique has said, or was it a government initiative?

[Duarte] No, it was convened through the party. However, since this is a very important decision for the country, it was up to the president of the Republic. The party has delegated such decisions to me. Therefore, this decision was mine, although the representatives acted on behalf of the party and not on behalf of the government. The party's political committee entrusted this to me because it had to be consistent with the government's overall program.

[Reporter] Are there any plans to convene more meetings like this?

[Duarte] Before I answer your question, let us analyze the results of this type of meeting. The Salvadoran people -- and I hope you journalists publish this complete -- will see for themselves that the guerrillas have reaffirmed their strategic objectives and have not been sincere. I repeat, I am willing to hold a sincere dialogue, not just a tactical dialogue. [end recording]

MEXICO'S EXCELSIOR INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT DUARTE

PA291729 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Apr 86 pp 1A, 10A

[All quotation marks as published]

[Part 1 of a report on an interview with President Jose Napoleon Duarte by reporter Regino Diaz Redondo in San Salvador on 22 April]

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Apr -- This is a country at war; I am walking on the razor's edge. The right and the left are against me because they do not want democracy. I am facing death squads and kidnappers, and I am fighting against an oligarchy and hitting it in the core of its power and absolute supremacy, President Jose Napoleon Duarte has stated passionately.

During the impassioned interview granted to EXCELSIOR at the presidential residence in San Salvador, Duarte states that he is "not a puppet" and that he does not "dictate, but convinces" in order to go from the dictatorial regime to the people's government, which is his "historic project."

A man accustomed to dealing with people, he arrives in his office in a hurry, walking firmly, somewhat late, but in high spirits and in a good mood.

This president seems to know where he is heading and what he wants. He seems to know his friends and his enemies. He talks and discusses with them, and confronts them in order to bring them around to his ideology.

"There is a permanent risk of a coup d'etat here. That is part of the struggle. The extremists are trying to push me, to throw me out, to destroy me, and to destabilize me," Duarte said, vigorously waving his left hand close to his head.

President Duarte is frank. "To attain my goal, I do not accept interference, not even from the United States. I need economic assistance; I cannot deny that and I need military aid, but I do not want a rightist dictatorship, or a military dictatorship, or communism. I am isolating those who struggle against me, and the militarymen agree with me on the development of this democratic process. They know it, understand it, and fight for it."

Yet President Duarte is willing to fight corruption and mismanagement among some Army members who have participated in the kidnapping and killing of prominent industrialists and have sponsored death squads. To this end, President Duarte has promoted new laws and initiated procedures for the trial of some militarymen.

He arrives in his office wearing a light blue suit but no tie. He tries to apologize... "Just a moment"...and walks toward the end of the room. He comes back and repeats... "Well no, I do not have one; I do not have a tie, I am sorry.

I am an engineer, and moreover, a field engineer, who was accustomed to being among the people, when I started my political career back in the sixties I decided to open my office to the humble people, and they arrived here in shirt-sleeves and straw hats. They felt uncomfortable when I received them wearing a tie. Shirt-sleeves were somewhat more natural. I have lived that way. Generally, I try not to wear a tie..."

[Diaz] But do you wear a tie when ambassadors visit you?

[Duarte] Well, then yes.

During the interview the power goes off repeatedly (there has been an act of sabotage against power installations).

[Diaz] Mr President, if your country receives aid from the United Ststes to fight the guerrillas, why can't Nicaragua obtain aid from other world powers?

[Duarte] I have nothing to do with that. That is to say, I need aid. If Mexico offers me that aid to solve my economic problems, I gladly accept it. If the United States offers me that aid, I also accept it, so long as that aid does not involve an intrusion in the historic project that I am developing, and that is where the basis of the problem is: I do not allow anyone -- and this includes the United States -- to come and try to destroy my historic project, which is to achieve democracy. I am struggling for democracy in this country, and I am walking forward without halting. Perhaps, some do not even understand my project, they do not comprehend it, but the evaluations show me -- I make constant evaluations -- that I am advancing and seeking the political contexts to do the things I have planned. But I cannot establish the political contexts on my own. I have to feed my people (he hits the table with his hand), to satisfy the people's needs. At this moment I obviously need aid, I cannot deny it. I need economic and military assistance to make the Armed Forces more professional.

"...Thus, I cannot get involved in the quarrel between them (the United States and Nicaragua), right? What would happen to me then? I believe this is a matter of being pragmatic. You were talking to me about pragmatism, and it is a pragmatic decision not to get involved in that quarrel because if Nicaragua is going to continue supporting the [Salvadoran] guerrillas and Cuba also, and I have no support, what will happen to my country? What will happen to my people who say: We do not want communism; we want democracy. We do not want either a rightist dictatorship or a military dictatorship. What will happen to these people if they are unable to defend that democracy?... Well they would fall into communism, or militarism or the ultraright or ultraleft extremes, however, we have come between the two extremes, and we are trying to isolate them to open a new political context that cannot be attained without assistance. That is my plan."

[Diaz] Who supports the right wing?

[Duarte] The right wing is supported... Have you ever read the Salvadoran newspapers? I invite you to read all the country's papers, from September on, for example, and look for a single issue that does not attack us, just one. See if you can find it.

For example, you have adopted economic measures, because they were needed in your country, haven't you? In Mexico there must be those who favor them and those who are against them, and they probably write about those measures respectively. Here, I have had to adopt economic measures that everybody opposes.

[Diaz] How did you make out?

[Duarte] Notice that there have been no dead people on the streets or any repression. Why? Because the people are aware of what we are doing. It could not have been done otherwise.

[Diaz] Is there censorship in the country?

[Duarte] No, there has been no censorship in this country since I assumed the presidency, including the earlier period when the Junta was in power. Amidst a most violent revolution, you cannot find a single case of censorship of any newspaper. That tells you how difficult it is to carry out a democratic process. If you look at the situation positively, we have to evaluate the progress made in the quality of the process. The other day, the Red Cross director, the one who is leaving, came to visit me. He brought me the annual report. I took it and asked him: Is this all? "Well yes, this is all," he told me. It was approximately 25 pages long. I said to him: Quite different from those of 1980 and 1981, aren't they? "Yes"...because those were this big (the president makes a gesture with his arms extended) and this is a small one. Look here, he told me, this is a fact: "This is the country that most respects international laws on human rights.

"...He surprised me and I told him that I could not repeat that because no one would believe me, but that I was satisfied because in this country, 25 years ago, the oligarchy totally controlled the economy. Today it is not so, and they are unhappy about that.

[Diaz] How will you deal with the problem of bringing the militarymen who have subsidized death squads or participated in kidnappings to trial?

[Duarte] You are seeing it already. At this moment we are investigating. We are investigating five kidnappings and we just handed over the first results of our findings to the judge. It is a fact. I am not telling you how am I going to deal with that problem, but how I am dealing with it now.

[Diaz] Do you think you will be able to continue?

[Duarte] Perhaps the question you are trying to ask is what the position of the militarymen is in this regard?

[Diaz] That is correct.

[Duarte] The militarymen totally agree with me. The level of the military's conceptualization of the democratic process is amazing. They know it, they understand it and they fight for it. When they do not understand something, they ask me. I go from garrison to garrison and explain it to them. It is completely contrary to what many say about me not being in command and being a puppet, and a lot of other things. No, that is not true. The problem is that I do not dictate, I try to convince. The thing I am dealing with -- forgive me for repeating it -- is a historic project.

In everything I do -- if for example, I am dealing with the private sector -- instead of making resolutions, I go and try to convince them. Sometimes they do not even take notice of me; they violently attack me. I am going to ask you a question: When changes in the currency were made in Mexico, did the government warn the people 4 months in advance?

[Diaz] They did not even warn us 4 minutes in advance.

[Duarte] Not even 4 minutes, right? They did it early in the morning, oh, and they closed the banks, that is the regular procedure. I summoned the private sector here in September and I told them: This is the country's problem and I am going to devaluate our currency. Tell me, what nation in the world does things this way? I am trying to convince the people because I do not believe in a democracy with old mental frameworks and old values; I believe in a new man for a new democracy. However, to make that new man, I have to convince him first. I convince workers, businessmen, and militarymen, and so I advance. Therefore, each time I make a decision, I make it because I have attained a political context that allows me to accomplish my plan. For example: dialogue. You could not speak of dialogue here before. When I assumed the presidency to speak of dialogue was a mortal sin, in the same way that to speak of negotiations is a mortal sin today. People got the shivers from the words dialogue and negotiations. They could not understand them.

[Diaz] When will the dialogue [with the Salvadoran rebels] be resumed?

[Duarte] Whenever those gentlemen wish, I hope. I can always ready to talk.

[Diaz] To talk inside the country?

[Duarte] I have proposed the way to hold it inside the country. But the important thing now is to tell you that my policy is to define my position within available circumstances. I found the circumstances and my first political project was the dialogue....why?....Because if you asked the people going to the polls why they were voting, their reply was that they were doing it for peace. This is why I started the dialogue and why I am involved in an honest and sincere search for peace. The dialogue in La Palma was great. It was an expression of both sides that they wanted to achieve peace. However, the same did not occur in Aguayalo, because those gentlemen went to it with a warmongering attitude. I told them, gentlemen: I want to talk of peace not war and gave them three basic points on which to hold the dialogue. I told them I cannot go against the Constitution because the minute I do that I'll stop being the president. If I tell you that the elections are not valid and that we will form a coalition government, including those up in arms, and we will both sit behind a desk to run the country as the president of the Republic, I would no longer be a valid interlocutor. The third thing I cannot do is to negotiate with weapons on the table. Those who have more machine guns would be in command. And what would happen to the people when they begin to issue orders and make decisions with weapons on the table?

History gives us a lesson because it is the result of violence and death, blood and arms. I am not a man who believes in that. For this reason, they will not force me to sit and discuss on that basis. In conclusion, I propose another thing to them: Look, there is the pope's definition of what is a sincere dialogue and a tactical dialogue. I want the former. Let's sit down and talk, if you want to, let's look for points of agreement because the dialogue should not frustrate the people. When we hold the third dialogue in El Salvador, we have to go to the streets and say: People, this is the achievement of the dialogue because if we accomplish it we will strengthen democracy.

[Diaz] Could it be internal?

[Duarte] In the first place, it must not be a show or any propaganda gimmick. It must be the result of external preparation. Before the room gets full of newsmen there must be commission work carried out and when we have decided on something then we can tell the people that the dialogue was a good instrument. Because if we sit down and argue: I tell them and they tell me, I blame them and they blame me, then what would the people think? I cannot kill an instrument as important as the dialogue in the search for peace. I have to protect it.

[Diaz] Are there any commission tasks being carried out, Mr President?

[Duarte] We have the clergy as intermediary. The archbishop is constantly in communication with them and with us searching for elements that can serve us as points of reference. In general terms, I can tell you that I have vowed to reach a goal and I am not stepping back an inch. This goal is democracy and I am fighting for this democracy. I don't want to change my course. I obviously have the left wing and right wing against me because they don't want democracy; they don't like it. However, the Armed Forces have fully defined their positions in this regard because if it had not been this way, I would have been ousted a long time ago. But the people have been understanding and making progress. I think that you can analyze the military situation, the respect for human rights. You can go anywhere. You can talk with the Red Cross people, and the church. Check with anyone.

Some will tell you that things aren't too good. But if you analyze the overall dimension and idea of the struggle for human rights you will see that there has been a radical change between what the country was like in the 1980's and what it is now. Obviously, the left wing does not like this because of a simple reason; because they left for the mountains in view of the injustice and lack of liberties for the people. These are the problems that I am trying to resolve. I attack the causes and not the effects. A man with a rifle in his hand does not solve the misery of the people. He does not solve the problem of injustice and liberty. He can solve the problem of power but that is another thing. I am telling the truth and, of course, the left wing and the right wing do not like that because they know that I am affecting the heart of their power and absolute hegemony. Therefore, then, I am working in that direction. I am doing everything possible. But I am not God either -- right? — to solve all the problems. There are many problems and I don't have the time some times to face all of them but I am doing whatever is possible. We keep moving on.

[Diaz] Why do you not suggest to the two superpowers to stop meddling in the affairs of the countries of the area at the upcoming meeting of Central American presidents?

[Duarte] But I have spent 7 years telling Nicaragua the same thing.

[Diaz] And to the United States?

[Duarte] Yes. You have never heard that I have said that I am in favor of or against the anti-Sandinists. I can clearly state that I cannot agree with any guerrilla movement in the world because I would automatically be allowing another nation to say that it agrees with the Salvadoran guerrillas. I am facing a guerrilla movement. These are the dangers existing in our world. For this reason, the Contadora resolution spells out the way to coexist with others. This is why I believe in democracy, because it is only in a formal democracy that you vote. Democracy is a projection of life itself. It is a process. It is a permanent perfectibility. Democracy must also be within a plural environment. It cannot be isolated in the midst of dictatorships. It would smother. This democracy must seek a climate to develop.

Therefore, these are the phenomena that cannot be ignored. This is my position: first, I cannot establish a policy regarding the guerrillas of other places, and second, I cannot ignore that Nicaragua is constantly interfering in the Salvadoran problem and is the sanctuary of the Salvadoran guerrillas. This is a reality that no one can ignore because there are clear remarks by Ortega, Borge, and Sergio Ramirez, all of them, regarding their full support for the Salvadoran guerrillas. However, nothing has been said about that. Then, see how there is a danger. What should I do so that Nicaragua won't interfere in our affairs? How do I propose political formulas that it respects, just as I respect theirs? What should I do so they won't send weapons and stop being their sanctuary? However, since they won't pay any attention, I need to have protection so these gentlemen won't continue this.

[Diaz] He made a comparison between the problems of El Salvador and Nicaragua:

[Duarte] We worry here every day about where the ship, canoe, barge, or plane comes from, in which cars will the rifles be brought. The center of operations and radio communications that the guerrillas have in Managua should be investigated. In sum, this is a constant concern that we have regarding Nicaragua. We cannot have peace. This is why I proposed that we look for internal peace, and if Nicaragua has an armed conflict inside its border and I have another, and if the two, somehow, are prompting unrest in the area, then we must talk, man to man. Let's make an effort, I suggested to Ortega. He told me no, because my guerrillas are good and his guerrillas are bad. I am not describing the guerrillas, I said to him, I said that you have an armed conflict and I have another and that there is internal destabilization. Let's sit and talk, you and I, to see if we reach an agreement. What would you do, I'd say, if I started to cause trouble for you there? Imagine what would happen if there was reciprocity to the same degree. The danger is that if the Nicaraguans don't understand that their survival lies precisely on the guarantee that Contradora and Central America are offering them, then I don't know what can be done. But we must understand the ideological concept, and that is another thing.

[Diaz] Is Mexico playing a naive role in Contadora?

[Duarte] No. I think that we must define the role of the Contadora nations as a diplomatic effort because they offered their good offices, and this is a normal action by any nation in the world.

[Diaz] But the specific problem is that the Nicaraguans don't want to sign the Contadora document, isn't it true?

[Duarte]. It is not only something that is being said, it is a reality. Every time we meet and are about to sign, Nicaragua requests the floor and states that it won't sign. It is not an opinion, but the truth.

[Diaz] How has Mexico proceeded in these discussions?

[Duarte] I think that there were even some moments of strong arguments between Mexico and Nicaragua in which your country was exerting pressure on Nicaragua to sign, and Colombia did likewise. What happens is that there are many things that are not said, but, internally, in these meetings, there have been violent clashes between one and the other.

Once the conclusion was reached that the problems were going to be resolved multilaterally, but Nicaragua began to place conditions so as not to sign. No progress has been made. For example, the last pretext it used was to tell Colombia that San Andres Island belongs to Nicaragua. Why promote a crisis inside Contadora?

[Diaz] If those people are intelligent, as we know they are, why don't the people of Managua know about these arguments?

[Duarte] I think that they follow a universal ideology, because if this was not so, what did the Russians and the Cubans have to do at the last Panama meeting?

[Diaz] Aren't they too anxious or too desperate?

[Duarte] I told Ortega that but the media wouldn't publish it. There we were, in Guatemala, standing 50 cm away from the newsmen and I told him: Look, you are sick. You have a phobia of the Marines and you are justifying everything on the fact that you believe that the Marines are going to invade you. Even repression in your country is justified because of this. You attack the church, censor the media, take people prisoner, and persecute unionists and all of this is justified because of this invasion.

[Diaz] Isn't it true that they will be invaded?

[Duarte] It is not that it is not justifiable. [as published] You know that they will not be invaded. There is no one in the world who, after analyzing U.S. policy, will reach the conclusion that such a thing is possible. But the Nicaraguans have had barricades in their streets for the past 5 years and Ortega keeps giving a date for the invasion and keeps the people afraid.

[Diaz] But on this issue of invasions and attacks, there are the examples of Grenada and Libya, Mr President.

[Duarte] In Grenada, the attack was carried out without anyone knowing it, right? If it was discussed afterward, and if it was good or bad that is another thing. But in this case, you have all the people hanging by a thread waiting to see what will happen in this situation. U.S. political parties are arguing about it, there is a confrontation. In other words the U.S. democratic dialogue on foreign problems is working perfectly well.

[Diaz] But how can Reagan aid to the contras benefit peace?

[Duarte] We are not becoming involved in that mess. That is their problem and a problem of their policy, whether good or bad, that is theirs. What I become involved in is what affects me. Let them look for a solution that solves my problems with Nicaragua and I will be happy, but this solution has not been found. I have enough with my problems which are gigantic and I have the clear decision to lead my country to democracy, so I can't go around meddling in other people's problems. For this reason, I have refused to analyze the contra problem from a universal point of view which is what you are asking. I have enough with what is happening in my country and the situation in my fatherland. (To be continued)

GUATEMALAN POLICE HOLD 2 FROM 'GANG OF KIDNAPPERS'

PA290236 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Important government sources have told this radio station that during the weekend Guatemalan police captured two people mentioned by Isidro Lopez Cibrian and Orlando Llovera Valet, who reportedly belong to the gang of kidnappers.

According to reports received by this station, military man Joaquin Zacapa and farmer [Antonio] Cornejo were detained by the Guatemalan police over the weekend. It has also been reported that on 28 and 29 March -- during Holy Week -- the two men left the country through Las Chinamas. They had permission to enter Guatemala, but not to leave El Salvador. It was also said that a Salvadoran migration official gave them a special pass that allowed them to enter Guatemalan territory. According to the source, no information about those involved in the gang of kidnappers had been released at the time. The two men, however, felt they were pursued by the authorities seeking the kidnappers.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SENDS LETTER TO MUTUAL AID GROUP SIT-IN

PA300440 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Soon after the Mutual Aid Group [GAM] began its sit-in in front of the National Palace, President Vinicio Cerezo sent it a letter in which he refers to the appointment of a commission to investigate the physical and legal status of persons who have disappeared in Guatemala.

President Cerezo proposed a commission comprised by organizations not linked to the government and by persons well-known in Guatemala for their active role in politics. President Cerezo has suggested the appointment of Jorge Toriello Garrido, Guatemalan Red Cross president, and well-known political figure Danilo Barrillas, to form the investigating commission. Cerezo also told GAM that the necessary steps have been taken to appoint the commission with the cooperation of nongovernmental organizations in the country.

Isabel de Castanon, GAM leader, told our reporter that the letter sent by President Cerezo has many vague points and that the only specific proposal is the appointment of Toriello Garrido as member of the commission -- although this has not been confirmed -- and also of Danilo Barillas, secretary general of the Democratic Civic Front.

Isabel de Castanon added that President Cerezo's letter does not satisfy her because it is not definite about anything, especially since it refers to nongovernmental organizations without mentioning any specific group.

The GAM will complete its 24-hour sit-in, and although it has not rejected Cerezo's letter, it has not accepted it either. At the next meeting of the board of directors they will carefully analyze the contents of the letter to reach a decision as soon as possible to make a counterproposal.

On 13 February, the GAM proposed that President Arevalo appoint labor leaders, university students, and representatives of other sectors of our society, but nothing has been heard about this proposal.

Meanwhile, the GAM will remain in front of the National Palace until noon tomorrow.

Unsitragua Supports Demands

PA300420 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Trade Union of Guatemalan Workers, Unsitragua, expressed its solidarity with the Mutual Aid Group, which began a sit-in demonstration at 1200 noon today in front of the National Palace, and which it will end at 1200 on 30 April. Unsitragua said that the Mutual Aid Group demands are humanitarian; it wants the return of the persons who have disappeared alive, and respect for human rights in Guatemala. Unsitragua urges labor and students organizations and the people in general to give moral and material support to the Mutual Aid Group during its sit-in demonstration.

TRADE UNION REJECTS GOVERNMENT'S WAGE POLICY

PA300310 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Juan Francisco Alfaro, secretary general of the Confederation for Trade Union Unity, CUS, explained to our reporter why CUS does not accept the government's wage policy. Alfaro said that it was humilitating to the Guatemalan workers' dignity to accept the wage increase offered by the Government. Firm in his defense of the workers' interests, Alfaro said that the government's proposal was an insult to the workers' dignity. He added that CUS was not boycotting Labor Day celebrations, as Labor Minister Catalina Soberanis accused them of doing. Alfaro explained that CUS decided to carry out other activities on that day, different from those other labor organizations will carry out on 1 May. CUS has not asked the workers not to participate in the Labor Day celebration, we are only telling our members that CUS is not going to participate in the Labor Day parade, Alfaro said.

HONDURAS

UNHCR DISCUSSES REFUGEE FIGURES, REPATRIATION

PA301328 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Apr 86 p 14

[Excerpts] According to estimates of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], the 48,000 refugees, victims of the Central American drama, account for more than 1 percent of the Honduran population. "It would be as if 2.5 million refugees entered the United States or as if 700,000 refugees entered Mexico," Waldo Luis Villalpando, the UNHCR representative, said.

"We would have to fence the border or mine it in order to prevent them from entering," Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the National Commission for Refugees (Conare), said.

According to Dr Villalpando, "The Honduran Government has shown goodwill and seriousness despite the social impact implied in the entry of thousands of refugees.

According to the most recent UNHCR census, by 31 March there were 536 Guatemalans, 20,778 Salvadorans, and 19,039 Nicaraguans in Honduras. The Nicaraguans include 13,200 Indians. In the past 2 weeks, 7,500 more Indians entered into the country, Villalpando said. Together, they total 47,903.

According to Villalpando, the UNHCR supplies 98 percent of the funds given refugees for basic survival elements. Security is the concern of the government. He said that "the UNHCR does not oppose and has never opposed the Honduran Government adopting security measures in the refugee camps. The only thing is that the UNHCR asks that they be implemented after they have consulted with UNHCR officials and without any abuses against the refugees."

Villalpando refused to comment on the 29 August incident in which a large contingent of soldiers of the 10th Battalion, with headquarters in Marcana, La Paz Department, took over the Colomoncagua camp by surprise. Three people were killed, including a 2-year-old girl; 50 people were wounded; 10 were captured.

According to Villalpando's report to TIEMPO, the voluntary repatriation programs have failed. So far in 1986, only 331 Salvadorans and 83 Nicaraguans have returned to their countries, and the outlook for this is not too encouraging.

Honduras has established contacts to repatriate Guatemalans and Salvadorans, but there is a negative inclination of the part of Honduran officials to allow the repatriation of Nicaraguans. Villalpando noted that "there has always been talk of voluntary repatriation and the UNHCR has always been willing to permit this voluntary repatriation." He said that all the countries of the world respect the decision of the refugees. "The UNHCR helps to give this protection and in Honduras we are not going against the government. On the contrary, we are helping it with this task.

"Honduras is paying a high social price for the refugee problem, but it is not the only country in the world that has them," he stressed. "It is true," he emphasized, "that the social impact for Honduras is much bigger." "The refugees amount to more than 40,000 people, they are more than 1 percent of the population, and the Honduran population amounts to approximately 4 million. Honduras has protected the refugees with dignity," he concluded.

GOVERNMENT PARDONS ALVAREZ MARTINEZ, TORRES ARIAS

PA302329 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] [General Gustavo] Alvarez Martinez and [Colonel Leonidas] Torres Arias are no longer considered traitors because they have been pardoned by the amnesty decree recently issued by the National Congress. The announcement was issued by Attorney General Ruben Zepeda.

Alvarez Martinez, accused of embezzling 60 million lempiras from the Honduran Armed Forces' budget, will not be tried by the military corps, it was stated by Attorney General Ruben Zepeda Gutierrez. Alvarez Martinez has been pardoned of the alleged perpetration of this embezzlement, given that the accusation was described as treason to the homeland. This is considered a political crime and political crimes were pardoned by the National Congress' recently issued amnesty decree. General Alvarez Martinez, according to the attorney general, may enter the country and respond to charges in a civilian court only. He has no charges pending the military courts.

[Begin Zepeda recording] Well, in this case former Gen Alvarez Martinez has been dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces. Consequently, the military courts cannot handle any charges against him. I was referring to civilian matters; I think he must face some charges which are linked with Valentin Flores and Co. In fact, any charges which anyone may want to press against him must be done so through the civilian courts, because he is a simple civilian citizen and is not subject to military laws.

Col Torres Arias does face the charges on his participation in the Ferrari couple crime. If he ever comes to Honduras he will have to appear before a court so that the case can be investigated. I do not know if he has any other cases pending concerning civilian matters. [end recording]

Col Torres Arias' arrival will apparently take place after General Alvaraz Martinez is in the country. Torres was chief of military intelligence when the much-publicized drug trafficking scandal and the Ferrari couple's murder took place. In Col Torres Arias' case, the former G-2 chief will have to answer charges against him at the first criminal court. However, he has been pardoned concerning military charges against him. Torres Arias was in Mexico when he issued charges against Gen Alvarez Martinez and the top military echelon; this provoked his expulsion and a request was issued for his extradition. How is it that he and Alvarez Martinez can enter the country?

[Begin Zepeda recording] The National Congress has granted them amnesty; therefore, the judge in charge of the case must immediately close it. When they arrive here the corresponding letter of absolution will be issued for them. All this does not affect, however, other charges against them. [end recording]

The attorney general asserted that Alvarez Martinez' and Torres Arias' crimes can be summarized as political crimes.

[Begin Zepeda recording] Since the decree makes no provision for these crimes, we have a legal rule which says that if a decree makes no provision it is enforced without distinction. Consequently, since the amnesty decree was issued in a general way, meaning it includes everyone, this would include all types of political crimes. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS HONDURAN BORDER INCIDENTS

PA010415 Managua International Service in Spanish 0339 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A new and strong protest note has been sent by the Nicaraguan Government to Honduras in view of new actions of provocation carried out by the soldiers of the neighboring country. We now give you the text of the official Nicaraguan note:

The Information and Press Directorate of the Foreign Ministry hereby reports that the Nicaraguan Government, through the Foreign Ministry, has sent the following protest note to Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras:

I am addressing Your Excellency to refer to the serious and repeated incidents that are as follows:

At 1900 on 27 April Honduran Army troops on Honduran territory harassed the observation points of the EPS in Mirupuchi and El Guasapo, which are 17 km and 14 km from Jalapa, respectively. During this attack, they used 50- and 60-mm machine guns as well as M-79 rocket launchers.

Likewise, on 29 April, an undetermined number of mercenaries on Honduran territory harassed the EPS border posts in Buena Vista and Kum, which are 28 km and 30 km east of Waspan, respectively.

Once again the Nicaraguan Government is denouncing these incidents and wishes to voice to the Honduran authorities our serious concern over this series of attacks against our national territory that has been taking place in recent days. We have been promptly reporting to Your Excellency about these attacks.

I must emphasize in a special manner the fact that these attacks are taking place at a very critical time for the region. As Your Excellency knows, the U.S. Government has been increasing its aggressive and warmongering campaign against the Nicaraguan Government. Evidence of this is the fact that the U.S. Government has requested funds from the U.S. Congress for the mercenary forces as well as the threats against my country that were recently made by the U.S. President himself before the Heritage Foundation.

The Nicaraguan Government does not doubt that actions such as the ones we have mentioned as provocation maneuvers are promoted by the U.S. Government with the purpose of creating incidents that will deteriorate Nicaragua's relations with the neighboring countries in such a manner that they will allow it to support the campaigns against my country.

These efforts by the U.S. Administration are part of the confrontation that government maintains with the Latin American stand of seeking peaceful solutions to the crisis. Likewise, such actions are promoted by the U.S. Government with the purpose of hindering the efforts of dialogue and understanding that are being carried out and will culminate during the Central American presidents meeting in Esquipulas.

Once again, the Nicaraguan Government makes an urgent appeal to the Honduran Government authorities with the firm purpose of imposing strict control measures over its territory, thus preventing the parties interested in deteriorating our relations and affecting the peace efforts of the Contadora Group from using such incidents to justify new and greater aggressions against the people and government of Nicaragua.

I avail myself of this opportunity to present to Your Excellency the token of my highest esteem and consideration.

[Signed] Acting Foreign Minister Javier Chamorro Mora

D'ESCOTO SAYS U.S. WORLD TERRORISM LEADER

PA301414 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Upon arriving in the Republic of Ireland, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto described the United States as the world leader of state terrorism. In statements to Radio Ireland, he accused the U.S. Administration of being not only the world leader of state terrorism, but also of being the instigators and promoters of the philosophy that serves as the theoretical base for such actions.

Finally, Minister D'Escoto urged the U.S. Catholic Church to help prevent that country from drowning in the blood of innocent Nicaraguans.

OPPOSITION GROUPS: CONTADORA TO BENEFIT SANDINISTS

PA300254 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 86 p 5D

[Excerpt] The most important leaders of Nicaragua's noncommunist parties agree that it is likely the Contadora accord will benefit the Sandinists and harm those who struggle legally in Nicaragua to restore democracy in the country.

A delegation formed by the top leaders of the democratic parties opposing the Sandinist regime visited Colombia and met with Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and President Belisario Betancur to voice their stance regarding the possible signing of the Contadora document on 6 June.

Mario Rappaccioli, national president of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, PCN, asserted: "From sheer exhaustion, the Contadora foreign ministers will sign a border security accord that will benefit the Sandinists and sidestep Nicaragua's domestic problem. A great majority of the people struggle to restore democracy in the country."

Unanimously, the top leaders of the Nicaraguan political forces that oppose the Sandinists' consolidation of a communist regime in the country feel that Contadora might well result in rendering a great service to the Sandinists and practically sentencing the democrats, who wage a domestic legal struggle, to extinction.

These are the names of those who arrived in Colombia from Managua: Enrique Sotelo, PCN coordinator; national PCN President Rappaccioli; Social Christian Party [PSC] President Erick Ramirez; Independent Liberal Party President Virgilio Godoy Rey; and Ignacio Miranda Chamorro, member of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party's national directorate.

Outlining the basic idea that brought them to Bogota as part of a tour through all the Contadora and support countries, Ramirez stated: "A solution to the Nicaraguan problem cannot exclude the Nicaraguan democratic political parties that wage a civic and peaceful struggle to restore democracy in the country."

Chamorro said: "The solution of the conflict in Central America is not to sign a document including matters related to border security and arms control, that is to say, simple general military matters. A true solution would be to promote democracy in Nicaragua."

Godoy pointed out: "Contadora has disregarded national interests. The Central American problem has two sides, one national and another international. The international side cannot be solved without first solving the national side because the factors that feed the international crisis among the various countries are generated from within."

Sotelo stressed: "In alarm, we have seen that an overall military solution is being sought disregarding Nicaragua's democratization, that is the one factor that can bring peace in the end. It is necessary that our problems be included in the Contadora resolution."

Rappaccioli also said: "If the Contadora document is signed just as it is, particularly regarding Nicaragua, something similar to what happened with Cuba can occur. After the United States and the Soviet Union reached an agreement about the missiles, Fidel Castro was free to consolidate the Communist regime in the country, as demonstrated by the island's current reality."

Ramirez again pointed out: "Yet it is very important to make it clear that we are not attacking Contadora or trying to impose anything on it. We are rather trying to make it aware that, through sheer exhaustion of so many years of debates, it is possible to reach an agreement that will not benefit Nicaragua's domestic democratic possibilities in the least, but will do the Sandinists much good."

U.S. AID TO CONTRAS CRITICIZED AT UNAG CONGRESS

PA300339 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] Victor Tirado, commander of the revolution, said yesterday at the closing ceremony of the first congress of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG, that the congress had been a success in strengthening the peasants' organization. President Daniel Ortega and Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, were present at the ceremony.

Tirado congratulated UNAG on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and referred to the way "it has strengthen the struggle against imperialism and the battle to increase production, which has contributed to the improvement of the workers-peasants alliance and to the promotion of the agrarian reform."

Tirado added that the agrarian reform will continue until it meets the needs of those that do not have any land or have too little to be of any practical use. Tirado urged the large landowners to either sell, give up, or exchange part of their land, to help in a Christian manner, to close the unjust economic gap which exists in rural areas.

Meanwhile, UNAG President Daniel Nunez referred to the resolution approved at the UNAG congress, which was named after Olof Palme, in homage to "an honest man who had the courage to come to Nicaragua in defiance of Reagan's policy."

He also talked about the strategic value of the workers-peasants alliance the need to increase production by working hard 8 hours, and the need to promote agrarian reform, which together with the supply of goods, are the most urgent needs in rural areas.

Foreign delegations invited to the event issued a resolution criticizing U.S. aid to the counterrevolutionary bands and supported Niaragua's decision to sign the Contadora peace plan if the United States completely stops its aggression.

CIA ACCUSED OF USING UNHCR TO DECEIVE MISKITOS

PA281601 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Subcommander Salvador Perez, delegate of the Interior Ministry in Northern Zelaya, yesterday charged that the CIA wants to use the actions of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to continue deceiving the Miskito people. Perez, who met with Jaime Ruiz Santiago, the UNHCR representative in Nicaragua, and a dozen foreign newsmen, said that the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] warmongering groups that are in collusion with the FDN and the CIA are responsible for the kidnapping of Miskitos who live on the banks of the Coco River. He explained that the kidnappers deceive Indians, telling them that the UNHCR will build houses for them and give them clothes and food as if they were refugees. He said that there is no amnesty for kidnapped Miskitos because they can return to their territories any time they want.

However, he noted, there are many pressures and even threats of murder against those Indians who want to return to their communities. He said that the regional government has the necessary conditions to receive the Miskitos who were kidnapped to Honduras and want to return to their communities.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON U.S., LIBYA

PA302153 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] Regarding President Reagan's accusations against Libya and Nicaragua, Mohammad Payrovi, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Nicaragua, has said that if the United States accuses us of being terrorists because we defend our sovereignty, self-determination, and our minimum rights to life, then we are terrorists."

"Those accusations are not only aimed at Libya and Nicaragua, but also at Cuba, Iran, and all the countries defending their right to self-determination and sovereignty," the Iranian diplomat stressed while commenting on recent world incidents.

The Iranian ambassador added: "Those accusations are just an alternative the U.S. Government is employing to continue its aggressive campaign against our sovereign peoples." He then asked: Is not terrorism supporting the contras with $100 million so that they can attack Nicaragua, and supporting and giving political asylum to the Iranian counterrevolutionaries who have killed the main leaders of our revolution? Are not the U.S. attack against Grenada and an attack on sleeping people during the early morning hours with sophisticated planes, as happened in Libya, acts of terrorism? Is not that terrorism? Anyone with a logical and free mind can identify who the real terrorist is."

"What happens is that we do not have access to the imperialist media sources in order to show who the world's terrorist is. However, we are sure that one day, the hearts will be able to hear the message of the free nations of the world."

Payrovi stressed that the recent U.S. attack against Libya should be considered a warning by the revolutionary countries being accused by the U.S. Govenment only because they want to be free and sovereign. We see the Nicaragua revolution as a young revolution, in a country that has lived under repression and under a dictatorship for many years, the same as ours, and therefore we consider them twin revolutions," [quotation marks as published] Ambassador Payrovi said at the beginning of the interview.

"Nicaragua has resisted the U.S. Government's repression, and we have witnessed the attacks against the Nicaraguan people, who are defending their sovereignty by paying a very high price, even the blood of their best children."

The Iranian ambassador reiterated the solidarity of his government and people with our revolution, which began even before the revolution's victory on 19 July 1979. He recalled that on one occasion, while still in exile, the poet Ernesto Cardenal, who is currently the Nicaraguan minister of culture, met with the leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

During the meeting, Cardenal explained the reason for our struggle. As of that moment, the Sandinist people's revolution was recognized, and immediately following the triumph of the revolution, an Iranian Embassy was opened in Central America with its headquarters located in Managua. This was the first Iranian Embassy in Central America.

The Iranian diplomat admitted that "diplomatic and political relations have been strengthened; however, this has not been the case in the economic area. The economic relations between the two have not reached the desired level."

To date, Iran has granted Nicaragua $60 million in loans and in the future, "we hope that the negotiations will enable a stronger exchange betwen the two nations," the ambassador said. In the area of exchange, Iran buys sugar, meat, and coffee from Nicaragua and in the future, this exchange is expected to increase.

The diplomat said that these purchases are made within the framework of a country at war, a cruel and probably the worst war since the end of World War II. However, there is a willingness to support the underdeveloped countries that need to sell their products and to open new markets in face of the aggressive policy practiced by the U.S. Government.

Total Solidarity With Libya

The Iranian ambassador to Nicaragua expressed his full support for the government and people of Libya. "We have considered making a common cause with the suffering of the Libyan people and we are willing to defend and support Libya's defense in face of the U.S. aggression," the ambassador added. "Reagan and his administration must be punished for their criminal actions and we have strongly condemned the aggression, and offered to help the people and government of Libya in any way they wish."

Regarding the U.S. interventionist intentions against the underdeveloped countries, the ambassador recalled that just recently, U.S. Vice President George Bush told the reactionary governments along the Persian Gulf that should a provocation occur in that area, the United States would not wait for those governments to ask for help, but rather, would intervene immediately. The Iranian ambassador also mentioned the fact that the United States not only helps the counterrevolutionaries in Honduras with weapons, but also with Yankee advisers.

TANA ISSUES INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY COMMUNIQUE

PA010127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Communique released by Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, on the occasion of the commemoration of International Labor Day, 1 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] The existence of the Sandinist poeople's revolution in Nicaragua is the most important and historical homage that this heroic people can offer to the martyrs of Chicago who offered their lives against exploitation and for a world free of social injustice 100 years ago. With the revolutionary victory of 19 July 1979 and in the framework of political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment, this nation not only broke the chains of the infamous Somozist dictatorship, but began to build and transform all the obsolete structures imposed by U.S. imperialism during the past century. It is no mere coincidence, then, that the current Reagan administration has unleashed a cruel war against Nicaragua to try to destroy the revolutionary process by using the most miserable military, economic, and other aggressions, which have caused more than 13,000 victims, including dead, wounded, missing, and kidnapped; and material losses of more than $1.5 billion, during the past 5 years.

It is no mere coincidence either, but an example of the U.S. warmongering and interventionist policy, that as soon as Nicaragua announced its willingness to sign the peace accord on 6 June if the United States ceases its aggression against Nicaragua, the United States initiated new military exercises: "Ocean Venture 86" in the Caribbean and "Cabanas 86" on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border; launches an attack with Piranha-type speedboats against Nicaraguan territory in the Gulf of Fonseca, and trains special military groups in their Panama bases. Also, the CIA plots a self-inflicted attack against Lewis Tambs, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, in order to blame Nicaragua. These facts demonstrate the U.S.' scorn for the Contadora peace document and the Support Group.

For this reason, on congratulating all revolutionary workers of Nicaragua and our America on the 100th anniversary of workers' day, the TANA president invites them to heed the patriotic appeal made by the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, the Association of Agricultural Workers, the Health Workers Federation, the National Union of Workers, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, and the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, to be prepared to confront and defeat all the CIA-directed psychological war drives to make Nicaragua appear abroad not as a nation attacked, but as the aggressor nation and the enemy of peace in Central America.

[Signed] Guillermo Toriello, international president; Javier Chamorro, president of the executive committee; Freddy Alban, executive secretary.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF CONFISCATING PRIVATE LANDS

PA010336 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Managua, 30 Apr (AFP) -- The Agricultural and Livestock Producers Union of Nicaragua (Upanic), accused the Sandinist government today of "unleashing a wave of indiscriminate confiscations" of properties belonging to the private sector. Upanic President Ramiro Gurdian said during a news conference that during the last 15 days the Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform [Midinra] has confiscated at least "21,000 hectares."

The organization -- linked with the opposition Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] -- also issued a communique accusing the FSLN of "sturbbornly trying" to impose a "Marxist-Leninist system," pointing out that "various methods" have been used to achieve this, including the expropriation of the private sector."

Gurdian said the government "is the largest landowner," and recalled that a recent modification to the agrarian reform law "opens the doors" for "confiscating any property." The current agrarian reform established that all the "idle" or "insufficiently exploited" lands can be taken over.

The milk producers who are affiliated with Upanic said a "legal state" should be urgently installed in Nicaragua, "guaranteeing legal rights so all the producers may work." Upanic has accused the FSLN of "destroying and continuing to destroy all our national riches for the sake of their ideological and noneconomic interests, and based on a system which is alien to the Nicaraguan people's nature."

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES DEBT PAYMENT OF $500 MILLION

PA300426 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0146 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Havana, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Cuba announced today that it has postponed for 90 days its 1986 payment of its $3.5 billion foreign debt. PRENSA LATINA reported that Cuba is waiting for a "mutually acceptable renegotiation formula" with its Western creditors. The report did not mention the amounts to be paid, however, PRENSA LATINA pointed out that the Cuban Government has asked its creditors for $500 million in fresh loans to be able to comply with its obligations for this year.

The news agency added that the representatives of the group of creditors, who visited Havana recently, have been advised of this decision, which will be implemented on 5 May. The news agency added that Cuba chose this solution because of the "violent depreciation of the dollar; the fast and significant decline in the price of oil, which will affect Cuba's revenue received from the re-export of fuel by more than 50 percent of the calculated amount; and because Hurricane Kate caused material damage of 500 million pesos. [quotation marks as received]

PRENSA LATINA added that the above-mentioned determined a "drastic reduction" of Cuba's revenue in free convertible currency calculated at $500 million. Therefore, the Cuban Government "has requested an equal amount in fresh loans to cover its payments due for 1986." The news agency also mentioned the drop in the price of sugar on the interntional market and the limited access to the markets in the creditor countries due to protectionist measures, as other causes that determined the net loss in foreign exchange.

During the meeting with the representatives of the creditors, the Cuban Government also proposed a postponement of the short-term deposits that are due in September 1986 and that it be granted a loan -- amount not specified -- to achieve a balance in the balance of payments with a 12-year amortization including a 6-year period of grace. In a letter to Jean de Rosen, president of the group of creditor countries, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, described the problems that prevent his country from meeting its commitments and reiterated that Cuba is willing to put forth its best efforts to meet its obligations.

PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA301823 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Luis Alva Castro, Peruvian prime minister and minister of economy and finance, arrived in Havana on Tuesday to participate in activities to mark 1 May in response to a Cuban Government invitation. Alva Castro, who is also the Peruvian second vice president, was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Jose Lopez Moreno, minister-president of Cuba's Central Planning Board.

RISQUET MEETS WITH FRG GREEN PARTY DELEGATION

FL301758 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Poliburo member Jorge Risquet Valdez has met with a Green Party delegation from the FRG invited to Cuba by the National Assembly of the People's Government.

The delegation included Ludger Volmer, deputy and member of the presidency of the party, and (Gabriele Godwell), party faction assistant in the Federal Parliament. During the friendly conversation, they discussed the need for establishing a new international economic order as well as the aggressive U.S. policy towards Central America and Libya. The two representatives also discussed environmental protection, ecology, and the measures adopted by Cuba in these areas.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYMPOSIUM ENDS

FL302052 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1817 GMT 30 Apr 86

[By Ileana Gonzalez and Juan Emilio (Friguls)]

[Text] During the final session of the international symposium being held to mark the 25th anniversary of Radio Havana Cuba, its participants have agreed on a final statement summing up the main topics discussed. The document read at Havana's Palace of Conventions calls for continuing to make efforts to preserve the cultural identity and to defend the sovereignty through the dissemination of the new international information and communication order concept. The statement defends — within a multilateral framework — the UN system and especially the UNESCO. It also encourages the development of an emerging mass communications media as a way to convey to the grassroots a better understanding of the principles of the new international information order.

The statement recommends sponsoring projects through network exchanges, coordination, and cooperation in all fields of communications. The symposium expresses congratulations to and solidarity with Radio Havana Cuba because of its pioneering effort in establhing a new international information and communication order. The meeting of 60 communications media representatives, professors, and journalists recalled that a new decade of important initiatives in the cultural independence process is being marked this year. Among such initiatives are the information sysmposium held in Tunisia in 1976, hosted by the Nonaligned Movement.

AMBASSADOR BLAMES U.S. FOR UN FINANCIAL CRISIS

FL301436 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cuba has affirmed that the origin of the current UN financial crisis is fundamentally political and because of this its definite solution should also be political. Upon speaking on this topic at the UN General Assembly meeting, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas stressed that the present situation is the result of the constant attacks on multilateralism that the U.S. Government has been promoting for years.

BARBADOS

TRINIDAD'S CHAMBERS ENDS 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

FL300303 Bridgetown CANA in English 0250 GMT 30 Apr 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 29, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers tonight ended a two-day official visit to Barbados, denying press suggestions that previous postponements of the trip were due to strains in relations between the two Caribbean countries. "As far as I know, relations between Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados have been eminently satisfactory throughout the years", he told a joint news conference with Prime Minister Bernard St John before leaving for home. "On each occasion that my visit has been postponed, there has been very, very cogent reasons for it which has been explained to the satisfaction of the Barbadian prime minister." Following two rounds of discussions, Chambers and St John agreed on the establishment of a joint committee to recommend ways to boost declining bilateral trade, the main contentious issue between the two states. Chambers said 30 days following the appointment of the committee would be a satisfactory timetable for the submission of recommendations. A joint communique said the two leaders agreed on the need for a bilateral fishing accord, and a double taxation treaty. Joint teams have been mandated to come up with proposals.

Today and yesterday, we have been able to discuss a number of important matters which affect the whole of Caricom and some matters which...are of particular concern of us.. (such) as trade, civil aviation, fisheries, investment, petroleum and joint ventures between the two countries, St John said. On the question of a joint venture between the state airlines of both countries, Chambers said they had asked the negotiators to attempt to finalise their considerations by the end of May. The purpose of the proposed joint air service between BWIA, the Trinidad state carrier, and Caribbean Airways, would be to exploit our potential European routes. Chambers said in their discussions on petroleum, he has raised with St John the possibility of the entry on to the Barbados market of the state-owned national petroleum marketing company of Trinidad and Tobago. Noting that in 1979 Barbados shifted its purchase of reformate and some fuel oil from Venezuela to Trinidad, St John said: That (new Port-of-Spain initiative) is a logical consequence...in the light of the glut in petroleum in the world at the present moment and in light in particular of what has happened to refining capacity in the Caribbean. It is most logical that we should explore the possibility of further intergration into this area. Venezuela is the principal supplier of fuel to Barbados. Noting that exchanges of this type among Caribbean leaders can only do the integration movement good, Chambers invited St John to pay an official visit to Port-of-Spain.

Text of Joint Communique

FL301520 Bridgetown CANA in English 1410 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Text" of communique issued by Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago at the conclusion of a 2-day official visit to Barbados by Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers]

[Text] The prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, the Honourable George Chambers, M.P., and the prime minister of Barbados, the Honourable Bernard St John, Q.C., M.P., held discussions in Bridgetown, Barbados, on April 28 and 29, 1986, on the occasion of the official visit to Barbados by the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

The prime ministers were accompanied during their talks by a number of ministers, government officials and advisers.

Prime Ministers Chambers and St John expressed satisfaction that the visit was taking place at this time, since it afforded them the opportunity to engage in a useful exchange of ideas on a number of important bilateral matters, as well as on regional and international issues prior to the forthcoming Caricom heads of government conference in July.

The prime ministers recalled the signing on April 30, 1979, of a memorandum of understanding on matters of cooperation between the governments of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago and reiterated their commitment to that agreement as a firm basis for meaningful cooperation between their two countries. In this spirit, Prime Ministers Chambers and St John discussed in depth a number of issues which play an important role in their bilateral relationship and, in particular, trade, civil aviation, fisheries, investment, petroleum, and joint ventures between the two countries. They reviewed developments within Caricom, and exchanged views on the strengthening of regional cooperation.

With regard to bilateral trade between Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, the prime ministers discussed the continuing effects of the international recession upon the region, and the severe contraction of intra-regional trade as a consequence of that recession and of the economic difficulties being experienced by Caricom states.

Prime Minister St John pointed out the severe deterioration in trade between the two countries over the last three years, and outlined the serious difficulties being faced by Barbadian manufacturers in gaining access to the Trinidad and Tobago market.

Prime Minister Chambers reviewed the current economic situation in Trinidad and Tobago in the context of the drastic deterioration in oil prices. He referred to the measures adopted to control that situation, and to their effects on the volume of imports from all sources. He indicated that difficulties were also being experienced by Trinidad and Tobago manufacturers in the Barbados market.

After an extensive analysis of the problems faced by both countries in the conduct of their bilateral trade relations, the prime ministers agreed on the need for the most urgent resolution of these problems, and instructed the creation, with immediate effect, of a joint team of officials on Trinidad and Tobago-Barbados trade relations.

The group was mandated to seek urgent solutions to the remaining procedural difficulties regarding export of goods between the two countries, and to recommend on areas in which the improvement of trade between the two countries can be achieved. It was also directed to analyse the extent to which extra-regional imports impede intra-regional trade.

The prime ministers noted with satisfaction the continued level of cooperation between their two governments in civil aviation matters. The signing, during the visit, by the foreign ministers of the two countries of an agreement designating BWIA as the Barbados carrier on certain routes into the United States of America, was testimony to the positive and mutually beneficial effects of this cooperation.

The prime ministers reiterated their commitments to a harmonized regional approach to air transportation, in keeping with the decisions in this respect agreed upon by the Caricom heads of government.

They expressed satisfaction at the ongoing negotiations between BWIA and Caribbean Airways, and BWIA and Liat, aimed at ensuring cooperation on civil aviation matters to the common benefit of the region. They instructed their officials to present a report on their consultations by the end of May.

On the matter of fisheries, Prime Ministers Chambers and St John agreed on the necessity of concluding an accord that would formally regulate the operation by Barbadian fishermen in the waters of Trinidad and Tobago, and Trinidad and Tobago fishermen in Barbados waters and agreed to appoint a joint team of officials to begin negotiations for this purpose. The team would also be mandated to explore the possibilities of joint ventures and technical cooperation in fisheries between the two countries.

The prime ministers reviewed the performance of the two major joint ventures between their two governments, namely the Arawak cement plant which they formally opened during the visit, and Caricargo, and highlighted their achievements as positive and heartening examples of successful bilateral cooperation.

They discussed investment in financial services, particularly in the field of insurance, and agreed upon the need to conclude a double taxation treaty. The prime ministers instructed that negotiating teams from the two countries prepare a draft agreement on the subject.

Prime Ministers Chambers and St John discussed the area of petroleum and exchanged ideas on continued cooperation between the countries in this field.

In reviewing developments within the Caribbean community, Prime Ministers Chambers and St John agreed on the urgent need to convene a meeting of Caricom ministers of finance, prior to the heads of government meeting, to discuss the Caribbean multilateral clearing facility. In this regard, they committed themselves to exploring new avenues, in collaboration with the CDB [Caribbean Development Bank] and other agencies, for the revival of a payments mechanism for intra-regional trade.

The prime ministers concluded their frank and cordial discussions by expressing satisfaction at the outcome, and committing themselves to giving priority attention to the follow-up on all matters discussed. The prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago expressed his thanks to the government and people of Barbados for the generous hospitality extended to him and his delegation and for the excellent arrangements made for his visit.

HAITI

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR STRIKE, COUNCIL RESIGNATION

FL281210 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Haitian Government is blaming agitators for the clash between police and demonstrators on Saturday in which as many as eight people died. The incident, in which police opened fire on about 12,000 demonstrators in Port-au-Prince, was the worst confrontation between crowds and security forces since President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled Haiti February 7.

The minister of Interior and National Defense says six people were killed -- three by bullets and three by accidential electrocution -- but doctors at the state hospital said two more victims died of bullet wounds Saturday night and Sunday morning, pushing the total to eight.

Opponents of the new government have denounced the government for allowing the incident to happen. Some are urging the three-member national council of government to resign. Others are calling for a general strike today to protest the incident.

The Interior Ministry defends the shooting, calling it the normal reaction by security forces who were defending Fort Domingo against a crowd that was being pushed by agitators. The demonstrators were commemorating the deaths of dozens of people killed in an April 26, 1963, massacre of opponents of Jean-Claude's father, Francois Duvalier. The two Duvalier regimes tortured and imprisoned opponents at Forth Domingo.

JAMAICA

WPJ RAPS USSR FOR SLOW NUCLEAR ACCIDENT REPORTING

FL302344 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 30, CANA -- The pro-Moscow Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), in a shift from the norm, today mildly rebuked the Soviet Union for its tardiness in providing information about the accident at its Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine.

In a telegram to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, WPJ General Secretary Trevor Munroe expressed sympathy over the accident, the consequent loss of life and injuries as well as the emission of radioactive material into the atmosphere to contaminate surrounding areas and neighbouring countries. But Munroe added: The Workers Party and all Jamaicans are disappointed at the apparent slowness of Soviet publicity about the tragedy and look forward to full reports as well as implementation of adequate measures to avoid similar accidents in the future.

The Soviets have been criticised by Western nations for not giving a full account of the accident and for not warning neighbors it had taken place.

The accident apparently occured last weekend, but was only acknowledged by Moscow after Scandinavian countries reported increased radioactivity in their atmosphere this week.

The Soviet Union has said that two persons died in the accident but Western scientists and officials have claimed the figure could be much higher.

Political watchers consider the WPJ rebuke, especially going directly to Gorbachev, as significant. In the past, the Marxist-Leninist party, which generally has between one and five per cent support here, has followed closely the Moscow line.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has also sent a message of sympathy to Gorbachev, but did not mention to Soviet reticence in giving information about the accident. We hope that any longer-term effects of the accident can be minimised, Seaga said.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNIST CANDIDATES ARRESTED WHILE CAMPAIGNING

FL301312 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] In San Juan de la Maguana yesterday, police arrested the commissioner (sindico) candidate from the Dominican Communist Party [PCD], Victor Ramirez (Branda), and PCD town councilman candidate Francisco (Alcantara). Ramirez and (Alcantara) were detained by police agents while they were campaigning for the 16 May elections.

Immediately afterward, the PCD, led by Narciso Isa Conde, demanded the release of the leaders of that political organization saying they had not committed any crime. The number of communist militants' arrests total some 6,000 since Reinaldo (Paraida) and Andres Francisco began campaigning as PCD candidates. The Central Committee of the PCD, upon criticizing the arrests, said this is a violation of the electoral laws which authorize campaigning for elective posts. The Central Committee called on the police chief, Major General Juan Jose Rodriguez Ortiz, to release the four communists imprisoned in San Juan de la Maguana.

URUGUAY

LABOR MINISTER MEETS WITH ARGENTINE COUNTERPART

PY270322 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2251 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Piriapolis (Uruguay), 26 Apr (EFE) -- Labor Minister Hugo Fernandez Faingold and Argentine Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo today began meetings to review common issues on labor matters between Uruguay and Argentina. Barrioneuvo arrived at this beach resort east of Montevideo, accompanied by some of his closest aides.

Minister Fernandez Faingold told the press that the purpose of the meetings is "to unify criteria on some basic issues which are common to both ministries from the technical viewpoint." Among the points that will be reviewed are employment policies, wage policies, and issues related to the functioning of other divisions, such as the labor inspection divisions. Fernandez Faingold explained that "these will be 2 days of work," adding that "the Uruguayan Labor Ministry has proposed the establishment of a cooperation program with Argentina to exchange experiences and, basically, to train personnel on both sides of the River Plate."

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NICARAGUA'S TINOCO ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON CONTADORA

PY011727 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1554 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco stated here today that his country "has not yet decided to sign the document proposed by the Contadora Group." He made it clear, however, that "we are always open to holding negotiations within the continent." Tinoco made these remarks at noon today on his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport from Peru. He is visiting Argentina as part of a Latin American tour.

ENERGY SECRETARY ON SUPPLY OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT

PY301613 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Interview with Energy Secretary Jorge Lapena by reporter Eduardo Draillet on an agreement signed on 29 April between Hidronor State Enterprise and an Argentine-Soviet consortium, for the supply of equipment for the Piedra del Aguila Dam; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Lapena] The contract provides that an Argentine-Soviet consortium will supply turbines, transformers, and generators for the Piedra del Aguila Dam which, as you know, is one of the most important projects we have under construction now.

[Draillet] Is this the fourth agreement of this kind that the Soviet Union is signing with us?

[Lapena] That is correct. The Soviet Union has already supplied us with important hydroelectric equipment. For instance, the turbines for Salto Grande Dam were made in the Soviet Union. Soviet equipment is also being used in the Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant, which is still under construction -- that is, two 310 megawatt turbines -- and the Costanera 7 power plant, which is also using Soviet equipment.

[Draillet] Are there other immediate projects in the energy sector?

[Lapena] Well, we have important projects under construction now. I would say that our four [as heard] major projects are Yacyreta, the Atucha Nuclear plant, and the Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant. We hope to conclude Bahia Blanca and Atucha by 1990, Yacyreta by 1992.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA -- Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- The Government of Yugoslavia has agreed to the designation of Jorge Alberto Taiana as Argentine ambassador to that country. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0313 GMT 16 Apr 86 PY]

NEW SUBMARINE FORCE CHIEF -- Mar del Plata, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa this morning presided over the swearing-in ceremony of the new commander of the Submarine Force, Navy Captain Antonio Jose Mozzarelli. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1158 GMT 10 Apr 86 PY]

SUSPICIOUS CAMPS FOUND DURING 'UNITED FORCES-86'

PY011622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0225 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Apr (EFE) -- The U.S. and Bolivian military forces conducting maneuvers in the Chapare region, Cochabamba Department, have discovered two camps that probably belong to armed drug-trafficking groups.

Bolivian Defense Minister Fernando Valle today said that "the two camps might belong to subversives or simply be cocaine processing laboratories. Just in case, the two armies are conducting combing operations in regions that we obviously cannot yet specify."

The joint military maneuvers, entitled "United Forces-86," are in their 2d day. They are being conducted to "train the Bolivian troops in antisubversive operations," and, according to members of the opposition, "to destroy the coca plantations with powerful herbicides." The maneuvers began yesterday with parachute jumps by 360 paratroopers of both armies.

The peasants of the region are watching the maneuvers closely. They fear that the Americans may use the maneuvers as an opportunity to spray their coca plantations with powerful insecticides.

The defense minister has denied "any intention of destroying the Chapare coca plantations or spraying them with chemicals that would render the peasants' land unproductive."

BOMB FOUND AT AIRPORT HOUSING USAF GALAXY

PY010152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Apr (AFP) -- The police reported here today that a bomb was discovered and deactivated in the ladies' bathroom of the Viru-Viru International Airport in Santa Cruz, in the eastern region of Bolivia.

A huge U.S. Air Force Galaxy airplane which transported military materiel (helicopters, arms, food, and other war materiel) for the joint U.S.-Bolivian maneuvers that are taking place in the region, is at the Viru-Viru airport. The Galaxy plane arrived on 24 April and will be at the airport until 6 May, when the military maneuvers conclude.

The bomb was discovered last night when airport activities decreased. Authorities proceeded immediately to enforce security measures and to carry out the proper investigations.

BEDREGAL SAYS TIES WITH CHILE NOT PRIORITY

PY300255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal stated here today that the re-establishment of diplomatic ties with Chile is not a priority of current Bolivian international policy.

Bedregal stated that the sea outlet issue is not within the scope of Bolivia's present international policy, nor does it consider the resumption of ties a priority issue. However, this could change in due time.

Bedregal explained that the Bolivian Government has outlined a policy concerning trade with Chile, seeking to overcome the century-old conflict through open and quiet talks.

Bedregal recalled the mutual importance of a number of activities between the two countries such as the railroad service, free entry, customs, and other activities which deserve special attention.

In conclusion, Bedregal said that the Bolivian consul general in Santiago, Jorge Silas Salinas, will make attempts to achieve high-level meetings seeking to meet the national goals on the trade and road network areas.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT SUPPORTS SEA CLAIM

PY302255 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that the preparatory meeting for the eighth summit of the heads of state of the nonaligned countries has expressed its categorical support for Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover a sovereign, direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

It added that the declaration was approved on 19 April in New Delhi. The Foreign Ministry reported that the member countries are convinced that a solution to Bolivia's sea problem is an issue that concerns the international community. The declaration calls on all nations to declare their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people by implementing the peaceful means established in the U.N. Charter and the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

Present at the meeting that was held from 16 to 19 April was Bolivian Ambassador at Large Jorge Gumucio, who reported that the summit of the heads of state will be held from 26 August to 6 September 1986 in Harare, Zimbawe.

BEDREGAL DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMY, FOREIGN DEBT

PY261651 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 25 Apr (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Bedregal Gutierrez today announced that Bolivia will attend a meeting to renegotiate its foreign debt with international private banks. He also warned that world economy may collapse if industrialized nations refuse to change their policy with regard to the foreign debt of developing countries. He said: We are worried about the world economy becuase if the industrialized countries remain inflexible it may collapse.

He explained that his remarks were based exclusively on the fact that developing countries cannot pay their debts. He added that after the meeting with the private banks, Bolivia may hold talks about its foreign debt with the Paris Club in June. He indicated that only flexible mechanisms will allow countries like Bolivia to handle their foreign debts.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry reported that Bolivia has disbursed $31 million to amortize its public foreign debt with multilateral agencies. Bolivia's overall foreign debt is estimated at $4.5 billion dollars.

BEDREGAL ON GOALS OF DELEGATION TO PRC

PY301447 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez said this morning that the Boli Bolivian Government will try to negotiate PRC cooperation and to obtain basic equipment for the Bolivian Armed Forces, which they will use to protect territorial sovereignty.

The minister announced the basic aims of the Bolivian delegation which will leave tomorrow for the PRC to negotiate antimony and tungsten sales. Bedregal Gutierrez is very optimistic about the favorable result of the contacts with the PRC. He said that representatives of the Bolivian private mining industry will also travel with the delegation.

[Begin recording] We have prepared all the necessary instruments and hope to reach very important cooperation agreements. The documents have already been drawn up in agreement with the Foreign Ministries of the two countries. Mainly, we are going to discuss the case of tungsten, and we hope to get PRC understanding on this issue, and specifically the tin problem, to see if they can help us. You all know, however, that the tin problem lies more in Brazil and above all, with the madness of the commercial banks, which are selling, in helter-skelter fashion, the tin they hold as security for the loans granted to the International Tin Council.

I am very optimistic about the trip to the PRC. I am going with the Army commander. We are taking some proposals regarding the basic equipment for the Armed Forces so that the equipment can be used to protect our borders. [Words indistinct] this is an area in which we are going to put our greatest effort. Wish me well. [end recording]

Regarding the specific proposals that Bolivia is taking to the PRC, the foreign minister referred to the relative positions of Bolivia and the PRC regarding tin quotas and international tin prices, in case the International Tin Council is reactivated.

[Begin recording] The PRC should reorganize its production in accordance with the mechanisms of its traditional exports. The Chinese are only observers in the Association of Tin producers. We hope that the Chinese will in the future join the association and the tin council [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding the Bolivian landlocked situation, Foreign Minister Bedregal Gutierrez stated that any time is a good time if efforts are made to seek understanding for the benefit of peace in the continent. According to press reports, the Bolivian Government has announced the possibility of dialogue with the Chilean Government to find a solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation.

[Begin recording] Tin is most affected by the deterioration of the market. Time is always well spent when efforts are made to talk of peace, friendship, understanding, and cooperation. This is especially true when our intentions, which are always good, are involved. [end recording]

SARNEY NOTES ECONOMIC GAINS IN LABOR DAY SPEECH

PY020147 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Television in Portuguese 2330 GMT 1 May 86

[Labor Day address by President Jose Sarney on 1 May -- recorded]

[Text] Workers of Brazil: Today we celebrate Labor Day, although I consider every day Labor Day. I greet all working women and men, my fellow countrymen.

Our government, my government and the government of the workers, chose from the beginning to take care of the social sector and the have-nots. The workers began to take part in decisionmaking. Never has so much been done for the working class, not only through the laws that were passed and through government actions but also through our attitude. The workers organized themselves freely and they now take part in the country's activities at the same level as the other classes.

In 1985 they were granted a real salary increase and recovered the rights they had lost. We stopped their salaries from losing their purchasing power. Everyone had the right to petition. We resumed development through the creation of 1.5 million new job opportunities. What could be better than to create new job opportunities for those who work? The support of the labor unions, the restoration of labor union autonomy, the reinstatement of banned political leaders, the dropping of repressive measures, participation, dialogue, and coexistence have marked the government's relationship with the working class.

Workers have been granted access to the executive boards of the SUDAM [Superintendency for Developing the Amazon Region]; the Sudene [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast]; Consumers Defense Board; the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics], which is in charge of calculating the cost of living rates; and now the National Monetary Council, where the worker will take part in the most important economic decisions.

The cruzado plan has safeguarded the workers' purchasing power. For the last 2 months salaries have not been eaten away by a 15-percent monthly inflation rate. In March salaries benefited from a 1.48-percent overall deflation rate, and food prices fell by 5 percent. The government had the courage to face powerful resistance and pass laws to benefit the people, who can no longer be manipulated. We have also created unemployment insurance and a salary with an escalator clause in view of the [words indistinct] of the minimum wage, which has experienced unprecedented increases in Brazilian history.

Yesterday, at Planalto Palace, we established regulations for unemployment insurance and drafted bills creating labor courts in Campinas and Rondonia. We have created more than 100 reconciliation and trial boards in order to expedite the administration of labor justice. Therefore, the government, on this date has a clear conscience regarding the workers. The government is able to shake everyone's hand and we can celebrate this date, Labor Day, together because we are aware that together, we are working for the well-being of heroic and anonymous workers throughout Brazil. Thank you very much. Good evening.

SARNEY ITINERARY FOR UPCOMING TRIP NOTED

PY010348 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] Brasilia — Nearly 100 Brazilian businessmen will accompany President Sarney on his first trip outside the American continent, during his visit to Portugal and Cape Verde. In Portugal Sarney will be made a member of the Lisboan Academy of Sciences and Literature, receive an honorary doctor's decree at the University of Coimbra (a degree that has only been granted to two Brazilian presidents before Sarney, Juscelino Kubitscheck and Tancredo Neves), visit the city of Porto, a commercial and industrial center for which most Portuguese immigrants to Brazil came, and the city of Guimaraes where Alfonso Henriques, the first Portuguese king, was born.

Sarney will leave Brasilia on 3 May at 1800 and is scheduled to arrive in Lisbon on 4 May at 0030. On 9 and 10 May, Sarney will vist Cape Verde, a former Portuguese colony in Africa. Brazil was one of the first countries to recognize Cape Verde's independence. Sarney's return to Brasilia is scheduled for 10 May at 2235. Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, Culture Minister Celso Furtado, and the chief of the military household, Bayma Denys, will accompany Sarney on his trip.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS MONEY LAUNDERING IN PARAGUAY

PY291911 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Apr 86 p 38

[By Joel dos Santos Guimaraes]

[Excerpts] Foz de Iguacu/Asuncion -- More than $150 million (2 billion cruzados), which was obtained illegally through fraud, tax evasion, smuggling and drug trafficking, has been sent out of Brazil after the implementation of the economic stabilization program. The money has passed through banks in Paraguay, according to an official of the Federal Revenue Department. An official of the same organization also admitted that approximately $500 million leaves Brazil each year through the same channels.

When the economic stabilization program put an end to the very large profits provided by the financial market, hundreds of Brazilians transferred huge fortunes to Europe and the United States through the various branches of international banks that are located in Asuncion, Paraguay's capital, which is now called the "Switzerland of the Southern Cone." The charge has been made by a source from the Superintendency of the Parana State Federal Revenue Department, who estimates that more than $150 million has fled Brazil and been deposited in Paraguayan banks after the implemetation of the economic program.

Marco Aurelio Busse Preira, Federal Revenues agent in Foz do Iguacu, said: In Paraguay, the legislation does not require a declaration of the origin of money entering the country if it is to be deposited in local banks. So that is the alternative that has been found by tax evaders, by those who made fortunes by diverting rural credit funds, or by faked import operations, to keep their dollars out of the Internal Revenue Office in Brazil."

An official of the Bank of Brazil in Asuncion estimates that at least 12,000 Brazilians have accounts in the agencies of the 23 banks that operate in the Paraguayan capital. He said that "since most of those banks are branches of European or U.S. banks, one can easily gather that the dollars come via Paraguay to be deposited in Miami, New York, Panama, or the Caribbean."

According to the Federal Police in Sal Paulo, the large depositors in the banks in Asuncion are businessmen, ranchers, exporters, smugglers, and drug traffickers.

According to Vanderlai Antonio Caramori [identified in an omitted passage as Foz do Iguacu-based broker in illegal bank operations between Brazil and Paraguay], because of Paraguay's economic problems, the government there is exercising more control over the banks, which, he said, have recently transferred to Panama, New York, and Maimi $300 million owned by Paraguayans -- members of the government, military officers, and ranchers. Caramori then said that "today, when the amounts of money are large, the depositor, especially if he is a drug trafficker or smuggler, should first contact the banks in Asuncion, buy land, or make some other investment in Paraguay."

In this way, Caramori added, the investor pleases the Paraguayan authorities by leaving some money in the country, and he has a legal document -- the land deed in this case. Then the investor will not arouse the suspicions of the banks, which avoid doing business with smugglers and, in particular, with drug traffickers.

An official of the Bank of Brazil agency in Asuncion confirmed that the U.S. central bank [as published] recently levied heavy fines on two U.S. banks that have agencies in Asuncion, for having accepted deposits of millions of dollars from Brazilians and Paraguayans without knowing the origin of the money. The official said: "The depositors were members of a cocaine trafficking ring."

Caramori has a timber industry and a "brokerage" office in Paraguay. He said: "My office is well-apointed, and I use it as a place where I can drink whiskey in the evenings with influential Paraguayans." Caramori said that in Paragyay all the banks have to play the competition game if they want to make profits.

ARMY CHIEF SEEKS JOINT MISSILE VENTURE IN SWEDEN

PY252125 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] Army General Leonidas Pires Goncalves will negotiate a military technology exchange agreement during a trip he will make to Sweden from 9 to 15 May. The Brazilian Army is particularly interested in a "joint venture" [in English] with the Swedish company that is developing a sophisticated guidance system for the "Otomat" missile -- which is produced by an European consortium (predominantly Italian and German) -- which the Swedish Armed Forces acquired a long time ago.

A Brazilian military mission that was visiting Sweden last year learned of the new coastal defense concept being used by the Swedish Army, based on highly mobile battalions that use both a missile system and long-range cannons. The report drafted by the Brazilian officers was completed late last year. In it they suggested that, as far as possible, Brazil should adopt the Swedish model. The Army Chief of Staff office (EME) is very interested in developing ballistic missiles. This is why it prefers the "Barracuda" project instead of the more simple "Astros 2" (multiple rocket launcher) which is currently being manufactured by Avibras [Brazilian Air Space Industry] in Sao Paulo.

NUCLEAR POWER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

PY010400 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 86 p 15

[Text] Brazil will participate in the Egyptian nuclear program by exporting technology, equipment, and possibly complete power plants. In that regard, a cooperation agreement was signed yesterday between mines and energy minister Aureliano Chaves and Egyptian Electricity and Energy Minister Mahir Abazah.

Upon leaving Minister Aureliano Chaves' office, Mahir Abazah reported that Egypt plans to build three nuclear power plants to generate electrical power through the year 2000. An international bid is being held for the construction of the first nuclear power plant worth $1.4 billion. The United States, FRG, and France are bidding to build this plant, which will put out 1,000 megawatts and whose characteristics are similar to those of the Angra 2 [power plant] under construction in Rio de Janeiro. Mahir Abrazah said that Brazil may participate in the next bids provided it is capable of competing in the international market.

The cooperation agreement, which the Egyptian minister termed an "umbrella agreement," also contemplates a general exchange of services in the electrical power supply field such as construction of hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants and the development of unconventional energy sources.

LABOR DAY SEES 720 ARRESTED, 3 CARABINEROS WOUNDED

PY020317 Paris **AFP** in Spanish 0159 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 May (AFP) -- The Chilean military government reported tonight that a total of 720 people have been detained in the capital and 3 policemen were wounded with acid during the commemoration of Labor Day. The headquarters of the Santiago State of Emergency Zone has announced that the three wounded policemen are in serious condition.

Union sources have stated that during the day, which was characterized by violent confrontations between opposition demonstrators and police -- reinforced by Army troops -- dozens of people were wounded and union headquarters in Santiago and other cities of the province were raided. During the evening, there were sudden partial electricity outages in Santiago and other Chilean towns, including Vina del Mar and Valparaiso, while explosions were heard on the outskirts of town and barricades were erected in working class districts.

Most of the arrests occurred in downtown Santiago when combined forces repressed hundreds of people who tried to reach the Plaza de los Heroes, where the opposition National Workers Command [CNT] tried to hold a ceremony. Using truncheons, tear gas, rubber bullets, and water cannons the police and the military, armed with submachine guns, took over Bernardino O'Higgins Avenue, the city's main avenue, and dispersed the demonstrators, who were shouting slogans against General Augusto Pinochet's government. La Moneda, the presidential palace, was strongly guarded for several hours by a military and police unit which cordoned off the surrounding streets.

Submachine gun shots were heard along with the shouts of students, workers, women and shantytown dwellers, while tear gas permeated the center of Santiago, according to AFP's correspondents. Another workers' ceremony took place at the headquarters of the State Employees Association with the participation of the U.S. and Venezuelan labor attaches. Eduarto Rios, a maritime workers leader and the main speaker, said that in view of such a demonstration of madness, we reaffirm our commitment to seek overall agreement in order to recover our traditional freedom. Gabriel Valdes, president of the opposition Democratic Alliance, accused the police forces of brutally attacking people. The Christian Democratic leader said that we once again protest more energetically these ever-increasing violent actions of a regime that attacks its own people with weapons, because it has no other reason to remain in power.

4 HURT AS POLICE BREAK UP STUDENT MARCH

PY010357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Four Chilean university students were injured today by rubber bullets fired by police when some 300 students marched toward the Education Ministry, demanding the end of the military rectors. Student sources have stated that Andres Rengifo, the president of the Students Federation of the University of Santiago, who was hit by a rubber bullet on his left ear, is one of the injured students.

Student leader Christian Berrios said that while they were walking up Alameda Avenue, Santiago's main thoroughfare, the group was attacked with rubber bullets and buckshot by agents of the militarized Carabineros police who arrested a dozen demonstrators.

Berrios reported that while we were marching in an orderly fashion, the police arrived and acted. They did not use tear gas to disperse us but shot rubber bullets at the group, injuring several students. Berrios rejected the Carabineros actions and announced that the students federation will file a criminal lawsuit against the people responsible for the actions. There has been a tense atmosphere and student violence in Chilean universities for a month. The students demand the end of the military intervention at the universities and the democratization of the academic staff.

ANC ISSUES 'CHILE'S DEMAND' FOR DEMOCRACY

PY291533 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1957 GMT 28 Apr 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Text] Santiago, 28 Apr (EFE) -- Two and one-half million workers out of a labor force estimated at 3 million have agreed to give General Augusto Pinochet's government a deadline for answering the so-called "Chile's Demand". This document was approved on 26 April by the National Civic Assembly [Asamblea Nacional de la Civilidad -- ANC], an organization of the top leaders of the country's most important social organizations.

In one of its final resolutions, the assembly agreed that on 31 May "it will make an evaluation and then adopt definite decisions." It also expressed support for "all types of peaceful mobilization that are being conducted demanding that answer," according to Juan Luis Gonzalez, president of the ANC and leader of the University Professional of Chile [Profesionales Universitarios de Chile].

The document that has been approved establishes that the assembly has agreed "to put into practice, without delay, various measures that will apply pressure. The measures will be peaceful and general. No means of applying pressure will be excluded. The government will be expected to answer 'Chile's Demand'." Gonzalez explained to EFE that "this 30-day waiting period, which will be used by the various organizations to conduct various types of action aimed at demanding an answer, could be shortened at any time if the government responds with repression against any of the 18 national organizations that have signed the Demand."

The ANC is sponsored by the Federation of Professionals. For the first time in 13 years of military rule, the most important nationalleaders of 18 social organizations are included in a single organization. The ANC comprises 272 leaders of the most important national civic organizations, including the Democratic Workers Central [Central Democratica de Trabajadores], the Teachers College of Chile [Colegio de Profesores de Chile -- CPCH], bus owners, the Confederation of Businessmen [Confederacion de Comerciantes -- CC], the Association of Academicians [Asociacion de Academicos -- AA], federations of university students, and 23 professional associations.

Meeting on 26 April at the retreat of the Jesuit Fathers, in the absence of official authorization to hold it in a public place in Santiago, the ANC unanimously approved "Chile's Demand" which will be submitted to government authorities at Government House very soon. ANC President Gonzalez has announced that 18 social leaders will hand in the document. After unanimously approving the text of the document, the main leaders of the organizations made speeches to ratify their support for the document, promising that they would promote it, and acknowledging that the ANC was a valid body to seek overall agreement.

"Chile's Demand," which Gonzalez termed as "perhaps the last great civilian effort to seek a peaceful outlet to the Chilean crisis," contains the sectorial aspirations, in synthesized form, of each of the country's most important social organizations. After listing the aspirations of each representative sector, the Demand concludes by stating that "we solemnly agree to demand democracy, because we aspire to coexistence in freedom, based on the desire of the people and on Chile's right to free self-determination." The participants unanimously agreed that "we need a government that has extensive popular support and a solid democratic representativelty to resolve the national cirsis without a fratricidal confrontation."

The ANC states that "the current government lacks civilian support and its legitimacy is being questioned by the people. There is no other way than resorting to the people's will regarding the nation's future." According to the statements of political, social, and religious organizations, three documents have been drafted with the approval of 'Chile's Demand," these contain just one aspiration: democracy. The other aspirations regarding a solution to what they call the moral crisis, are contained in the most recent document issued by Chile's Catholic bishops. The political sectors unveiled their "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy" 6 months ago.

BOMB KILLS HIGH-RANKING MIR LEADER PENAILILLO

PY302220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Apr (AFP) -- The police today reported that a high-ranking Chilean leader of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary (MIR) was killed by a bomb in the city of Villa Alemana, 70 km west of Santiago. Ana Luisa Penailillo, a professor and sociologist, who was sought by the security services of the military government, is one of two victims. The bomb, which went off on 28 April, also killed another MIR member, Juan de Dios Tapia Delgado. The sociologist, who spent a few years outside Chile and returned clandestinely, was closely linked to the top MIR leader, Andres Pascal Allende, who is currently in exile, the official report added. According to the sources, the bomb went off in a MIR hideout. The MIR advocates popular rebellion against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

DEL VALLE DISCOUNTS REPORT ON SPY RING

PY291902 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1751 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 Apr(EFE) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that the reports on the alleged existence of a Chilean spy ring in Argentisnare contradictory. According to international press agency reports, and espionage ring, in which a Chilean Army officer is involved, was discovered in Neuquen, Argentina. These reports also say that some members of the spy ring are in prison in Neuquen, 1,500 kilometers southwest of Buenos Aires. Minister del Valle said that the Foreign Ministry received reports last Saturday but that they are confusing, fragmentary, and lack details. The newspaper EL MERCURIO, which cites a military source without identifying it, indicates that complete information is not available, and adds that its source "minimized the importance" of such reports. EL MERCURIO also added that the Army source has said that taking the hypothetical case that the reports are reliable, the alleged participation of a Chilean officer in such an operation must be flatly denied.

VIOLENCE, ARRESTS MAR MAY DAY CELEBRATION

PY011801 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] The Workers Interunion Movement [MIT], which is made up of independent unions, today commemorated May Day. Msgr Mario Melanio Medina and other bishops celebrated an MIT-sponsored mass at the Cristo Rey Church. After the mass, the MIT workers staged a rally on the church's premises. The rally ended at 1020. The demonstrators then left the church and peacefully attempted to march to the Plaza Italia.

However, a large police force prevented the demonstrators from reaching the Plaza Italia. The police squad used two water cannons to spray the demonstrators with water mixed with chemicals. The chemicals they used were reddish in color and irritated the skin and eyes.

Several reporters were brutally beaten. Reporter Armando Rivarola and a photographer of the newspaper HOY are among them. After Rivarola fell to the ground, the policemen continued to hit him. Two reporters of Radio Charitas, Julio Cesar Zamphiropolos and Oscar Caceres, also were beaten. The police used water cannons, tear gas, and truncheons, forcing the demonstrators to seek sanctuary in nearby houses. The police force, led by Officer Alejandro Florentino Schreiber, dealth blows to men and women alike.

Peasant leader Marcelino Corazon Medina was bleeding when policemen continued to beat him inside a police van. Neighbors of the Cristo Rey Church opened their doors to the demonstrators. It should also be reported that Alberto Alderete, a leader of the Law School, has been detained.

OPPOSITION PARTIES SCORE RADIO NANDUTI ATTACK

PY010342 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] Senator Osvaldo Vazquez, member of the PLR [Radical Liberal Party], has noted that "we can only express our solidarity with the people at Radio Nanduti, and particularly, with its director, Humberto Rubin, in view of the vandalism and uncivilized attack to which it was subjected." The PLR leader noted that "we know that this aggression against Radio Nanduti was perpetrated because the station fulfills its constitutional right to inform the public and to work and preach in favor of the restoration of full democracy in the country."

He added that "the PLR expresses its solidarity with Radio Nanduti and urges all citizens to close ranks behind it so that upcoming tasks and struggles will find us united behind the ideals of freedom and democracy, ideals which the entire country should aim for." Vazquez noted that "the national authorities have not yet taken any precautionary measures to avoid incidents of this nature. It is because of this that the 'hoodlums' who make up these groups are encouraged to continue their nefarious activities."

For his part Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, president of the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party], and acting leader of the National Accord, said that "the attack against Radio Nanduti is a treacherous and indignant act. This only goes to show that we are confronting an escalation of violence that has been unleashed against all citizens, and against the national mass media."

Martinez Yaryes added that "there is no doubt that parapolice were involved in this attack. These group go completely unpunished, and its seems as though they have police protection because Radio Nanduti personnel requested police protection before the attack, but the request went unanswered." He noted that "it is very odd that these hoodlums come out just as certain newspapers are reporting on the situation the country is experiencing. They come out to harass the press which is courageously reporting about the real situation the country is confronting."

Moreover, Martinez Yaryes said that "all this is in addition to the attitude that the ruling government party has taken against U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor, who is being repudiated for his contacts with all citizens' sectors. However, they have nothing to say when [foreign] politicians, mainly from [Argentina's] Justicialist Party, come here and praise them or praise the government. No one speaks of intervention in domestic affairs then."

Cesar Baez Samaniego, spokesman of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PFR], has also expressed his repudiation of the attack against Radio Nanduti. Baez noted that "it is truly shameful that government property is being used to harass persons and destroy private property." He added that "if this is the sort of peace that the ruling party is offering us, this means that they are offering us the peace that reined during the stone age, the symbol of which was the cudgel, the cudgel that is being used to beat innocent and defenseless citizens."

Regarding the same incident, Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, general secretary of the Liberal Party [PL], noted that the PL believes that the vandalistic attitude adopted by the parapolice hordes that attacked Radio Nanduti, firing different guns and endangering the lives of those journalists who were working at the radio station, is a repudiable act." [quotation marks as published]

Ferreira Ibarra noted that "the truth must be told, these groups are encouraged by the executive branch itself which calls them 'moderators' [in his 1 April speech, President Stroessner called Chacarita Colorado Party Precinct Leader Ramon Aquino, a student moderator, referring to his controlling student demonstrations]. Since then, there have been constant aggressions which pose a threat to all citizens."

The PL leader also said that "we now wonder what happened to the famous peace and tranquillity that the regime untirelessly preaches for the four winds at a time at which these parapolice groups can attack without being punished."

CARTAGENA GROUP SIGNS AGREEMENT ON NARCOTICS

PY011652 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Peru and representatives of the Cartagena Agreement group today signed an important agreement, which is named after Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the late Colombian minister who was assassinated by drug traffickers. It provides for a joint campaign against drug trafficking by the countries that make up the Cartagena Agreement. The ceremony was held in the Golden Room of Government Palace in the presence of President Alan Garcia Perez.

[Begin Garcia recording] The Peruvian Government asked that the signing of this agreement to fight drug trafficking be held here in the main hall of the Peruvian Government House so that it could reaffirm its commitment to and its understanding of the moral significance of our democracy. We believe that without ethical content and roots, democracy is like a tree without a strong base, even if it promotes material progress.

Therefore, we wanted to emphasize the importance of the signing of this agreement, thus adding our efforts to those of the brotherly countries and governments in order to jointly fight for the eradication of the scourge represented by the consumption of and trafficking in drugs, which poison our youth. Also, on the second anniversary of his death, we wanted to pay homage to Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, a man who, in the words of our brother President Belisario Betancur, was the epitome of the intelligence and moral commitment to the democratic values of the great country of Colombia.

We must fight this scourge together, because the success of the drug trade is the result of the unity of those who trade in drugs, which are the only Latin American raw material whose prices have increased on the international markets where the prices of our other products have declined. We must fight it together because drug trafficking is the only successful multinational operation in Latin America, because it is an operation that has sorrily proven that integration for evil ends can be successful. This is why we must give a concerted answer to this problem. Out of a strict moral conviction and ethical concern, we are now engaged in a fight against drugs, which have deleterious consequences on the youth of other countries beyond Latin America. This is not a problem that affects us socially on a large scale, but it does affect us as part of the mankind that we are. [end recording]

25 ARRESTED IN MEXICO CITY MAY DAY RIOTS

PA012038 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 1 May (AFP) -- Approximately 25 persons, most of them injured, were arrested today in the Mexican capital as approximztely 1,000 members of independent unions tried to join the government-sponsored march that paraded in front of President Miguel de la Madrid to commemorate labor day, as AFP was able to ascertain.

The dissidents clashed with the police when policemen tried to bar them from entering the streets used by the unions affiliated with the (progovernment) Labor Congress to march toward the National Palace,headquarters of the executive branch located in the city's downtown sector.

A thick police cordon that literally cordoned off the downtown sector and barred passage to the independent unions used sticks and clubs to repel the demonstrators, who chanted: "We do not want goals, we want beans," an obvious allusion to the World Cup Soccer games to be held in Mexico in June.

The injured -- who, according to preliminary reports included a cameraman of a state-run television station and three policemen -- were taken to various hospitals, but nothing is known about their condition.

PEMEX SALES TO INCREASE TO 1.35 MILLION BARRELS

FL012134 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2045 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 May (NOTIMEX) -- With the sale of 1.35 million barrels of crude oil daily contracted for the month of May, the increase in exports that Pemex experienced in April will continue. Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta said today. He said that the sales pledged for this month will be the largest so far in 1986 because the demand for Mexican crude lessened during January, February, and March.

Mario Ramon Beteta said that Mexico will continue to sell as much crude abroad as it can; he acknowledged that it will not meet the goal of 1.5 million barrels daily established for the present year.

CONASUPO TO SUPERVISE MARKET OF STAPLE PRODUCTS

PA301751 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Mexican Government will not tolerate inefficiencies or speculation in the market of staples, President Miguel de la Madrid said today. Alfonso Gomez reports:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] President de la Mardid stressed that through Conasupo [National Company for Basic Commodities] the government will firmly supervise the utilization of the subsidies it grants. While presiding over a meeting of the Conasupo's Administrative Council, President De la Madrid said that there is no doubt that the subsidies have increased considerably, and that they do not always benefit the population with the lowest income.

The president added that in some cases those subsidies have been used improperly to increase the profit of private enterprises. At this working session, the Mexican president said that his government will see to it that the subsidies authorized are equitable, and that they really benefit the sector of the population they are intended to help.

[De la Madrid] We must admit that the subsidies have not always fulfilled their purpose. They have been distributed inequitably, not only among the social classes, but also among the country's regions. Many times the subsidies have benefitted the population in areas of high income levels, while they have not reached areas where they are most needed by the population.

[Gomez] President Miguel de la Madrid said that in a society like ours, the government must supervise and regulate the national market in order to benefit and protect the entire population. He stressed that the Mexican Government will not tolerate the return of speculative and inefficient practices that have previously characterized the market of staple products.

[De la Madrid] I believe that the criteria followed to establish Conasupo and the entities that were created after it are still current. There are still come insufficiencies or defects in the market's mechanisms that make it necessary for the government to play a regulating role.

[Gomez] President Miguel de la Madrid said that the participation of the private sector in the market of staples is welcome, as long as it is efficient and not speculative. He added that the Conasupo's intervention will be determined by the extent of the negative practices in the market.

President de la Madrid asked Conasupo's Administrative Council to report widely on its activities. [end recording]

COALITION PARTY FORMED FOR OAXACA ELECTIONS

FL292134 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The leaders of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, the Revolutionary Workers Party, the Mexican Workers Party, and the Isthmus Organization of Workers, Peasants, and Students have decided to unite in an organization named Democratic Coalition. They said they are doing this to register together for the 3 August 1986 elections to be held in the southern state of Oaxaca.

The Democratic Coalition will present a candidate for governor and a single list of candidates for deputies under proportional representation.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT -- Carlos del Rio Rodriguez has been elected new president of the Supreme Court of Justice. [Summary] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA -- Mexico's new ambassador to Costa Rica, Jesus Cabrera Munoz Ledo, will present his credentials to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1725 GMT 29 Apr 86 FL]

COSTA RICA

MONGE'S LAST ADDRESS TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PA020115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2119 GMT 1 May 86

[Address by President Luis Alberto Monge to the Legislative Assembly in San Jose -- live]

[Excerpts] This is my last report to the Legislative Assembly as president of the Republic. I thus comply with the provisions of the Constitution, and with this official ceremony I renew my absolute faith and trust in the mechanisms of control and balance of powers of the democratic regime of Costa Rica. On 30 April 1982, shortly before I took over the serious responsibilities that the people generously entrusted to me when they elected me president of the Republic, I addressed the nation to present the National Emergency Plan of the first 100 days of my administration. At that time, I said: By the sovereign will of the voters, I will take office on 8 May, but this will not be just another administration in the history of Costa Rica. We are entering the most difficult administration of this century. The Costa Ricans must be aware of this fact.

Just a few days later, when I took the oath of office as the 46th president, I solemnly promised to preserve the peace, social justice, freedom and democracy of Costa Rica for everyone. On that day, I was filled with emotion and love for my people, and I renewed before the altar of the fatherland the only four commitments I had made to the Costa Ricans during the electoral campaign: A commitment with production to offer housing and food; a commitment with social justice, as there cannot be tranquillity or security if there is poverty; a commitment with democracy, as there cannot be progress without freedom; and a commitment with ethics in public administration, as the people cannot be moral and confident if they do not have a good example from their rulers.

Deputies: I am today reporting on my work as president of the Republic. I am doing this in a humble manner and respectful of the top power of the Republic, I am doing this with deep love for the Costa Rican people. Allow me in the first place, to recall the situation prevailing in our country during those days of national anguish and despair that came prior to 8 May 1982. I received the Presidency of the state when the country was deep into the worst economic, moral, and political crisis of the last 40 years. On the eve of the constitutional transfer of power of 1982, Costa Rica was on the verge of bankruptcy. Only black clouds hovered over our fatherland. Therefore, the people had entrusted me with serious and deep responsibilities when they elected me. There was a need for sincerity, objectivity, and realism, and that is how I addressed all Costa Ricans, regardless of political affiliation. I made an appeal for national unity and everyone's efforts in order to cope with the crisis and save the democratic institutionality of Costa Rica.

In the face of the crisis, I asked for national unity; a unity of all Costa Ricans in order to save the Republic, and at the same time, I asked for an unyielding faith in the ultimate fate of Costa Rica. That was my plea, and likewise that was my line of action as president of the Republic. The Republic's social peace was seriously threatened in May 1982. Today, 4 years later, I hand over a totally different Costa Rica. The economic and social situation has taken a 180-degree turn. The crisis is under control. The country looks at the future with hope, and even joy. We managed to guide the ship of state, to move away from the abyss, and place the nation's destiny in a historical context that today -- May 1986 -- has no relation with the Costa Rica we received in May 1982.

Our economic policy had three basic objectives: to achieve economic stability; to objectively and calmly move toward structural changes; and finally to achieve economic reactivation. Because of my political background, I was imbued by the current of economic development inspired by ECLA which was dominant in sectors of Latin American progressive and democratic thinking in the 1950's. Nevertheless, the crisis and its aftermath forced me, as president, to adopt a strictly realistic and pragmatic line of action. That has been this administration's economic philosophy, and I believe that we were not wrong. The facts and economic indicators so confirm it. They are there -- objective and cold -- as testimony that in 4 years a radical transformation and a qualitative change has been performed in our country, placing us, in May 1986, in a post-crisis phase. For that reason -- I proudly state so -- we are a singular and unique case in Latin America. Top worldwide economic and monetary authorities admit as much.

Regarding fiscal matters, the effort has been heroic. If we consider that the deep imbalance between expenditures and revenues put the fiscal deficit at approximately 16 percent of GNP as of May 1982, and that today the overall deficit of the public non-financial sector is less than 1.5 percent of GNP, we have a precise ideal, more eloquent than many words, of the work this administration has done in the fiscal sector. The adjustment has been of superhuman proportions. We have gone from bankruptcy to a healthy fiscal and financial balance. The work conducted to uplift the country's production and to achieve a significant growth in our export [word indistinct] sector has not been any different. Regarding this, 1984 was extraordinary. We achieved a 7.7-percent growth in the nation's production of goods and services. The positive growth trend was maintained in 1985; this is also the expected trend for 1986. In contrast with the chaotic and critical situation experienced in 1980, 1981, and 1982, when the country first went to zero growth, and then to negative growth rates, this also reveals Costa Rica's situation in 1986, on the eve of a new constitutional transition. The country stopped sliding backward and is now solidly and strongly advancing toward the future. Our economy's productive apparatus has fully recovered in 1986.

Our international policy has always been one of peace. This has been the government's most important political goal during these 4 years. Domestic peace and peace with dignity and full sovereignty expressed abroad. On proclaiming Costa Rica's perpetual and (?nonarmed) neutrality on 17 November 1983, I said: Costa Rica is not an economic power, nor can it be one. Costa Rica is not a political power, nor can it be one. Costa Rica is not a military power nor does it want to be one. Costa Rica is a spiritual power because the people exercise a living faith in the power of common sense, will, and morals. Great, powerful, and efficacious is Costa Rica's moral force. This force is spiritual in the deepest sense of the word because our small country, located in one of the areas of greatest conflict in today's world, succeeded in orienting and (?shaping) the joint opinion of 159 countries in the United Nations. The great and powerful said yes to peace. The small also said yes to peace. All countries on earth said yes to peace when they unanimously decided to devote the year 1986 to the noble cause of peace.

A policy of peace is the true and only policy in our times. Gentlemen Deputies, during this, my last message as president of the Republic to the Legislative Assembly, I hereby reassert each and every one of these words. A policy of peace is the true and only policy of our times. No other policy can exist for Costa Rica. Costa Rica's neutrality does not entail political and ideological impartiality. We have always been clear and definitive about this. Our neutrality has to do with armed confrontation between countries, and domestic military conflicts in other countries.

Ideologically, we Costa Ricans are freedom and democracy fighters. This is why I said when I proclaimed our country's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality: Consequently, Costa Rica reaffirms its faith in the political and social concept that it has shared and continues to share with Western democracies. Costa Rica is a symbol of democracy and freedom in Latin America and it will continue to be one because the men and women of this people love and need freedom as they need air, indispensable for life. Neutrality, strict respect for the principles of nonintervention, free self-determination of the peoples, and absolute faith in the peaceful, political, and negotiated solution of the controversies have been the solid and daily pillars of this administration's foreign policy during these 4 years.

At the end of 1984, the foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain and Portugal met with those of the Central American and Contadora countries in San Jose. This unique, unprecedented summit meeting constitutes one of the most significant events for our international policy. Never before had the European countries' foreign ministers met in a country other than one of their own. They did so in Costa Rica. From this, a new political and economic relationship sprang up between the EEC and the Central American countries. The tangible benefits of this relationship today constitute a hopeful reality for our peoples.

Fulfilling one of the most important objectives of this administration, we have recovered Costa Rica's international prestige. Costa Rica's voice is heard respectfully in the United Nations, friendly Latin American countries, the OAS, the United States, Europe, friendly Asian countries, and countries of the so-called Third World.

It has not been an easy task. Costa Ricans have had to face extremely difficult moments during the past 4 years. Powerful forces put into action all their enormous resources against Costa Rica, but those forces lost the battle. Costa Rica was the winner. We defeated them. Today, a few days before the constitutional change of government, I am proud to report to this Legislative Assembly and Costa Ricans that our country's name shines very brightly in the international community, and that Costa Rica is liked and respected as a peaceful and democratic country.

Deputies, to know how to listen, is in my opinion one of the main duties of a head of state. Beware of the head of state that does not know how to listen to his people.

In a pluralist democracy like Costa Rica, the strength of its leader depends on adequately interpreting those who elected him and even those who did not vote for him. One does not assume the presidency of the Republic to rigidly impose one's own ideas. One assumes the enormous responsibility of honestly conducting the nation's destiny. In Costa Rica, prudence and moderation are virtues the president must practice every day. Therefore, before he makes use of the institutional mechanisms of the government, he should first carefully listen to the people. It is not a matter of being weak nor of giving in to intolerance or anarchy. The power of ideas is always superior to all other human powers.

It is a matter of interpreting and guiding in an adequate manner the people's aspirations. It is a matter of being firm in governing, but at the same time, with the least amount of friction. It is a matter of preventing major damage and anguish to the Republic, due to a mistake from hasty action. For this reason, since 8 May 1982, I promoted dialogue and consensus as fundamental in my administration. I think I have lived up to this and that I have always been ready to listen, as have my closest assistants in the government.

I have listened to organized sectors, whether powerful or not powerful, and I have remained steadfast to the voice of the peoples. During the 4 years of my administration I have toured all of the country. I have talked with and listened to the people. I have always paid attention to the criticism of the news media. Dialogue and national consensus were obligatory norms of conduct of my administration and I am fully convinced that anyone can govern in a country that has a political and civil culture like those of Costa Rica.

Deputies, you will find the details of my state of the nation message in the partial reports which, according to the Constitution, the ministers and presidents of institutions will submit to the Legislative Assembly. In this message I have limited myself, as in previous years, to giving you my views on matters that in my opinion are the most important of my administration as president of the Republic. I respectfully ask you to take notice of the partial reports submitted by the ministers and executive presidents of the state's autonomous institutions.

Deputies, this is my last message to the Legislative Assembly. In 7 days, at 1200 on 8 May, I will turn the Presidency of the Republic over to my legitimate successor. The people expressed their will at the polls. The people elected in absolute freedom the future president of the Republic. As representatives of the people, I wish to express through you my gratitude to the Costa Ricans for the great honor of entrusting in me their confidence to run the destiny of Costa Rica from 8 May 1982 to 8 May 1986. I will never be able to repay such generosity. I will never be able to repay my people's kindness. I will always cherish these 4 years in which I expressed my profound love for my country.

Before God, before my people and my conscience, I think I have met my responsibilities with the people and my country. Deputies, together we have saved the fatherland. Together we have strengthened our system of life in freedom. Together and only together can we win the battles we still must wage in favor of production and against poverty. Together and only together can we fulfill the historical commitment to give future generations a Costa Rica in peace and freedom. Yes, in peace and freedom, but also a Costa Rica more just, more equitable, more united, and with fewer problems. Thank you. [applause]

MONGE CANCELS PLANS DUE TO RESPIRATORY AILMENT

PA011421 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A respiratory ailment has forced President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez to cancel all his activities planned for today and tomorrow, Wednesday. The activities planned for today included the ceremony to receive the credentials of the new Mexican Ambassador Jesus Cabrera Munoz Ledo, which was postponed. The doctors said he must rest for 2 days so he can attend the 1 May events without problems. They said an excess of activities in the past few weeks has affected his health. The president has been visiting different communities throughout the country in the past 5 weeks and he keeps a very busy agenda every day, which has been affecting his health.

FREE COSTA RICA MOVEMENT VIEWS TERRORISM

PA010412 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Apr 86 p 17a

["Paid advertisement" of the Free Costa Rica Movement]

[Text] Seriously wounded as a result of a terrorist action against the U.S. Embassy in San Jose, a Costa Rican worker lies in a hospital bed.

This is not the first time that extremist leftists and international communists have carried out criminal actions like this one against innocent Costa Ricans.

In 1983 the victims of such actions were civilian policemen, and the perpetrators, Marxist leftists, were tried and sentenced by our courts. The explosion of a bomb in the Sahsa Airlines office and the Honduran Embassy prompted our government to expel two Nicaraguan diplomats accredited in San Jose, who were thought to be accomplices of this criminal action. The explosion of a device in a parking lot near the Government Ministry, while the bomb was being carried by persons linked to the Managua dictatorial regime, once again marked the intervention of international communism in acts of terrorism in our homeland.

The mutilation of several young Americans by a bomb lobbed at their car in the Los Yoses neighborhood was another brutal action by the far leftists. Does anyone still entertain any doubt about who fans the fires of terrorism in our homeland? For months in this section we have reported the constant travels of Costa Rican Marxist extremists to Libya, the birthplace of international terrorism. The Costa Rican Government itself has learned about the return of a group of Costa Rican extremists after they stayed in this country more than 3 months. It would be stupid to ask what they were doing there!!!

In Managua there are training camps run by Libyan, Cuban, and German experts. Such training is aimed at exporting their criminal knowledge to the rest of Central America. The attack against the U.S. Embassy is but the payment of the fees by those who have enjoyed the friendship of dictator Al-Qadhdhafi. Such an attack is also a servile and criminal way to ingratiate themselves with the dictator in order to receive new tidbits in the near future. The extremist criminals who set explosive devices in our homeland, not caring whether men, women, or children are seriously wounded, are the same criminals who, with a similar criminal's mind, dynamite aircraft, machine-gun airports, and plant bombs in public places disregarding the lives of hundreds of innocent people.

Criminal terrorism is back! As in the past, the Costa Rican people must be prepared to confront this new escalation of Marxist extremism. Every citizen must become vigilant and report to the authorities these godless and insane criminals without a homeland! We must open our domestic eyes to the covert activities that the Soviet and Nicaraguan Embassies and local groups of extremists carry out in our country. We should also pay attention to reports about identification documents held by foreign communists, as happened in the case of a well-known Salvadoran extremist who carried a Rural Police identification. How many others are in such a situation?

The threats against U.S. interests in our country are but an order that the local salaried have received from their bosses abroad! Unfortunately, this campaign is stupidly orchestrated by some politicians who pose as democrats. They only play into the hands of the true enemies of democracy and peace. The threat to bring violence and Marxist crime to the transfer of power ceremonies can also be a watchword for international communists and their local accomplices to sabotage Costa Rican democracy's ceremony, which our people freely commemorate every 4 years. We cannot ignore the fact that such actions, such as the latest against the U.S. representation, greatly discredit our country's image abroad. This is what the Marxist extremists want.

It has also been proven that, regardless of the many neutrality campaigns that some want to announce in Costa Rica, the extremists could not care less when what is involved is an order from their masters! Neither can we democrats, who form a majority in this country, allow a small group of hoodlums and criminals to topple the institutions that we Costa Ricans have built over generations with so much effort.

We might as well act now so that we will not have to decry in the future what we could not defend like men! Only in this way we will not be ashamed to look our children in their eyes!

The La Cruz murder and this attack have been perpetrated by sick minds that must be severely punished and completely exposed. The authors of these attacks must be identified and the severest penalties applied to them. Only in this way can peace be restored in the homes of the Costa Rican people.

LA NACION ON NICARAGUA-LIBYA 'CONNECTION'

PA012235 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Apr 86 p 14A

[Editorial: "Libya in Central America"]

[Text] Terrorism initiated in Libya and spreading form this epicenter to the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America, is not an isolated or distant event. Libyan terrorism is only a few kilometers from Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan regime, which is protected by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and is at his service in Central America and the Caribbean, brings Libyan terror to the Costa Rican border and, given the expanionist nature of all Marxist-Leninist governments, introduces it into the national territory. In this regard, President Monge's belief that the recent terrorist incident in front of the U.S. Consulate could be part of a Libyan strategy might well be true.

Therefore, when the subject of national security is thoroughly analyzed, the connection between Libya and the Nicaraguan Government cannot be ignored without the risk of making a crass mistake in judgement: Added to other terrorist epicenters created in the last few years, it puts Costa Rica in a dangerous position. As a matter of fact, Nicaragua has become a refuge for international terrorist groups such as the Italian Red Brigades, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA), the FRG Badder-Meinhof group as well as agents from typical terrorist states such as Iran and those from the PLO.

The Colombian Army recently charged that Nicaraguans, or terrorists trained in Nicaragua, were among the guerrillas in that country and that honors had been bestowed on Colombian terrorists and guerrillas in Managua. This was not an act of propaganda against the Sandinist government but the result of the internal logic of any totalitarian regime.

The Libyan-Nicaraguan connection has been confirmed in the last few years with a great deal of verbal and factual proof. From the outset of the victory of the revolution in 1979, the ties between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Nicaraguan commanders were strongly bound, through their own efforts or through the PLO. Tomas Borge and Moises Hassan were the authors of this political-military alliance, whose first financial result was a $100-million loan in 1981 during a lavish celebration in Managua of the 11th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. Air Force bases from Libya. On that occasion, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said in his speech: The ties between the Libyan people and the Nicaraguan people are not new, but they became stronger when the Sandinist Front was fighting on the battlefield. The solidarity of the Libyan people, the Libyan Government, and of Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was always evident, but this solidarity became a reality, it became effective and more fraternal since the victory of our revolution.

Further on in this anthology or exchange of compliments, the backdrop of which is always tragic or fatal, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said on 1 September 1984: "Libyan fighters, weapons, and support for the Nicaraguan people were sent to you because you are fighting with us; you are fighting the United States on its own terrain." To which Interior Minister Tomas Borge -- in Tripoli -- immediately replied with terrorist eloquence, revealing the essence and objectives of the Managua regime: "Our friendship with Libya is eternal...Libya is a country that, according to our experience, has developed a solidarity that goes beyond borders. Even before the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, we received the support of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and, after that, we had the opportunity to speak and deal with our great friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi."

This fraternity between terrorists or, better said, this Sandinist apprenticeship at Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's school, is not merely rhetorical. It is being put into practice in Nicaraguan territory, in the genocide of the Miskitos, in institutionalized terror, on Salvadoran land, in the systematic violations of human rights, and on Colombian soil. That is the reality of our neighbor to the south. Contadora has shied away from making this analysis, but Costa Ricans cannot avoid it and cannot put off the necessary measures of precaution that must be taken by an unarmed and peaceful country so as to contain the aggression, direct or indirect, produced by the fanaticism and ideology of a warmongering neighbor.

EL SALVADOR

PA011620 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1554 GMT 1 May 86

[Official Coprefa communique, date not given; read by unidentified announcer]

[Text] Air Force plane suffers accident. At 0432 today, a DC-6 transportation plane of the Salvadoran Air Force bound for Panama experienced mechanical problems 2 minutes after it departed from the Ilopango Military Air Base. The aircraft crashed, causing the tragic death of its 37 occupants, including Lieutenant Colonel Luis Mauricio Arevalo, the captain; Major Miguel Angel Aguilar, the copilot; Captain Carlos Roberto Albergue, the flight engineer; Sergeant Manuel de Jesus Menendez, mechanic; 29 mechanics students, and 4 students of the Armed Forces Intendency.

Venceremos' Report

PA020221 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0040 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The genocidal Air Force sustained 37 casualties early today when a military airplane crashed north of Ilopango Airport. The dead include the following war criminals: Lieutenant Colonel Luis Mauricio Arevalo, third in command in the Air Force and chief of the paratroopers; Major Miguel Angel Aguilar, chief of the Air Force maintenance unit; and Captain Carlos Roberto Albergue. They were important cogs in the Duartist Air Force's genocidal machinery. The dead also include 29 Air Force mechanics and members of the military command who were traveling to the U.S. barracks in the Panama Canal area to receive further training. We are waiting for reports from our units in the zone and intelligence services, to establish all the circumstances which surrounded this event.

The loss of officers and personnel in the mechanical maintenance section represents a harsh blow to one of the most complex, but also weakest, structures in the war machinery that the Americans have organized in the Duartist Air Force. These 37 Air Force members, these 37 casualties sustained by the Air Force, should be added to the three helicopter pilots killed by revolutionary fire in Agua Zarca and San Idelfonso, plus another helicopter pilot wounded last month. Hence, the Air Force has sustained 41 significant casualties.

The situation has arisen while excessive use is being made of means and personnel, which have been weakened due to the expansion of the people's war. This in turn has increasingly forced the Duartist forces to bomb more and more cantons and villages throughout the country, including the very outskirts of San Salvador.

Air Force Commander Gen Juan Rafael Bustillo's voice broke when he arrived at the site where the DC-6 airplane had crashed, and he refused to confirm or deny whether the action was carried out by the FMLN guerrilla forces. Gen Bustillo did admit that the other aircraft which had previously been involved in an accident had in fact been shot down by the FMLN. Bustillo said that in case this is an accident, it would be the first one to be sustained by the Air Force. Bustillo left the Coprefa in a critical position because it had mentioned an accident due to metal fatigue when we shot down Monterrosa's helicopter. Every time we shoot down an Air Force aircraft, the Coprefa invents all kinds of accidents.

The death of six officers and pilots during the last month has reduced the list of war criminals who are clearly marked for the people's justice because of their genocidal actions against the population!

DUARTE ON FREEDOM TO HOLD WORKERS' PARADE

PA010419 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0247 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Apr (DPA) — President Jose Napoleon Duarte said this afternoon that his government is neither repressive nor dictatorial and that this is why the workers' parade slated for tomorrow cannot be forbidden. Interviewed briefly while attending an official event at the presidential palace, Duarte also said that military intelligence has detected FMLN plans to infiltrate the march and provoke disorders or shootings.

Duarte asserted: If they get as far as that, the people themselves will unmask them, but the parade cannot be forbidden because it is a traditional celebration commemorated by the working class. He went on to say that, for this reason, the Salvadoran Army has taken preventive measures in order to control any movement of the far leftists. Only organizations that oppose the regime will march tomorrow, since the government's National Peasant-Worker Union, UNOC, has not organized any parade.

UNTS Stages March

PA020047 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Today some 125,000 peasants, workers, and students, members of the National Unity of the Salvadoran Workers, UNTS, marched through the main streets of the capital.

In the morning hours, UNTS union leaders protested, accusing President Duarte's government of trying to obstruct the gathering by increasing vigilance and allowing units transported by helicopters to fly over the demonstration area. A push-and-pull plane from the Salvadoran Air Force dropped leaflets near Cuscatlan Park, congratulating the working class in our country. This action was rejected and was the object of protests by the peasants who said this was just a propaganda campaign of the central government. Delegations of workers and religious representatives from the United States, Brazil, and Mexico participated in the march. Likewise, the UNTS reported the capture of Salvador Lopez Carballo [not further identified] who was captured with his wife at Km 11 of the Northern Trunk Highway. Finally the union leaders in statements to the workers gathered in Plaza Libertad presented a plan they intend to carry out, which consists of a 4-to-5-day strike, the date not specified.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO DENIES ALLEGED COUP ATTEMPTS

PA011734 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Guatemala, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo said today that in the 106 days of his government "there have been no coup attempts." Cerezo thus denied "reports made in the Mexican press to the effect that several coup attempts had been made," directed by members of the Guatemalan Army. Reports of "alleged military movements against me are false, " President Cerezo added, saying that "the Army is solidly united and is aware of the historic role it must play in maintaining peace and security."

Nevertheless, a Christian Democratic leader who did not disclose his name, told ACAN-EFE that a group of Army officers attempted a coup against President Cerezo on 6 April. That day tanks and artillery were mobilized in the capital near the government palace and the presidential house. The maneuver lasted 4 hours. Army spokesman Juan Francisco Cifuentes said at the time that they were "routine maneuvers by the presidential guard and part of the tactics to defend the government palace from any possible attacks." "Some Army officers have been arrested, but for lack of discipline and internal Army matters," Cerezo added. The Presidency's Secretariat of Public Relations, in a communique issued in regard to the reports in the Mexican publications, pointed out that those statements "are an effort to create a negative image of the Armed Forces as well as of the Christian Democratic government" in Guatemala.

'CLIMATE OF TENSION PERMEATES' LABOR SECTORS

PA011446 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0320 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The relatives of missing political, student, and labor union activists staged a peaceful demonstration today to demand the prompt resolution of their problems by the government.

The relatives of missing political activists who compose the "Mutual Support Group" (GAM) ended a 22-hour vigil before the main entrance to the government palace. During the vigil the group of 850 people, most of whom were Indians from Guatemala's western highlands, urged President Cerezo to "investigate the kidnappings and murders committed by the Army" and "punish the military who are guilty."

First Lady Raquel Blandon Cerezo spoke with the GAM leaders for 15 minutes. She expressed "solidarity with their just, humane demand," and said her husband "is trying to put an investigations commission together."

The relatives of the political activists who have disappeared over two decades of military regimes -- which according to GAM number 40,000 -- rejected the first lady's proposal to wait and the idea of creating a commission that will make unilateral decisions. "We want a direct dialogue with President Cerezo, not with intermediaries, because he must define his position as to whether he is with the military or with the people who have been victims of repression," GAM leader Isabel de Castanon asserted. The protesters also oppose the appointment of Guatemalan Red Cross President Jorge Toriello Garrido and political leader Danilo Barillas as members of the commission to investigate the "detention-disappearances." "We will continue our struggle. We will be here in front of the government palace on Friday because we demand an answer from the president who promised to do justice," the GAM leaders stressed.

Meanwhile, approximately 50 members of the Guatemalan Confederation for Trade Union Unity (CUSG) burst into the legislative congress to "protest the high cost of living and reject the economic measures proposed by President Cerezo." The country's most important union opposes the salary policy that "the government drafted with the business sector" and is demanding a salary increase between 2 and 5 percent for the workers. The police did not intervene despite the violent nature of the union members' eruption in the hall, which they finally abandoned, but "left their testimony of repudiation," according to a statement by "CUSG" Secretary General Juan Francisco Alfaro Mijangos. The 500 high school students who stood displaying picket signs demanding that their "teachers give lessons" received their parents' support and said: "If the government ignores us, we will adopt more drastic measures." After demonstrating in front of the government palace, the students took over their high school, "where we will remain until the end."

A climate of tension permeates the country's labor sectors, marked by severe divisions between "independent and pro-government unions," political analysts have observed. During a general assembly the "CUSG" decided not to participate in tomorrow's "May Day" parade, although the "National Workers Front" [Frente Nacional de Trabajadores] (FENAT), labor wing of the Christian Democratic Party, will hold a rally.

The association of economics students of the state University of San Carlos, meanwhile, called for a "protest tomorrow against the Christian Democratic administration's bad measures." The situation can cause clashes, and "as we know that there is a plan to assassinate several union leaders, we will refrain from participating in any public event," Alfaro Mijangos stated today.

LABOR MINISTER'S MESSAGE ON 1 MAY OCCASION

PA012258 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 May 86

[Message from Ana Catalina Soberanis, minister for labor and social security, on the occasion of the International Labor Day; read by announcer]

[Text] Friends and workers: We Guatemalans will commemorate the International Labor Day tomorrow. For the first time in many years, we will do so in a climate of freedom and democracy and will openly voice our stances and aspirations without fear of repression, since we live in a democratic regime.

On this very important date, it is necessary for all sectors involved in labor problems to halt and ponder the value of the current process. Let us consider the importance of social stability during this initial stage of this government's term. On 8 December, by a majority, we Guatemalans chose dialogue and peaceful solutions to settle our problems by consensus, keeping in mind the people's interests as the government's first priority. This is why the government has demonstrated its conciliatory stance and its willingness to seek a consensus and foster solutions, accepted by most, through economic and social reorganization. We have proposed formulas to generate jobs, both in the cities and in rural areas. We have proposed the expansion of educational, health, security services, and roads for communities. We have initiated an active policy of wage increases beginning with the public sector. We are aware and admit that, prior to making our homeland satisfactory for all, we must clean it up and shift some things elsewhere. This is why our emergency program will last 1 year. This, however, does not imply that we have lost track of the fact that our basic goal is to create the conditions to deliver to Guatemalans within a few years a less unequal and more harmonious society possessing a degree of well-being and permitting each to meet his needs and feel satisfied with himself, his family, and his country.

In this framework, we have planned a more fair and humane tax system that puts each in his proper place in the homeland, which has already been cleaned up. Good intentions, however, are not enough. All of us must do our duty to contribute toward this society that we long for. It is up to the government of the Republic to fulfill its responsibility, which consists of abiding by law, preventing the atrocities that could be committed, actively fostering economic and social recovery of the country and, in general, creating the conditions leading us to a better life. It is up to the private enterprise to invest in Guatemala, expand and maintain job opportunities, and pay workers adequately. It is the workers responsibility to defend and preserve their jobs, responsibly promote their own interests, and earnestly work to produce more and better goods, because this will allow them to gain access to consumer goods and meet their domestic needs. The news media must cooperate through healthy orientation and criticism so that we can find the best solutions for our problems.

Finally, all sectors should cooperate so this national political project can become a genuinely democratic reality. On expressing a fraternal and respectful greeting to workers, men, women, and children of this God-blessed land that we all love, I take the opportunity to encourage them to join us in an effort to make this political process succeed. In the end, this process represents a people's effort at recovering their genuine moral values in freedom and democracy.

Yours truly,

[signed] Ana Catalina Soberanis, minister for labor and social security

HONDURAS

AZCONA STATEMENT ON ECONOMY, BUDGET POLICY

PA292155 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Address by President Jose Azcona Hoyo at the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Text] We will establish a procedure, if you agree to that, we will make a brief statement on the economic situation up to 31 December 1985 and some measures which have been adopted to reactivate our country's economy. We will also note the current situation of our economy, in certain sectors.

In 1985 the economy grew at a rate of 3 percent; nevertheless, when we took over the government we found a certain lack of internal balance and high unemployment, with a 1986 budget which showed a deficit of 632.8 million lempiras. The budget already included the use of savings from the oil bill, 3.7 million lempiras, and the increase in coffee prices [words indistinct]. Well, from this 632.8 million, 232.8 million will be covered with foreign aid and 280 million will be covered by internal financing.

The foreign debt of 4.88 billion plus interest on the same [words indistinct] capital and interest for 520 million lempiras for 1986. Referring to public expenses, in addition to the budget and what will be covered with the difference in oil prices -- which we will discuss later -- we are currently requesting financing for 45.5 million lempiras as follows:

Foreign Secretariat: We must strengthen our actions with the intention of winning the dispute with the Republic of El Salvador.

Supreme Court of Justice: It has requested an additional 6 million lempiras.

Communications, Public Works, and Transportation Secretariat: bridges for San Pedro Sula. The new hospital in San Pedro Sula will be refurbished and there is no access to the hospital, so we must spend 1.3 million lempiras to build an access bridge to the hospital.

The decree concerning a subsidy to the cattle sector is ready; according to this -- we will discuss this later -- the cattle sector will be subsidized so it may reactivate meat exports. This represents an expense of 5 million lempiras.

National Electoral Tribunal: It has requested an increase of 17 million, but I think it will get 7 million lempiras.

Medical statutes: The National Congress has approved the medical statutes and its regulations are now being established; this represents an increase of 10 million lempiras in the health sector.

Increase to higher education teachers: This was pledged by the previous administration, which agreed to an increase of 50 cents per hour to the higher education teachers' salaries. This represents an increase of 8 million lempiras.

Measures adopted by this administration

Fiscal and monetary policy: The current administration has adopted the following immediate measures. The government has established technical outlines so that the economy may grow 4 percent while keeping inflation under control. Measures have been adopted to control the budget, and instructions have been issued to reduce current expenditures. We would like to tell you that, for the first time in Honduras, the central government is taking appropriate actions to control the budgets and expenditures of the state's decentralized organizations. We have already reviewed the budget controls up to 31 March 1986; memorandums have been prepared and will be sent to the managers and presidents of those organizations so that they may enforce the necessary corrective measures in every one of those organizations' current expenditures.

Actions in the financial area have allowed an increase of 127 million lempiras in our foreign exchange reserves; a reduction of 29 million lempiras in the foreign exchange reserve fund [presa]; a reduction of the foreign exchange black market; and -- what is more important -- fulfillment the foreign debt pledges, thus eliminating the danger of a devaluation.

The 127-million lempira increase in our foreign exchange reserves since 31 December 1986 to date includes the 65 million lempiras that will be given to friendly governments and the improvement in foreign exchange rates have made it possible to give preferential credits to the production sectors under favorable conditions. The industrial sector has been bolstered with 8.5 million to carry out projects which are aimed at increasing exports, and the tourism sector has been given 600,000.

In addition, the use of special funds to encourage exports of nontraditional products was reactivated. A third credit for 74 million lempiras is about to be signed with the World Bank for the Industrial Development National Fund [Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial], to which the national government will contribute 22.2 million lempiras.

To counter unemployment, which is an important aspect of my government's policy, mechanisms to support the construction industry have been created with the issuance of 100 bonds worth million lempiras, and we are currently in the final phase of negotiations with U.S. AID to expand the credit coverage, particularly for the low-income levels, within the framework of the current government's housing policy.

To improve our financial image abroad, negotiations on our foreign debt are about to end with positive results, which will broaden our access to the sources of international financial aid. During the month of April, nearly $6 million in overdue interest has been paid to foreign credit institutions.

Oil: Regarding the distribution of the surplus resulting from the reduction in the price of oil, which has been estimated at approximately 70 million lempiras, it has been said that this surplus totals 160 million lempiras.

Analysts of the Economy and Finance Secretariats have informed us of the real situation. The surplus is not 160 million lempiras. We must consider that although the price of oil has dropped considerably, there has been no reduction in the cost of the refining, transportation, domestic transportation, and distribution of petroleum by-products and no immediate reduction is foreseen. In other words, a gas station charges a price for each gallon sold, it does not charge a percentage over the price of the petroleum by-products. The same principle applies to the local transporters of petroleum by-products. We have estimated that the savings for Honduras resulting from the reduction in the price of oil will be 70 million lempiras. Of this 70 million lempiras, 13.7 million had already been included in the nation's budget as oil differential.

In addition, with the reduction of the CIF price of oil, the income budgeted from oil imports has been reduced by 18 million lempiras. These are the prices charged... [changes thought] or the taxes levied on the CIF price of oil. With the reduction of the CIF price, we have lost, or will not collect, 18 million lempiras in taxes.

There is also a reduction of 8 million lempiras from the drop in the price of kerosene and bunker oil. In other words, the 70 million lempiras are reduced to approximately 30 million lempiras.

The economic cabinet, with the assistance of the oil experts in the Economy and Finance Secretariats, decided to distribute this income as follows:

In programs to create jobs through the Autonomous Municipal Bank, BANMA [Banco Municipal Autonomo], 8 million lempiras, which will be channeled to the municipalities for projects to generate manpower or infrastructure development projects.

Industrial Development Center, CDI [Centro de Desarrollo Industrial] : 5 million lempiras for the development of craftsmanship and small industries.

Education Secretariat: 3 million lempiras for the hiring of 600 more teachers.

The capital of the National Housing Institute, INVA [Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda], will be increased by 5 million lempiras, to be used in housing projects.

Two million lempiras will be transferred to the Honduran Central Bank to increase the capital of the transportation trust fund [fondo de fideicomiso del transporte]. Road construction projects: 2 million lempiras for manpower.

For the government's civic center urbanization project in Tegucigalpa, 1.5 million.

Capital contribution to the National Agricultural Development Bank, Banmadesa, of 2 million to be used in a credit plan for cotton production through a trust fund.

The total amount distributed is 28.5 million lempiras.

Cement: After completing the pertinent economic analysis, it was decided to reactivate Cementos de Honduras and to finish the fifth phase, for which 20 million lempiras will be issued in government bonds. Of course, this requires a previous agreement with the national and foreign creditors, and a revision of the contract with S.L. Smith [not further identified].

Cotton: It was agreed to disburse 2 million lempiras to guarantee a minimum price of 50 lempiras per quintal to cotton producers in the country, considering the manpower requirements for this activity in the southern region. It was also agreed to grant cotton producers an annual preferential interest rate of 11 percent. These measures will guarantee a cotton production of 10,000 manzanas.

Beef: To find an overall solution to the problem faced by the cattlemen and beef exporters, the government negotiated an overall program for the benefit of all, and it was agreed to establish minimum guaranteed prices for producers through fiscal measures, by subsidizing the price of beef by 12 lempiras per pound of cattle on the hoof. With these incentives, 60,000 head of cattle will be slaughtered, to produce 15.5 million pounds of export beef. This subsidy totals 5 million lempiras.

It was also agreed to reduce the interest rates for this sector to a preferential rate of 12 percent. Of course, this subsidy will fluctuate, depending on the price of beef in the international market as listed in the so called yellow sheets [preceding word in English, followed by the Spanish translation]/ The subsidy may be more or less, depending on the price of beef in the international market, and based on the price we mentioned before, which is now U.S. $0.98 [unit not specified].

Coffee: It was also agreed to return to the coffee sector the support funds they have been creating. From these funds, a credit of 4.5 million lempiras will be given to Fecocal [not further identified]. In addition, we have strongly and firmly supported international efforts at the International Coffee Organization, OIC, aimed at obtaining a significant increase in the Honduran coffee quotas. At this time, a Honduran delegation is in Washington with this purpose, and from there, it will depart for London. The Honduran president has sent a letter to the U.S. President asking him to continue to be part of the agreement, in order to benefit the coffee producing countries. We have already received a favorable reply to this request.

Lumber: In view of the fact that due to the reduction in price Honduras had lost most of its export markets, steps were taken to use the same export mechanisms used in the southern region in the northern region. This will result in a greater participation of the lumber enterprises, increasing the efficiency in the exports of this product. As a result of these measures, the [name indistinct] enterprise, which has been reporting losses of approximately 600,000 lempiras a year, will be closed. A 14-percent differential over the FOB price in favor of Cohdefor [Honduran Corporation for Forest Development] was established. Also in favor of Cohdefor, the Agua Fria Forestal Industrial Enterprise was sold, and the Comapa [not further identified] enterprise is on sale, for which the value of its assets has been determined.

Housing: In addition to the 5 million lempiras assigned to the National Housing Institute, INVA, with funds obtained as a result of the reduction in the price of oil, the following measures have been adopted: Government bonds totaling 100 million lempiras were issued to support the housing fund. The fund for the reactivation of the construction industry was increased by 1 million. Mechanisms are being implemented for the utilization of $35 million from the guaranteed housing investment plan promoted by U.S. AID [Agency for International Development]. In addition, through the INVA, the [word indistinct] in specific projects has been reactivated. All these actions have been conceived within the framework of the national housing project which the government has approved and implemented.

In the health sector, a national policy has been established. As part of this policy, the national plan for child survival has been implemented, and the first mass vaccination campaign was conducted.

In the energy field, we have prepared the diagnosis for the energy sector, together with the World Bank. The rural electrification plan at national level has been prepared, and with this we will start the most ambitious plan in Honduras' history.

Agrarian policy: We have established the basis in order to do a restructuring of the sector, which will allow the reorientation of resources of the National Agrarian Institute and the mass training of the Honduran peasants in the technical and productive fields.

Employment generation: The national employment plan has been started, as a government priority. The following actions have been taken as part of this plan:

An employment plan has been prepared, which encompasses in the first phase 134 projects that make intensive use of labor, at a cost of 52.3 million lempiras. These projects, to be carried out in 4 years, would employ 20,000. The second phase encompasses 70 projects for which the OAS has delivered the corresponding study, at the government's request; the investment programmed in 950 million lempiras.

We have begun to create 3,000 positions for foremen and workers in the Communications, Public Works, and Trasnport Secretariat for the maintenance of roads with manpower.

All of the measures that have been adopted in support of the productive sectors, such as the reorientation of the marketing of lumber, the cultivation of cotton, the marketing of meat, the cement industry, the financial support for BANMA, and the privatizing of public enterprises, will have a positive effect on the creation of jobs and the improvement of the people's income.

Education: As a demonstration of our determination to promote education in our country, we have created 1,100 new positions for elementary school teachers. It must be stressed that the number of new teaching positions is much higher than in previous years. This has permitted us to increase the enrollment to 807,000 pupils. Eight hundred classrooms have been built and contacts have been signed to build 300 more classrooms. The country's schools will be supplied with 14,000 additional desks and 700 blackboards.

Securing Foreign Resources

Donations: U.S. AID; program for services for economic stabilization, $35 million; program for services for economic stabilization, $32.5 million; program for creation of jobs, $6.3 million. Japanese Government: project for the control of malaria and dengue: $2.6 million. Total: $80.9 million.

Loans: The following loans have been signed: IDB: third phase of rural waterworks, $24 million. U.S. AID: agreement for the purchase of agricultural products, $15 million. U.S. AID: Agreement for export services, $200,000. BCIE [Central American Bank of Economic Integration]: share for Tegucigalpa-[name indistinct] project, $400,000. [Venezuelan Fund for Export Financing]: financing for imports from Venezuela, $20 million. Total: $90.6 million.

Other Measures of Immediate Economic Impact

Strict control of foreign exchange is being carried out and the essential needs are reviewed to grant the foreign exchange. In addition, concrete steps have been taken to effectively support the exports. The use of resources to promote and increase nontraditional exports has been revitalized by activating the $10 million and 48 million lempiras revolving fund that had remained unused in recent times. To reduce the fiscal deficit, measures to control the budget of the public sector have been taken. As I said earlier, this not only includes that of the central government but also of the decentralized institutions where there has been the greatest economic disaster in Honduras, especially in the increase of public expenditures. The Directorate General of Customs has been instructed to carry out an operation to control contraband through the land and sea customhouses. The Armed Forces provide effective cooperation for this task.

The drop in the international price of propane gas, LPG [liquified petroleum gas], has been transferred to consumers. The investment promotion committee has been reactivated. The study of the reforms of the export promotion laws, temporary import law, and other laws dealing with export industries has been begun. A number of measures have also been adopted to reduce the operating expenses in such areas as control over travel allowances both inside the country and abroad, the rationalization of the use of fuel, the use of bids for extra budget expenses, rational use of travel allowances and equipment, and other measures. We have specifically achieved better levels of expenditures in the Presidency of the Republic and in nonpriority expenses of the various state secretariats and decentralized institutions.

In general, all of the actions that have been carried out by this administration in the area of production and employment are in line with the national development strategy for the 1986-1990 period, which has already been drafted and which will be submitted as an integral part of the national development plan for the approval of the Higher Council of Economic Planning. All of these actions are included in the proposals that were opportunely presented by the National Council of Honduran Workers and Peasants, Conoch, and the Honduran Council for Private Enterprises, COHEP. Thank you very much.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT ORTEGA GIVES MAY DAY SPEECH IN MANAGUA

PA011735 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1546 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on International Labor Day at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua -- live]

[Text] In 1886 U.S. workers were fighting for workers' rights. They were fighting for the 8-hour workday, and these workers' demands in the United States, heard worldwide, were logical and justified because under the regime of capitalist exploitation, the workers, regardless of how long they worked -- 10 hours, 12 hours, or even the 8 hours demanded by U.S. workers -- the effort of that work benefitted someone else. Who did it benefit? Who became rich by the sweat of the workers? [They worked] 8 hours, 12 hours, 16 hours, and 18 hours to enrich the capitalists, the privileged minorities, but never to benefit the workers.

For this reason, the workers' demand to reduce the workday to 8 hours was just. And in that heroic and sacrificial struggle labor leaders of those historic times were murdered following public trials put on by their exploiters. August, Lewis, George, Albert, Michael, Samuel, and Oscar were the labor leaders killed by the capitalist forms of exploitation that even denied the workers the right to express themselves, to protest, and to become organized.

Just like today, when we are commemorating this 1 May in free Nicaragua, the workers do not have the freedom to organize and express themselves in countries such as Haiti and Paraguay. And if we check the world map we would find that there are millions of workers who are being repressed on this day, at this moment, and at this precise time. They have no possibility to express themselves or are facing systems of oppression and exploitation.

The 19th of July was the historic victory of the workers in Nicaragua. For the first time in history the Nicaraguan workers seized power. For the first time in history the Nicaraguan workers had access to the communications media. For the first time in history the workers were free to speak and to act. For the first time in history the workers had the opportunity to participate in the co-management of their enterprises. For the first time in history, the workers had the real possibilities of access to health service, education, and housing.

This victory of the workers was achieved on 19 July 1979 with the FSLN leading the workers' struggle, with the FSLN as the party of the Nicaraguan workers, with the FSLN as unquestionable vanguard of the workers, peasants, and the Nicaraguan working people. This victory is not accepted by the U.S. Government.

We continue to confront the aggression of the United States and its traitorous accomplices who want to return Nicaragua to the system of exploitation and domination. The Nicaraguan revolution is facing an aggressive and adventurous U.S. Government, a U.S. Government that threatens world peace, a U.S. Government that carries out terrorist actions against peoples like those of Libya and that threatens to carry out similar terrorist actions against Nicaragua.

It is important and necessary that we all be clear about the immediate reality of the Nicaraguan revolution in the face of U.S. policy. It is necessary and important that once and for all we be clear about whether at this time or in the immediate term there are possibilities for peace. We want peace. The Nicaraguan people want [4-second break in transmission] peace. The Nicaraguan Government has made great efforts and it has acted with great flexibility in favor of peace. The Latin American countries want peace for the Central American region. The European countries, the socialist community countries, the Arab countries, the African countries, all the countries and peoples of the world want peace for Nicaragua. The U.S. people also want peace. They do not want to be involved in a war against Nicaragua. Then, if the entire world wants peace, why does not peace arrive in Central America? Why isn't there peace between the United States and Nicaragua?

In the past few days a representative of the U.S. Government has been touring Latin American countries, trying to create expectations and give the impression the the United States wants peace. But that is not true because while they are speaking of peace, they are attacking Nicaragua. They are creating more victims in Nicaragua.

In these 4 months of 1986 alone, in January, February, March, and April, in these 4 months the Yankee aggression has caused 1,811 victims. Some 1,811 more victims in Nicaragua, of which 567 are Nicaraguan workers, peasants, and soldiers, and 1,244 are counterrevolutionaries killed by the fire of our Sandinist fighters. Nevertheless, they also are victims of the Yankee aggression because many of them were recruited by the mercenaries by force, through pressure, through deception, and because of (?ignorance).

The United States cannot decieve Latin America with its alleged desire for peace when it is providing more arms for the mercenary forces in Honduran territory. The United States is giving the mercenary forces helicopters right there in Honduran territory, it is delivering the helicopters right to them. U.S. troops in Honduras deliver the rifles, mortars, cannons, helicopters, the weapons used to continue attacking Nicaragua.

The United States cannot deceive Latin America and the world with an alleged message of peace when it continues to carry out its military maneuvers in Honduran territory. Those military maneuvers are directed at undertaking preparations that will permit U.S. troops to launch a direct aggression against Nicaragua.

The Yankee military advisers are in Honduras instructing the mercenary forces. They are also involved in the Piranha boat attacks from Honduran territory. They are involved in the murder of Nicaraguan workers, the destruction of homes, the destruction of agricultural cooperatives, and attacks on our production. There is tension on the border with Honduras, and this tension is not between Honduras and Nicaragua but between the United States and Nicaragua. The United States with its troops in Honduran territory, threatening Nicaragua, attacking Nicaragua. This, of course, is no message of peace. Therefore, we cannot be surprised by the so-called desire for peace expressed by the U.S. Government. Nicaragua desires peace, and has made very concrete proposals. Nicaragua, as Companero Lucio Jimenez has said on behalf of the workers, Nicaragua will not hold a dialogue with the mercenary forces with which the U.S. President wants us to talk. [applause] Nicaragua is willing to hold a dialogue with the U.S. Government. It is willing to hold a dialogue with the U.S. President. Nicaragua is willing to reach serious commitments with the United States, serious commitments that will give security to Nicaragua and that will give security with regard to what the United States says about the Nicaraguan revolution threatening U.S. security.

Nicaragua has also made concrete proposals to the Contadora Group so that Contadora can mediate between Honduras and Nicaragua for the establishment of a control zone in the border area. Nicaragua maintains this demand before the Contadora Group and the Lima Group, so that joint patrols can be established between the Honduran Army and the Nicaraguan Army in the border area. Nicaragua has stated and continues to offer very concrete proposals regarding peace.

Lucio also spoke on behalf of the workers and demanded that the Nicaraguan Government refrain from signing the Contadora document or peace proposal as long as the aggression continues. That is a fair proposal. [applause]

It is a fair proposal. It is a just proposal when we say and reaffirm here today that Nicaragua is willing to continue discussing the pending points of the Contadora peace document.

We clearly state here that, according to the same Contadora positions presented in the Caraballeda document, Nicaragua cannot sign or implement that document until the U.S. direct, indirect, or any other aggression against Nicaragua ends. [applause; crowd chants: Here and there the Yankees will die!]

Early this year, on 21 February, we gave the total figure of the victims which the Yankee aggression has caused in Nicaragua. Regarding the figures I gave you, the number of victims have already increased. I insist that when we supply these figures we are talking about those who die defending the revolution, as well as those who die used [instrumentados] by the Yankee aggression.

To date, there are already 26,688 victims of Yankee aggression in Nicaragua. Of these 26,688 victims, 14,893 are deaths. There are more than 14,000 deaths provoked by the Yankee aggression.

The most ridiculous aspect of all this is that the U.S. Government, which defends its right to become armed to threaten the world's peace now that it is attacking Nicaragua, wants Nicaraguans, in addition to accepting the aggression, to not become armed.

The United States wants to attack us with impunity. But they, who spend millions of dollars in weapons to threaten the life of men on earth, make a big noise when Nicaragua resorts to international solidarity so that the people can have the necessary rifles to defend themselves from the Yankee aggression; so that the people can have the necessary tanks to defend themselves from the Yankee aggression; so that the people can have the necessary helicopters to defend themselves from the Yankee aggression; and so that the people can have the necessary cannons to defend themselves from the Yankee aggression.

The FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government will continue to defend the right that the Nicaraguan people have to arm themselves. [applause, crowd chants: They shall not pass!]

Companero Commander Humberto Ortega, chief of our EPS, was telling us that 2 or 3 days ago the combatants who make up the Patriotic Military Service and are organized in the battalions for unconventional warfare, the hunters' battalions, and the territorial company in Region 5, that is in Chontales, have recovered, among other weapons, 156 G-3 rifles, brand new -- they never got to use them -- from the mercenary forces. Therefore, with these 156 rifles we can arm another 156 workers who are willing to defend the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause, crowd chants: Single army!]

Let the United States continue to give weapons to the mercenaries, because in this way, if we add all those weapons to the weapons that we receive from international cooperation, the Nicaraguan people will have more weapons. [applause; crowd chants: They shall not pass]

We have to talk of the weapons because we Nicaraguans want the weapons to defend the right to life, to defend the right to education and the right to health, to defend self-determination, sovereignty, and national independence. The weapons are to defend the just aspirations of the Nicaraguan people to have better living conditions and to have peace.

Therefore, weapons are an instrument of peace in the hands of the people. Weapons in the people's hands do not have any offensive aim against the neoghboring countries. They do have an offensive aim against the mercenary forces that enter our territory and they will have an offensive aim against the Yankee troops if they intervene in our fatherland. [applause, crowd chants: Here and there, the Yankee will die]

We have spoken about Nicaragua's foreign policy positions. We have said that we cannot have expectations of peace and that we have to prepare better and more for the war that the United States is imposing on us. We have spoken about Nicaragua's willingness to have peace and about the willingness to militarily defend the Nicaraguan revolution.

Today, 1 May, workers' day, we must also speak of production, the economy, and the supplies because the rural and urban workers are the fundamental force for the functioning of the country's economy.

The war that we are currently waging in the face of the U.S. aggressive policy is a war that is being waged not only in the military area but also in the economic field. Reagan has not managed to demoralize the people with bullets, and he will not demoralize us with bullets. But Reagan thinks that if he cannot demoralize the people with bullets, he can do it through starvation. Reagan wants the people to blame the FSLN for the problems of the economy. Reagan wants the people to blame the FSLN when there is a scarcity of toothpaste, soap, boots, clothing, work tools, and food.

Reagan wants the workers to blame the FSLN and curse the revolution when they do not have raw materials and replacement parts at factories, when there is a water and energy shortage. Reagan wants the people to hate the FSLN. Reagan wants the people to abhor the FSLN. Reagan wants the people to hate themselves. And it is a difficult thing for someone to hate himself. The problem is that Reagan cannot understand that the people are the FSLN, [applause] that the people are the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause]

Reagan believes that because the Nicaraguan workers are poor and humble they are ignorant. Reagan believes that the Nicaraguan workers are stupid and therefore easily confused and deceived. Reagan dreams of the moment when the workers, confronting the military aggression, confronting the shots of the Yankee aggression, facing the dangers of the Yankee intervention, and confronting economic difficulties and hunger, tell him: Boss, here are the workers to surrender to the U.S. Government. [shouts, slogans]

Reagan believes that the workers are stupid, that they are easy to deceive. Who took wheat and oil from Nicaragua? The people respond: Reagan; who carries out worldwide campaigns to prevent Nicaragua from getting aid? The people respond: Reagan; who ordered the trade embargo? The people respond: Reagan; who orders the destruction of crops in Nicaragua? The people respond: Reagan; who blocks the entry of replacement parts in Nicaragua? The people respond: Reagan; who orders the destruction of the Health centers and schools in Nicaragua? The people respone: Reagan; who orders the murder of children, women, and elderly people in Nicaragua? The people respond: Reagan; who is the terroist? The people respond: Reagan; Who is the enemy of the Nicaraguan people respond: Reagan. [slogans, applause]

Reagan must understand that the Nicaraguan people cannot be confused and that despite the greatest difficulties we will defend this revolution. We must, therefore, struggle efficiently in the military and economic fields, and just as the soldiers in the trenches share their bread, we also must share our bread in the production trenches, and in the trenches of basic product distribution. We must be more courageous and disciplined in order to defend the revolution by increasing our productivity. The producers must adjust their production costs; in other words, the workers, with great awareness and discipline, have responded to the crisis and faced great difficulties. The workers ability to purchase basic products has been affected, and we all know that this is not a salary problem, we all know that it is a problem of availability of goods, of fighting against speculation, and of guaranteeing a better distribution of basic products. Just as the workers have had the awareness to understand this, the producers must have a similar attitude.

Producers should have a similar attitude. And a producer cannot be thinking of this war situation Nicaragua is facing. He cannot be thinking of profit margins as if we were under a normal situation. Profit margins must be reduced and perhaps, there are some cases -- as it has already happened -- in which we must eliminate profit margins. Instead, we must guarantee, as much as possible, the basic supplies for the production of spare parts and the raw materials because you are the best witnesses of what is occurring at the factories. You are willing to work. You get to the factories with enthusiasm and discipline but then you find that there aren't any raw materials because there is a delay in the arrival of the raw materials, there was no foreign exchange to bring the raw materials on time, or the spare parts did not arrive on time because of the U.S. blockade. Perhaps then you have the raw materials, the spare parts, and the plants are operating but then there is a power outage. When there is a power outage it affects the plant. And there are power outages because the INE [Nicaraguan Institute of Energy] does not have the necessary foreign exchange to give our energy equipment 100-percent maintenance.

We have problems, serious problems in the economy. We have grave problems in our economy. You know this perfectly well. You are in constant contact, every day, with production, supply, and the economy. You are the best economists that Nicaragua may have. You know the reality of the Nicaraguan economy.

The wisdom of the humble Nicaraguan workers is greater than the wisdom which the ideologists of exploitation and capitalism and COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and UPANIC [Agricultural and Livestock Producers Union of Nicaragua] brag about. They are there with their demagogic and false speeches accusing the government, the revolution, and the FSLN of the disaster of the economy, saying that they produced more and better before.

It is true that in Somoza's times, at a given moment, up to $650 million in products were exported. We had estimated that for this year, with a great effort and sacrifice, we could export approximately $350 or $360 million but we see now that we won't be able to reach that figure. In fact, we will export $100 million less than estimated. We are talking about $260 million or $270 million. We are adjusting these figures in order to discuss these figures with you in the next few days.

Does this mean that the revolutionary government and the FSLN are bad administrators? Does this mean that the factories that are in the workers' hands are dropping their productive capacity? They are giving us the example that in Somoza's times they were able to export up to $650 million and that they always kept the factories running. It is true. What these people say is partly true.

It is also true that if, in theory, the Yankees were able to impose in Nicaragua a regime of capitalist exploitation with the COSEP, Upanic, and the Somozist guardsmen, they would probably be able to export $650 million again. But what is the difference between the yesterday of the Upanic, COSEP, the Somozas, the exploiters, and the capitalists and this present of the revolutionary and working people? What is the difference? We will see. What good did it do that the capitalists exported $650 million in the past? What good did it do for the people? How did this benefit the people? Where were these $650 million going to in the end? Who became rich with these $650 million? Did you, companeros workers, receive any benefits from these $650 million? [crowd: No!]

What did these capitalists, exploiters, large landowners, and shameless individuals leave us? They left us illiteracy.

Did they by any chance worry about using these $650 million to teach the people to read and write? [crowd: No!]

Did they by any chance worry about giving housing to the workers? [crowd shouts: No!] One of those individuals who is constantly making statements was known because in his banana plantation the workers lived like dogs and never had the opportunity to organize themselves, to protest, and to express themselves. Did they by any chance use those $650 million to build health centers for the workers? [crowd shouts: No!] Did they by any chance provide good food to the rural workers? [crowd shouts: No!]

Then, what good was it for them to export $650 million or $1 billion if in the end it was for the enrichment of a little group of exploiting capitalists? We would rather have these difficulties -- which are not caused by the revolution -- than the regime of exploitation that the capitalists offer us. It is clear that if the Nicaraguan economy is deeply affected, it is due to the terrorist policy of the U.S. Government. It is also clear that if the Nicaraguan economy is affected, it is because of the unjust trade and economic relations that continue to exist in the world and that always make the smaller and developing countries the victims of exploitation.

We were saying that the economic situation is difficult. We are not interested in the formulas of COSEP, the Upanic or the Yankees but in the formula of the revolution, of the workers, and of the FSLN. This formula can be summed up in the words: discipline, savings, work, productivity. This is everyone's responsibility. It is the responsibility of the FSLN, the revolutionary government, and the Nicaraguan urban and rural workers.

We have so many difficulties and the threats of war exist as the Yankee warmongering escalation further increases. If the economic problems cannot be resolved in the short term, then we have to improve the administrative aspects in order to control and handle the crisis. We must control and handle the crisis. In this way, we will know how to distribute bread with justice, to vigorously fight speculators, to efficiently produce, and to strongly criticize those who commit mistakes whether in the government, the FSLN ranks, in the working rank-and-file, in the administration of factories or the technical cadres in the factories.

We must redouble the critical and revolutionary vigilance so that savings will be effective, so that discipline will enable us to increase productivity, so that we will also win over Reagan in the field of the economic war that he has imposed on us. That is a challenge that all Nicaraguans have.

As I was telling you, in the next few days we will get in touch with the workers through assemblies in the various sectors so that we can adjust the economic plan. We have to adjust the economic plan. We cannot fulfill the economic plan as we initially proposed it. It is not because we do not want to or because we lack willingness but because we lack external resources. Therefore, we have to adjust that economic plan. Just as we promised, we have to review the relationship between wages and prices with regard to the products that the workers have to purchase so that we can guarantee the minimum, basic supplies for the combatants of our Army, for the urban workers, and for the rural workers. In view of the more limited resources due to the war situation, we are forced to increase productivity.

With more limitations we are forced to increase productivity. And we will increase it through the factories by taking care of the machinery and the equipment. And we will also increase it by giving more land to the peasants, [applause] because we all know that any land delivered to the peasants is land that will produce food, land that will then serve to increase the country's productivity.

We -- especially the leaders, the ministers, the directors of enterprises, the technicians, the city's workers, the rural workers, and the small, medium, and large landholders -- must act more efficiently; take care of the work tools; promote the savings of foreign exchange, cordobas, and productive trips; be disciplined; adjust our expenses; adjust our consciences and thus our willingness to work with the same Sandinist determination and spirit which the fighters of our EPS go into combat. [applause]

The fighters of our Army face difficulties, go through sleepless nights, sleep under the rain, fight at all times, and are even willing to risk and give their lives for the defense of the revolution. If they have that same high fighting spirit, the workers of the city and the rural area, in the productive sector, must have a similar fighting spirit as that which the army fighters have. [applause]

This is 1 May, which we commemorate today to remember those who were killed in the United States for defending the rights of the exploited; this 1 May we vow to defend the most noble cause ever known to man on earth, which is that of fighting to eradicate the exploitation of man by man. [applause]

We stated this in the FSLN position presented to the National Constituent Assembly, and we will continue to defend this in the town meetings and in the process of discussion involving the drafting of the Nicaraguan constitution.

This 1 May we are again marching to the trenches of military defense and the production in order to continue the battle of Andres Castro, Zeledon, Sandino, Rigoberto, and Carlos Fonseca. [applause]

The path has been defined by the example of heroism and sacrifice set by our heroes and martyrs. All the workers and peasants will go to the end. Only their organized force will give us a victory. This is how Sandino talks! This is how the FSLN talks! This is how the Nicaraguan people talk! [applause]

In this land of industrial innovators, metal-mechanics workers, construction workers, textile workers, shoe factory workers, food industry workers, and workers in the basic and chemical industries; in this land of rural workers; and in this land of plows, machetes, hammers, rifles, and guitars, the sweat and blood of workers will never again be shed to enrich the regime of capitalist and pro-imperialist exploitation which we sent to hell on 19 July 1979! [applause]

In 1871, when power for workers was only a dream and seemed a utopia, in Paris the workers resorted to what Karl Marx called the attack on heaven, which was the great insurrection of the Paris commune. Today, in Nicaragua, on 1 May 1986, the workers have taken over heaven by assault and from this celestial tropical trench, which is the Sandinist people's revolution, nothing and no one will dislodge us ever! [applause] Victory is ours! Long live workers of the city and the rural sector! [crowd shouts: Long live!] Long live the Nicaraguan workers! [crowd shouts: Long live!] Long live 1 May! [crowd shouts: Long live!] Free fatherland... [crowd shouts: or death!]

WHEELOCK SPEAKS AT UNAG ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA012220 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural-livestock development and agrarian reform, yesterday told the participants in the first UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen] Congress that if a Nicaraguan producer is capable of taking up a rifle, if he produces goods for society, if he is ready to join in a process of equitable distribution of natural resources, and if he can realize that at some point it will be necessary to relinquish a piece of his property to give a place to a poor peasant and welcome him home to the land, then there will be no reason for conflicts to arise with regard to the Agrarian Reform.

After making a detailed analysis of agrarian transformations and related difficulties the leader noted that "we feel at ease from the standpoint of social and economic results." He announced that in 1985 transformations involved 50 percent of the country's arable land. This includes lands that belonged to the Somozists and latifundists, state-owned land, purchased properties, and land grants to Indian communities.

He added that another 30 percent requires no change in ownership because it belongs to small and medium-sized producers and is regarded as being incorporated into the agrarian reform process. "We are not going to expropriate this 30 percent from the small and medium-sized producers only to return it to them again," Wheelock said.

After reporting that this year more properties will be turned over to the peasants individually, Wheelock recalled that while Nicaragua will have more land owners, the Reagan administration is expropriating the properties of small and medium-sized farmers, favoring themajor financial corporations and leading farmers to bankruptcy, desperation, and even suicide with his policies.

After explaining the process of agrarian reform during the organization of a new state and a new revolutionary power, Commander Wheelock emphasized the heritage of backwardness, poverty, and complexity of the peasants sector's structure.

He referred to the existence of a colonial system, of sharecropping, and of squatters alongside modern methods of intensive cultivation, and to the situation of small land estates [minifundio] — which spells doom for marginal lands and poverty -- as the starting point for a reorganization of the agricultural sector.

"We realized that this process of transformation could not be performed overnight and that it had to be a precise and careful process because taking away a property that was grabbed by a Somozist is not the same as transforming the plantation of an efficient owner who perhaps fought against Somoza and joined the revolution at a given moment," Wheelock said.

Along these lines, he said that it is difficult to lump an owner of 200 manzanas who persecuted and murdered a peasant in the same category as an owner of perhaps 400 or 700 manzanas who has no equipment or mechanization, but lives with his family in this abandoned field with his hopes. This may have actually been a small land estate owner who fought imperialism, suffered humiliations, and saw his children die or sacrificed.

"Therefore, neither from the economic nor political, and much less the moral standpoint can we place a Somozist in the same category as a revolutionary simply because both have the same amount of land," he said.

Wheelock said that when the political and philosophical substrata that form the revolution were applied in the agrarian reform, national unity became an appeal to producers to join transformations of the land, guided by the principle of guaranteeing the efficiently exploited properties.

He went on to say that state enterprises, cooperatives, and individual properties -- provided they are efficiently exploited and made a part of the national development plans — constituted the pluralist beginning of national unity and economic democracy.

Later, he referred to the difficult beginnings of the agrarian reform when it was necessary to identify the properties of the Somozists and those close to them, verify areas, and embody all of this in an economic, banking, and planning and technical process in order to determine later whether the land would be organized into cooperatives, leased to individuals, or left for the state to manage it.

He recalled: "The truth is that we spent more than 1 year with this problem. At first, we were unable to serve the landless peasants."

He added that, for this reason, it was not until 19 July 1981 that the Agrarian Reform Law was outlined and the selective application of it begun, trying not to commit injustices, "although some were committed anyway."

Making a brief summary of the 5 years of the agrarian reform, Wheelock said that the country managed to transfer the control of the land to an alliance formed by workers, state enterprise managers, agricultural, credit, and services cooperatives, and the small-scale producers benefitted by the revolution.

Again, he recalled that "46 percent of the land that had been owned by those in the latifundium system was reduced to 11 percent, to the benefit of new forms of land ownership." He said, however, that this did not represent a final answer to the poor peasants' demands for lands.

Therefore, it was necessary "to make a turnabout in the agrarian reform policy and to make massive land grants to individuals, in order to meet the peasants' demands," Wheelock said, adding that in this way 27,000 peasant families received land during 1984 and 1985, and 1.4 million manzanas were distributed among squatters who had been working for years on land which they did not own.

This was possible despite the consequences of the aggression in displacing thousands of peasant families who were working in the Pacific and northern part of the country on low yield land or who did not have the capacity to produce basic grains. Almost 80,000 families asked for land where they could work, Wheelock added.

He explained that pressure was put on efficient estates or on state properties, but also on cooperatives and "on small and medium-size farms."

"Therefore, the agrarian laws we had implemented all these years were useless because they could not meet these demands, because expropriation could not be applied to estates of less than 500 manzanas in the Pacific region, and of 1000 manzanas in the rest of the country. These estates could not be touched although they were idle, while other estates obtained lawfully during those years when the land was improperly exploited or abandoned were distributed to cooperatives. We ran out of ammunition when the second avalanche of demands took place," Wheelock said.

He added that in 1985, the government had assigned 600 million corbodas to buy 120,000 manzanas to solve the problem. He said that it could not continue like that and that this proved the 1981 law was obsolete.

In view of this, Wheelock indicated, the revolutionary government made an amendment to the law, which included as a fundamental principle the confiscation of any idle property whose owners showed no interest in making it produce and in case of extreme need, the confiscation of some properties no matter how efficient they were, in places where the problems of displaced persons had to be solved and there was no other way to do it.

Referring to the UNAG congress, Wheelock said that it was the result of the peasant movement's lengthy and profound process of maturation "which is culminating in this congress in a political and organizational success after long campaigns of stuggle and indefatigable efforts to organize."

"We feel upon seeing this large crowd and the thorough and mature discussions that hav taken place how the peasants have not only actively joined the revolution, but that they already represent a dynamic support which we cannot do without a real power, a voice, a guideline, and without any doubt, a pillar of the Sandinist people's revolution," Wheelock said.

Wheelock referred to the price incentives offered to producers. In this respect, he said that 14,700 cordobas will be paid per quintal of prime cotton, with incentives from $1.75 for cotton of inferior quality to $5.50 for superior quality cotton. For coffee, for which the price is 21,000 cordobas per quintal of prime quality coffee, incentives will range from $10 to $13. The price for sesame seed is 9,000 cordobas per quintal and for sorghum 1,600 cordobas per quintal.

Referring to another issue, Wheelock said that the government has received 256 Fiat trucks which will be distributed among producers as part of the efforts to provide better conditions for producers.

Wheelock added that the Agrarian Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry will fully assume this year the technological and material supply to rural areas, which the Domestic Trade Ministry had been doing.

He also said that the country has all the equipment necessary for the harvest, and he asked producers not to speculate with corn and beans prices now that prices are not going to be under control.

BILL ABOLISHING ANTI-SOMOZIST COURTS REJECTED

PA301925 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] By a vote of 18 to 54, a bill abolishing the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals was rejected in today's session of the National Assembly. The bill had been presented by the Independent Liberal Party [PLI]. Through the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, the people's revolutionary justice has been applied against members of the Somozist mercenary bands which are directed and financed by the U.S. Government. The PLI's proposal to dissolve the anti-Somozist tribunals was rejected by a big majority.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CONCLUDES 6-YEAR TERM

PA282228 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] German Schlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador in our country, will return to his country on Monday, thus concluding 6 years of intensive diplomatic activities in Nicaragua, it was reported by Foreign Ministry sources. The Soviet ambassador was characterized by his openness toward the country's news media. Through him, his government gave proof of its support to the Sandinist revolution during difficult times, -- support which included the donation of 20,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua on 22 April 1981.

Schlyapnikov will be replaced by Vayno Iosifovich Vyalyas the current Soviet ambassador to Venezuela.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL EDITION OF BARRICADA -- Madrid, 23 Apr (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Embassy sources said today that the international edition of BARRICADA, the official newspaper of the Sandinist Front, will be published and printed in Barcelona starting the first week in May. It will be published weekly and will be distributed in Spain and other European countries. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1158 GMT 23 Apr 86 PA]

ROBERTO VEIGA ADDRESSES HAVANA MAY DAY RALLY

FL011518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1309 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, commemorating May Day at Havana's Revolutionary Square -- live]

[Text] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, Comrades of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; comrades of the government, of the political and mass organizations; members of the National Committee of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions; comrade national work heroes, workers, combatants, federated women, members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, peasants, students, and outstanding pioneers who with their presence honor this dais; [applause] comrade representatives of more than 50 trade union organizations of 40 countries who, specially invited, are attending this commemoration; [applause] other invited comrades who represent the diplomatic corps accredited in our country; comrade workers: On this first day of May we are commemorating an event of special significance. This year is the 100th anniversary of the Chicago workers' riots. The historic resonance of the struggle for an 8-hour work day and the worldwide repercussions of those riots were the origin of International Workers' Day. Cuba, one of the first countries in America and the entire world to join in this celebration, is proud to note this day as a true celebration of creative work and internationalism. The red banners of the proletariat fly triumphantly in our social fatherland. [applause] We are once again holding the combatant people's march, which on this occasion expresses the spirit of struggle, enthusiasm, and the resoluteness with which Cuban workers mobilize to carry out the agreements of the third party congress. [applause]

This historic event showed us our future course. It has given us the draft program that, when debated and approved will become our combat flag; and it has given us a standard of great exigency, renewal, discipline, and work. Here in Revolutionary Square, as in the celebrations held today in all the provinces of our country, the will of the workers will be made manifest to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing with more productivity, greater efficiency, greater profitability, and higher quality in production, services, and teaching. Cuban workers, in a very special way, will express today their identification with and absolute support for the pronouncements that Comrade Fidel made on 19 April. [applause]

We are aware of the responsibility that the workers and trade unions have in the problems and deficiencies fairly pointed out by our commander in chief. The role of the working class will be that of marching in the vanguard of this struggle, serving as examples of the fulfillment of duty and carrying out a systematic, uncompromising battle against all manifestations of negligence, irresponsibility, tolerance and parasitism.

With the same ardor with which we defended our revolutionary achievements at the Playa Giron, with the same decisiveness with which we mobilize every time the enemy threatens us, we will pledge to participate in this action in defense of the dignity, morale, and principles of our working people. [applause]

We all know that this cannot be done in a day but will require a long, sustained struggle, and we are ready to carry out this struggle for as long as is necessary.

We will begin with ourselves, calling for more work, more discipline, and better use of the work day. And with the same determination and firmness we will challenge those who do not want to participate in the struggle, who seek privileges and easy money, who try to replace socialist effort with inventions of capitalist mentality or squander material and human resources by applying bureaucratic concepts and deformations.

At the same time, this year we will have to make even greater efforts to confront the consequences of the capitalist economic crisis, the fall in oil prices, the devaluation of the dollar, and the adverse climatic conditions that have been affecting us persistently. Sugar production demands special attention. We all know that the drought, Hurricane Kate, and the rains have negatively affected the results of the present sugar harvest. Their effects have been minimized thanks to the self-denial and heroism shown by the workers in this sugar harvest. May will be a full sugar harvest month in most provinces. All the sugar mills must operate at maximum capacity, and efficiency must be increased even more in all sugar harvest activities. We must keep in mind the need to continue the harvest in May and the need to plant cane in May as planned for prejudicing the weeding of the canefields. This will require a great effort by all the workers now involved in the sugar harvest.

To support this effort, during the months of May and June the trade unions will have to mobilize additional forces in many provinces. There is a great deal of work to be done, but there is no alternative. All our capacity to organize and mobilize will be used to achieve this great objective. The country and the revolution expect it from us, and we will not disappoint them. We will never lose sight of the fact that strengthening the economy is the same as strengthening the defense of the fatherland.

We do not close our eyes for even one moment to the complex situation of our area and the world. Libya is a convincing lesson of the criminal perfidy with which the Yankee imperialists act. Production and defense are our permanent watchwords and are the most sacred of our pledges. Through our special "Centers Ready for Defense," we will continue to give all our proletarian warmth to the preparation of the country for a people's war. We will continue to support the organization and financing of the territorial troops militia, and we will give all our support to the task of constantly strengthening our socialist fatherland.

Comrades, last year, from this same spot, we announced the idea of holding a broad, unitary, and combative trade union conference of the workers of Latin America and the Caribbean on the foreign debt. This conference was held with great success in Havana. At this conference our commander in chief put into the hands of the Latin American and Caribbean trade unions the banners of the historic battle not to pay the foreign debt, including interest payments, of the new international economic order, and of progress toward the economic integration of our countries. At the conference, among other measures it was agreed to hold the day of continental action on 23 October last year in repudiation of the unpayable and unbearable foreign debt and in defense of the most vital interests of the workers and nations of the region.

This year, on 23 October, we will again charge in this worthy and just struggle. We will give an even stronger, more energetic demonstration, as is demanded by the worsening of the crisis that our peoples suffer. By agreement of the World Federation of Trade Unions and other trade union organizations, we will this time hold a worldwide day of action against the debt. From this dais we again call on all trade unions, without distinctions of any kind, to join this necessary battle for the survival and future of our peoples, which cannot be put off. From this dais, we reaffirm to Comrade Fidel that the banners you gave the Latin American and Caribbean trade unions are in firm hands, in safe hands, and are marching forward victoriously! [applause]

On this day we greet our brother workers and peoples of the socialist community, all the workers and trade union organizations that struggle in the capitalist countries, the workers and peoples of this continent, and especially those who are today confronting reactionary, fascist, and antidemocratic regimes. We express our solidarity very especially toward the heroic people of Nicaragua, [applause] who greet this 1 May mobilized against the dirty war of the U.S. Government; the heroic people of El Salvador, [applause] who hold high the banners of their struggle for liberation; and the workers and people of Haiti, [applause] who smashed the infamous tyranny and are now mobilizing to achieve the democratic changes their country crys out for, sunken in misery and exploitation. We give our internationalist encouragement to all the workers, all the patriots, all the revolutionaries who struggle worldwide against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. We give our fraternal embrace on this 1 May to all Cuban workers, to all the combatants and workers who are carrying out this day far from their homeland their honorable duties of solidarity. [applause]

We greet all those who are commemorating this 1 May at the sugar mills, in the canefields, on our merchant and fishing ships, at work in production and services, and all our combatants, who are also part of the working people, who at this moment are protecting the security of our coasts, the ocean, and the skies of our socialist homeland. [applause]

In this march of our combatant people we will reaffirm once again the unshakeable determination of the Cuban workers to continue building and defending their future and the decision to struggle for as long as necessary for our principles, for our morale, for out socialist and communist goals, for the triumph of peace in the world, and for the unstoppable advance of the cause of justice, progress, and liberation of the peoples. Long live International Workers' Day! Long live brotherhood and solidarity between workers and peoples of the entire world! Long live our Communist Party of Cuba! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death, we shall overcome! [shouts and applause]

R. Castro Leads Camaguey Parade

FL011752 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and FAR minister, has presided over the parade and ceremony commemorating International Workers' Day in Camaguey Province. It was an act of revolutionary reaffirmation where all the people of Camaguey spoke in one voice, like one man, and said in unison: Commander in chief, command us!

The second secretary of the Central Committee headed the greatest mobilization of the combative people in Camaguey in honor of the 100th anniversary of the International Workers' Day. More than 100,000 residents of Camaguey marched with their posters, cheering in solidarity with the proletariat struggles of the world, in support of the resolutions reached at the Third PCC Congress, and in complete support of the revolution and Fidel Castro.

In Camaguey all the people have celebrated 1 May with achievements in production, services, and economic areas, and they have made pledges to be more efficient, organized, and conservative, as called for by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Ciego de Avila Marks Day

FL011956 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The people of the Province of Ciego de Avila have celebrated May Day, International Workers' Day, with a parade and mass meeting at Abel Santa Maria Square in Ciego de Avila, in which more than 40,000 persons participated. Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], attended the celebration, which constituted a brilliant demonstration of organization, enthusiasm, and the decision to respond to the program of the third party congress and carry on with the building of socialism.

Dimaris Aquino Diaz, member of the provincial executive bureau of the party and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions in Ciego de Avila, gave the main address, recognizing the efforts of the workers in the province to express their solidarity with their brothers of the socialist camp and with all proletarians who work and struggle worldwide for a better future.

Cienfuegos Celebrates

FL011932 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] In Ceinfuegos, Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member, presided over the multitudinous popular celebration of May Day. All the calculations of attendance at the parade were greatly surpassed. The parade was characterized by combativeness, enthusiasm, and discipline. In his opening remarks, Antonio Gonzalez, secretary general of the Provincial Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, ratified the support of the Cienfuegos workers for Fidel's programs and for the agreements of the third party congress.

Posters and slogans carried by proletarian hands -- members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, of the Federation of Cuban Women, students, and peasants -- demonstrate the confidence of the people of Cienfuegos in the future of our revolution and our willingness to defend it at the cost of our lives.

Students and workers from brother countries who live in Cienfuegos joined in the proletarian celebration.

CASTRO AWARDS THIRD PARTY CONGRESS BANNERS

FL020133 [Editorial report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 2 May begins live coverage from Havana's Cubanacan Reception Hall of a ceremony presenting the third party congress banner to various organizations. The establishing shot shows a group of unidentified people standing in the interior of the reception hall, apparently waiting for the ceremony to begin. The announcer is heard explaining that various political, social, defense, and national security groups participated in the emulation and that the third party congress banner is the highest honor given to highlight for their achievements.

At 0004 GMT Cuban President Fidel Castro is seen entering the room and stands in a line with Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo members Jose Machado Ventura, Vilma Espin, and other unidentified persons.

A military band begins playing, and the the Cuban flag is brought to the room by three soldiers. At 0006 GMT the Cuban national anthem is played, and announcer Manolo Ortega then reads an introduction explaining that various mass organizations fulfilled their goals, thus the Politburo agreed to confer the third party congress banner on the Union of Young Communists [UJC], Central Organization of Trade Unions [CTC], National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], Federation of University Students [FEW], Federation of Intermediate Level Students [FEM], Organization of Jose Marti Pioneers, and the Central Political Directorates of the FAR and Interior Ministery. He added that the 16 national labor unions and 5 best municipalities of the country would also be honored with the banner.

Fidel Castro hands a banner to representatives of some of the aforementioned organizations: Roberto Veiga for the CTC, Vilma Espin for the FMC, Jose Ramirez Cruz for the ANAP, Armando Acosta Cordero for the CDR. Other Cuban officials join Castro in handing out banners.

At 0014 Castro leaves his place in line and is seen casually talking to a small group of people. His voice is not heard. The announcer says the transmission has ended and the cameras return to the studio.

RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS TO UJC PLENARY MEETING

FL301340 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and FAR minister, has presided over the ninth plenum of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], held at the UJC national cadre school. During his speech Castro called on Cuban youths to continue preparing with quality for the defense of Cuba's victories. He referred to the need to increase the level of instructors and cadres who are responsible for preparing youths to defend this land with all the requirements of modern war.

Later Castro said that with the number of youths who have learned to shoot, Cuba should be able to win Olympic titles, and he praised the positive achievements of the past 5 years in combative preparation. The FAR minister stressed the importance of continued perfection and increased quality. Our responsibility, Castro stressed, is to be prepared for everything, and the main instrument in confronting imperialism is the war of all the peoples.

The participants of the UJC plenum discussed topics related to the educational staff process, people's camping plan, formal education, and student emulation.

RISQUET CLOSES COMMUNICATIONS SYMPOSIUM

FL010045 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes has presided over the main ceremony and closing session on the New International Information Order Symposium held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Radio Havana Cuba at this capital's Palace of Conventions. Regarding the importance of these events Risquet said:

[Begin recording] Therefore, we believed that it was only fair to hold this international symposium during the 25th anniversary of Radio Havana Cuba. Its success, the depth of its lectures, and the clarity of its discussions, confirm our people's expressed wishes and make their demands for a new international information order an unyielding battle which will pave the way for economic and social liberation. [end recording]

NAVAL, PORT TECHNOLOGY, SAFETY SYMPOSIUM ENDS

FL010305 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0204 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] According to Pedro Ross Leal, Central Committee member and chief of the Communications and Transportation Department, one important feature of the Sixth Symposium of Naval and Port Technology and Safety is that intellectual effort has been directed toward responding to technical and economic requirements of enterprises. Ross Leal closed the 3-day symposium today at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Over 230 delegates and 50 guests participated in the meeting, among them representatives of the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Finland, FRG, UK, Spain, and Argentina, 13 foreign firms, and 1 cuban firm.

During the closing ceremony, engineer Pedro Julio Gonzalez, chairman of the organizing commission, reported that 12 lectures were given and 3 round tables held. Fourteen enterprises displayed products and naval equipment.

USSR GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

PA020220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has reported that aside from the 2 people reported dead as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear center, 18 others have been reported as seriously ill. The announcement, made today, adds that there are no foreign citizens among the injured people and that medical treatment is being given to 197 people who were admitted to the hospitals, 49 of whom have been clinically discharged.

The communique adds that the radioactivity level in the area of the accident, as well as in the towns around it, has dropped. Meanwhile, a press report states that the Soviet Government met with Western European ambassadors to Moscow to inform them that the situation at the Chernobyl center has been brought under control.

'OUR AMERICA' SCORES U.S. CARIBBEAN EXERCISES

PA011245 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States considers the Caribbean basin a backyard which it must militarize by all means, using national security as a pretext. From this interventionist policy stems constant aggressions against Cuba, destabilizing pressures against governments trying to maintain an independent line, and, of course, as a main example, the military invasion of the small island of Grenada in 1983.

Washington has managed, with the approval of regimes of the area which support that policy, the promotion of constant military exercises in the Caribbean that, under the name "Ocean Venture," have been taking place since 1981. The empire's cannon's are booming again in the Caribbean Sea. Planes loaded with bombs are flying across the skies. In a few hours the territory of Grenada and of the Puerto Rican island of Vieques will be the sites of U.S. Marines and soldiers from various Caribbean countries disembarking.

A total of 20,000 U.S. soldiers are participating in these maneuvers, which, according to the Yankee high command, are carried out to simulate an attack on radicals trying to control a country of the zone.

Representatives from progressive Caribbean organizations and even the U.S. news media say the current U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean are preparations for an eventual, direct attack on Nicaragua. To confirm their observations, they refer to similar exercises carried out in Vieques in 1981, which were a general practice for what became, 24 months later, the invasion of Grenada.

The maneuvers in the Caribbean, which do not exclude what the imperialist term a warning to Cuba, are complemented by constant exercises in Honduras, mainly in areas close to the border with Nicaragua. All this is part of a dangerous military process that could explode and turn the region into the scene of violent clashes.

Meanwhile, Washington is tying to sweeten the military pill for its allied governments in the Caribbean through offers of economic assistance which it never fulfills. The plan for the Caribbean basin implmented by Ronald Reagan has been a big fiasco for the governments of the area, which trusted in the promises of the powerful neighbor. As a matter of fact, Washington is sending more battleships, fighting planes, and cannons than the much expected dollars, and at the same time it tightens the screws of bilateral commerce and excludes from import duty preference the products which have traditionally been the source of income for the Caribbean countries. This is the reward for those who believe in Washington and prefer to live under its shade, instead of defending the real interests of their people.

DOMINICA

DLP TO SEND STUDENTS TO SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

FL012110 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 1, CANA -- The opposition Labour Party (DLP) says it is determined to send more Dominicans on scholarships in Soviet bloc countries despite strong objection from the government.

Opposition parliamentarian Rosie Douglas told a public meeting last night that there were 45 Dominicans being trained in Cuba as well as Austria through the efforts of the DLP and the now defunct Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLM), and his party is securing scholarships for 15 more Dominicans to study abroad from this September.

The training of Dominicans in socialist countries has been vehemently opposed by the Eugenia Charles administration which claims that students are indoctrinated. The government wants all scholarships offered to Dominicans to be processed through a scholarship committee set up by the education ministry.

But Douglas said last night the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) would not send his young party supporters to study. It is our duty as a labour party, and we will find the scholarships, he declared.

The meeting was held in the constituency of St Joseph where a by-election is to be held on Monday. The vacancy was created by the jailing of former prime minister Patrick John for conspiracy to overthrow the government.

HAITI

FORMER MAYOR, TONTONS MACOUTE CHIEF DETAINED

PA011510 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Apr (APF) -- Frank Romain, former mayor of Port-au-Prince and former colonel in the Haitian capital's police force, has been placed under preventive detention, Justice Minister Francois Latortue announced today. According to the minister, Romain was detained because he has been accused of murder, cruelty, and the mistreatment of individuals.

The minister also announced that Paul Vericain, former commander of the Tontons Macoute (the Duvalierist people's militia) in Petionville, a residential area 8 km from the capital was detained on Monday. Vericain had also been mayor of Petionville.

The announcement of these detentions coincides with the beginning of proceedings against Luc Desir, one of the former leaders of the Duvalierist political police, who is regarded as one of the ousted regime's bloodiest figures.

PRESIDENT HOYTE DELIVERS MAY DAY SPEECH

FL012327 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 1, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte today announced a joint drug manufacturing project with Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, a five-day work week and other initiatives in a May Day address. He said the reduced work week will be introduced in non-controversial areas of work in June and will be reviewed after nine months.

Hoyte told an audience of 10,000 that Guyana remained committed to the regional integration movement and looked forward to signing trade and economic agreements this year with Trinidad and Tobago.

He said Guyana was pursuing the pharmaceuticals manufacturing project under which Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago would supply the raw materials. The pharmaceuticals -- which he did not specify -- would be made by the state-owned Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation. Hoyte did not say how far advanced agreement for the joint undertaking had reached.

He also disclosed that the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will be disbursing U.S. 17 million dollars this year for the complete rehabilitation of the problem-plagued Guyana electricity corporation. He told workers that U.S. 8 million dollars would be spent on the rehabilitation of the bauxite industry.

Inefficiency will not be tolerated in the predominant state sector, Hoyte said. State enterprises must make profits or go to the wall, Hoyte warned.

He said a public scrutiny committee will be established and a special section within his office set up to hear public complaints against misconduct of government officers.

The president said four unarmed [as received] international mining companies will begin exploration for gold here in partnerships with the government.

He also said a new line of credit with Venezuela had been negotiated for drugs and fertilizer, while a road project to link Guyana and Brazil will be reactivated. The project was suspended about six years ago because Guyana was unable to meet the agreed 45 per cent of the costs.

Opposition leader Dr Cheddi Jagan called on the government to end ties with the International Monetary Fund and to provide wheaten flour and other essentials for working Guyanese. The Hoyte administration lifted a ban on the importation of wheaten flour -- imposed because of a severe foreign exchange shortage earlier this year -- but imports have not resumed, although official sources said negotiations are underway with the European Community. The police no longer prosecute traders who illegally import the product.

Jagan told the Trade Union Congress (TUC)-sponsored rally that Guyana should look to the Cuban model of development. The acting president of the TUC, Gordon Todd called on the government to ease the hardships on the workers, decrease unemployment, and improve public transportation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

PA021827 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Contadora Group today began a 2-day meeting in this capital to establish a timetable in view of the 6 June deadline set by the diplomats for the signing of the peace treaty for Central America.

The foreign ministers, Jose Maria Cabrera of Panama, Cuillermo Fernandez Soto of Colombia, German Nava Carrillo of Venezuela, and Ricardo Valero of Mexico, are participating in the meeting.

The date 6 June will mark the total success or the definite failure of the peace efforts for Central America which Contadora began in January 1983.

The Central American countries have been summoned to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation, but there are still topics on weapons and international military maneuvers which must be reviewed.

The Colombian deputy foreign minister said at the meeting that started today that they will discuss the Contadora proposals on the two pending topics in order to incorporate the agreements that were achieved in recent meetings and get a very well reviewed document.

All countries except Nicaragua have expressed a willingness to sign the regional peace treaty without conditions on 6 June.

Central Americans Given 3 Weeks

PA032356 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Contadora Group today granted the Central American countries 3 weeks to resume peace negotiations which have been stagnant since last year.

Today, the peacemaking group, formed by Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, invited the five Central American nations to send their plenipotentiary delegates to a meeting in Panama City on 16, 17, and 18 May.

The meeting will review the last two chapters of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America that remain to be completed: on arms control and international military maneuvers. These two pending issues have not been discussed at the negotiating table since last year.

The meeting in May will be held 3 weeks before the date set by Contadora for the signing of the regional peace treaty, that is, 6 June.

The meeting of the Central American plenipotentiaries was agreed upon at the end of a 2-day meeting that was held by the Contadora deputy ministers here in Panama City.

In the hallway of the hotel where the meeting was held, German Nava Carrillo, the Venezuelan deputy foreign minister, said: "We have worked to prepare and organize the meeting of Central American plenipotentiaries who will continue reviewing the document."

According to Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Guiliermo Fernandez de Soto, the Contadora Group also "made preparations" for the diplomatic "summit" in which the document for regional peace, which has been in negotiation for 3 years, is expected to be signed.

All the Central American nations have pledged to sign the document without conditions, except Nicaragua, which will not commit itself to the military promises made in the document until the United States guarantees an end to its support for the contra groups.

"We hope that there will be a culmination of negotiations and a signing of the document on 6 June. That is our decision, and we stand by it," the Colombian deputy foreign minister said.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said at the end of a diplomatic "summit" that took place here at the beginning of April that if the Central American nations do not sign the document on 6 June "other roads will have to be taken."

Diplomatic sources maintain that if the Central American nations do not sign the document on the assigned date, the Contadora Group will transfer its efforts to another international organization after over 3 years of mediating the conflict.

Deputies Discuss Upcoming Meeting

PA030052 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0007 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Contadora Group deputy ministers and collaborators met in Panama today in order to reach agreements for the next meeting in Panama of the plenipotentiary ministers of the Contadora Group. The plenipotentiary ministers' meeting was agreed upon during the Contadora ministers meeting in Panama City in April.

The deputy ministers from Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama would also study the progress made since the appeal to the Central American nations to resume the negotiations so that the final Contadora document for regional peace can be signed by 6 June.

Jose Maria Cabrera, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, commented on the reiteration of the U.S. Government's interest in having the peace agreement for Central America as soon as possible.

[Begin recording] This is not only the wish and aspiration of the Washington government, but particularly of all of us Latin Americans. All Latin American countries, and especially the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the Central American countries, want to conclude these negotiations successfully, with a peace and cooperation agreement that establishes formulas for the resolution of the Central American crisis. [end recording]

ALFONSIN SPEECH OPENS CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PY012027 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 May 86

[Address to Congress by President Raul Alfonsin on 1 May to open the 1986 congressional session at the Chamber of Deputies -- live]

[Excerpts] A new period of regular congressional sessions is beginning today at a critical time in the institutional life we inaugurated on 10 December 1983. [resumption of constitutional rule after period of military rule] Another year of dedicated efforts by the Argentine people has just ended. The Argentine people have been the reason for the enthusiasm and perseverance of those of us who, from the various levels of the three branches of government, have assumed a great but challenging task. As president of Argentina, I have humbly but confidently arrived at this hall to comply with my constitutional duty. I have also come to share happiness and hopes with my fellow citizens.

There are many problems and issues that have brought us here today. I believe that nothing fundamental or decisive will be left out of the message I will deliver to this honorable assembly. There is a copy of it at each of your desks for your perusal, study, discussion, and judgment. Everything is worthy of being discussed in this assembly, which is truly representative of democracy. Without intending any discrimination, however, I have chosen some subjects to discuss before the representatives of the people and of the provinces. The end of this congressional session will practically coincide with the conclusion of the first half of my presidential term and with that of two government policy stages.

The first stage, which is nearing its end, was an effort to rebuild our democratic institutions. We are nearing the midpoint of our presidential term and all democratic institutions are fully operational, all civil rights and freedoms are fully guaranteed, all state organizations are limited to their specific roles without overgrown bureaucracy, concentration of power, intervened provinces, or repressive excesses.

Without doubt, this must be accredited not only to our administration but also and mainly to the maturity of the Argentine people. This solid achievement can be evaluated by facts. We have struggled to succeed and develop amid the worst economic crisis that has ever affected the country, and an atmosphere of grief that naturally stemmed from this situation. There are people who still believe that democracies work only in times of plenty and not in crisis. I believe that Argentina in 1986 clearly refutes this belief.

It is in recognizing this crisis that the seed of change is found. This is the time for new projects, new social actors, and the recovery of our initiative and collective creativity. This is the transition we are experiencing. It is a stage that goes from acknowledging our identity to choosing the paths by which to affirm our future. It would be impossible to find these paths outside the framework of our recovered democratic institutions, which are fully operational again.

The government's mission is and will be to put at the disposal of society the means it will need to walk down the path to its recovery with no obstacles. It is very important that we remain fully aware of the obstacles to overcome, the problems to solve, and the distortions to eliminate in order to carry out our task of firmly establishing democracy in our country.

In this aspect, I believe that our main effort must center on recovering the role and importance of the political parties as the principal actors of pluralism. This is something that cannot be separated from democracy. I tell you that there is no disagreement among us in our concept of democracy, which must be the free interaction of different political or ideological forces.

Sectionalism, however, is still hindering the hard task of national reconstruction. Deviant behaviors, developed over decades, explain but no longer justify the negative attitude of insisting on separating the interests of each sector from the higher interests and aspirations of the whole country. Our institutional life as well as our political and economic policies were seriously distorted by the sectionalist tendency of assuming that society's aspirations were only valid as long as they coincided with those of a section or group.

This sort of deformity occurred in the field of political parties, labor unions, farming, industrial activity, military, and state bureaucracy, which were reluctant to integrate with each other because of their selfish will to maintain a closed circuit of interests and exclusive values. Our efforts to build a solid democracy in Argentina could be frustrated again if we do not overcome the division of society by closed political or sectional units dedicated to fulfilling their own particular interests.

We need structural reforms to truly solve the daily problems of the Argentines. In order to help the country evolve with real perspectives of development and autonomy, we might need an institutional revision including the possibility of reforming the national Constitution. We must study the possibility of establishing an organic framework to favor rational discussion and consensus in the making of decisions. We need an institutional agreement not to allow the imposition of artificial majorities, which do not truly reflect our society. We need a democracy in which the majorities agree on what must be done for the future, and do not simply reflect an emotional faithfulness to the past.

Within that possible institutional revision, we must consider the alternative of freeing the Presidency from its imperial trappings and allowing it to concentrate on establishing the great national policies, and allowing Congress to have more direct and effective involvement in matters of state, as well as allowing the Cabinet to be closer to Congress. [applause] Within the context of this possible institutional reform we ought to consider introducing new mechanisms to increase democratic participation, political decentralization, and control over the authorities, and to improve public administration.

The institutional revision must also include perfecting the legal order and modernizing the administration of justice. We must pay particular attention to the technical deficiencies of the regulations dictated by different state organizations which have given rise to duplications, contradictions, and ambiguities, which in turn create a considerable legal instability with many avoidable legal processes. Finally, we must conclude the study of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction so as to allow the head of the judicial branch to concentrate on more important institutional matters.

As I said, it is possible that some of the aspects of this institutional renewal may require a constitutional reform. This is why I have summoned the council for the consolidation of democracy to seek its advice on this reform. [applause]

Honorable Congress: Our efforts to overcome the divisions of the past, a prerequisite to founding a stable democracy, have also led us to grapple with one of the situations that has contributed most to creating those divisions. I refer to the historical tensions between the city of Buenos Aires and the interior of the country, caused by the excessive growth and the hegemonism of the great port. We have, therefore, taken the initiative of promoting the transfer of the federal capital to the Viedma and Carmen de Patagones area, [applause] through a resolution aimed, partly, at solving that old, historic imbalance between the provinces and the urban complex of Buenos Aires, and partly at fulfilling the task -- put off for such a long time -- of using our vast southern regions for the people and our economy. The goal of this transfer is to start the country, at last, on its great march south in an epic of development and creativity, which will recall, by its projections, the epic of our grandfathers on the pampa.

It might be said that this is not the right time to do all this, and that we should not dream of epic transformations of the country at a time when there are not yet any solutions to the dramatic everyday problems of insufficient salaries or excessive interest rates. [applause] But history gives no examples of stable solutions to immediate problems, unless they are included in a great project that unites all wills. The people only advance if they are impelled by a common awareness of a challenge. Therefore, it is more than timely for us to face the immediate needs and the great hardships of the Argentine people with a call to a general reform of our community life.

It would make no sense to transfer the federal capital if it were an isolated measure. That would only be the expression of a voluntary measure that would not have major effects on the organizational and productive structure of the country. The transfer should be seen as part of a global program aimed at producing the balanced and equitable development of the various regions of the country, tending toward the realization of true federalism and toward the decentralization of the political, economic, and social power.

It is necessary to indicate the roles of the state and the private sector in carrying out the task of relocation. The state will necessarily be in charge of building the service infrastructure in the city, the buildings for the organizations to be transferred, housing for officials, and educational and sanitary facilities. The private sector, in turn, will build everything it needs for its activities, such as shops, banks, offices, professional studios, recreation and cultural facilities, supplies, factories, services, public entertainment, exhibitions, housing complexes, and hotels. It should also be recalled that all nations should have their diplomatic missions in the new capital, which implies an investment on the part of each nation.

The participation of the private sector implies the granting of land for its projects, which will be undertaken by means of sales by the state, which will include the value added through state investment so that the investment of the community will be returned to the community through the projects carried out by the public sector.

Honorable Congress: We must not forget that this message inaugurating a new legislative session period coincides with Labor Day. This very solemn ceremony is held in the middle of a greater phase, whose main characteristics are the great efforts of the Argentine workers in their struggle to face the economic crisis. [applause] I know, and it is painful and anguishing knowledge, that every worker, every employee, every public servant has every right to make demands in view of the economic situation that weighs them down.

I know that all this sacrifice is part of the epic of reconstruction. With the determined support of the tenacity of the people, we last year embarked on a profound plan of economic reform, the first step of which was to stabilize our currency after a long period of spiraling inflation, unprecedented in Argentine history. We have successfully taken that step. It is now up to the government and the people to coordinate stability and growth. Stability is valuable so long as it creates future development and prosperity.

We are in fact witnessing the beginning of recovery. After the deep depression of last few years, which continued in the first stages of the stabilization plan, the economic indicators have now begun to stir as weak but clearly visible signs of economic awakening, and we are at last overcoming the recession.

This recovery process, now under way, has its laws and its requirements which include not only cold market mechanisms but also human factors: the hopes, dreams, beliefs, and emotions of men. The objective growth is nourished by confidence in the possibility of achieving it. We may have all the success in the world in creating the objective conditions for the market mechanism to encourage growth, but that growth will not take place even under those objective conditions unless it is accompanied by a state of popular awareness conscientiously urging us on.

An initial process of recovery, like the one now shown by the economic indicators in Argentina, becomes strong and multiplies its possibilities to continue from the moment the people believe in it. To block that belief is to block the continuity of the process. To generate expectations of a recession while there is a real recovery process means to block that process. This is the reason for the enormous responsibility of all the political forces, of this Congress, and of the news and communications media of the country in the task, now vital, of preventing interference, which could hinder the conversion of the recovery into the trust of the people in that recovery, the reality of a solution already in sight from becoming the hope of the people to reach it.

We are at a crossroads in our history. Now that we have arrived there, let us be honestly and clearly aware that any demoralization in the people may force us to take the road of recession again. In this search for greater participation by the people, it is imperative to promote a debate on the current system of labor relations, severely criticized by workers and employers on numerous occasions. Our government maintains that the system of labor relations has become obsolete because it was conceived to face the demands of the first stages of development, which have been surpassed by the current transformations in production organization. It also combines state paternalism with the authoritarianism suppressing labor union liberty, a combination generating corporate behavior. It is an important undertaking to modify this anachronistic concept, an undertaking involving both workers and employers. The reform to which we aspire aims to harmoniously and completely transform and democratize the system of labor relations, and to define the new instruments of labor legislation, demanded by the modernization of the production apparatus, and to make the Labor and Social Security Ministry more efficient.

We know about the susceptibilities of some sectors to reform. It is, therefore, necessary to point out once again that the reform aims at redefining the roles of the forces of labor and production, not at reducing their participation. It is a question of rationalizing labor conflicts, doing away with the rigidity blocking the functioning of the economy, and broadening the contracted guarantees on the basis of collective bargaining without reducing the genuine rights of the labor forces. [applause]

We have called together employers, political and union representatives, and specialists to discuss the new system of labor relations. We will then submit the conclusions of this discussion to Congress so it can determine the scope and the final content of the reform. It is important for each worker to understand that many of the problems that are now burdening him have their origin not only in the economic crisis but also in the limited participation that current norms grant to him in matters that are of the greatest concern to him. The organization of his productive work and democratic rules and behavior should also be in force in the world of work. [applause]

The growth policy rests on the country's reindustrialization and the expansion of exports. To implement this policy, the decision was made to bring these two objectives under the same administrative roof of the Foreign Trade and Industry Secretariat. The government is determined to carry forward a reindustrialization process that will combine the recovery and modernization of the industrial sector with the creation of new high-technology industries capable of generating increased production and productivity, not only through their own activities but also by spreading to other existing sectors their technological improvements, which will ensure a considerable increase in the productivity of the entire economy.

Another important aspect of the reindustrialization process is the promotion of those activities that can provide supplies for the agricultural sector, thus making it possible for this sector to increase its productivity. Technology will thus be incorporated into the development of the agricultural secror over the medium term, and it will be the binding, complementary tie between industry and agriculture.

We want a reindustrialization process that will serve as a bridge between the demands of the domestic and the international markets. Thus, we will resume the export-opening process that started in the early 1960's but that was discontinued because of the anti-industrial policy implemented after 1976. The reentry of Argentine-manufactured goods in the international markets will initiate a promising cycle of more exports followed by more imports.

However, an additional but not the smallest difficulty that we must confront in rebuilding the country stems from the protectionist policies the largest industrial powers of the world follow regarding agriculture. These excessively protectionist policies are behind the large surpluses that are offered on the international market at prices well below their real production costs, disrupting the traditional markets for efficient countries like Argentina and forcing a general price decline.

To show the negative effect of these protectionist policies on the Argentine economy, one example will suffice: The volume of grains, oils, and byproducts exported in 1985 was 94 percent higher than in 1980, but this doubled volume of exports brought in earnings that increased by less than half -- 40 percent -- because prices dropped 28 percent over the 1980-85 period.

With conviction in a good cause, Argentina has protested and will continue to protest about this situation, because our country has the right to produce and to sell its exports at reasonable prices. So it will continue to condemn any trade practice that contributes to the artificial reduction of commodity prices. I want to be clearly understood: Argentina will not relinquish its share of the international market. No matter how difficult the present situation might be, we will not let up in defense of our right to participate in the world market, which we have been supplying for more than a century. [applause]

Congressmen, an event of utmost importance for our country's institutional life occurred during the most recent congressional session. I am referring to the final trial of those who were charged with culpability for serious violations of human rights and repressive actions. This almost unprecedented trial was conducted by independent and honest magistrates. It stands as an example that is admired throughout the world, because it showed that the Argentine people, who had been on the verge on an abyss, were able to recognize ethical and legal limits that cannot be trespassed in a state of law.

Other trials are under way against those who engaged in terrorism for sectarian reasons, as well as against those who conducted illegal represstion provoked by terrorism. In view of the country's political and social needs, the Defense Ministry instructed the military prosecutor to accelerate these trials through the appropriate courts. And the ministry did so according to the terms of the existing legal provisions regarding the accountability for the command or execution of repressive actions. These instructions, which were handed down in accordance with Article 86, Paragraphs 2 and 15 of the nation's Constitution, were totally respectful of the constitutional system. The decisions that have been or will be dictated by the magistrates in the exercise of their judiciary functions within their jurisdiction, as stated in Articles 95 and 100 of the Constitution, will be binding. [applause]

Congressmen, the growing regional and worldwide unrest we are witnessing is such that we must take stock of our identity, our condition, and our limitations at this juncture in history. We have many times said that we belong, although with our own identity, to the social, political, and cultural world of the West. I want to reiterate in this lofty forum that we indeed belong to the Western world, not merely by geographical chance or through the unfolding of an inherited situation that is passively accepted. It is not so, first, because the West is not a geographical region, but a historical process in which we play a role; and second, because the West represents a particular way of thinking and conducting politics, society, and development. In fact, the West is the birthplace of a society capable of creating and judging its own institutions, even those that seemed most sacred; of a society capable of discussing its decisions to see if they are right or wrong.

Of course, the West has not created only that. We would be naive to believe that, because the West is the sociohistorical setting where particularly inhuman forms of economic exploitation, especially during the various stages of the birth of countries, colonial expansion, and imperialist consolidation of capitalism, have existed. It is in the West where fascist and Nazi totalitarianisms have been installed for decades. Man has been capable of cruelty everywhere, and (Azhung), (Russelbalt), and the ghetto of Warsaw remind us that cruelty has been taken to horrible extremes in the West.

At the same time, a new and massive historical reality with values different from those of the West came into being. This reality is what has been given the name of the East. We are alarmed to see that the confrontation between the West and the East has two serious consequences in our region.

The first we may call the amorality of international policies resulting from an exaggerated concept of security. This distortion permeates the world with a political culture based on a double standard, with not only different but also opposite criteria applied to domestic and international relations.

Thus, the inviolability of domestic civil rights extended into the international area and the people's right to self-determination is not respected. Likewise, the egalitarian message for the domestic audience is not extended in an external message of equality of the states and the consequent respect for their sovereignty.

The old ideological contradiction is a thing of the past and we have to understand that the future of mankind is tied to our ability to overcome outmoded confrontation. There will be a democratic and just society in the world or there will be only chaos, wars, and barbarism, under the mounting threat of a final nuclear holocaust. On this issue, all the peoples of the world must have a voice and a vote. Nobody can make decisions about our common future on behalf of a few. [applause]

The nations from which we inherited our values must recognize and understand our special position and assume the responsibility of that legacy. Just as we are willing to struggle for the currency of those values in the new economic and social reality, those nations must understand that this is not easy under conditions that hinder our development and condemn us to dependency. Those nations must realize that not only our future is at stake but also their future and that of all humanity. Unless democracy takes hold and flourishes in Latin American nations, in the whole Southern Cone, there will be no security and stability for anybody in the world.

The issue is open to discussion. We are determined to participate on the side of the only political system that seems viable and able to create a new international order that is stable and ethical. Much has been said about the need for Latin American integration but this has never gone beyond a statement or an expression of hope. We have asked ourselves time and again how will Latin America be in the next century, and we have shuddered at the thought that the region might continue to be in the same situation it is in today: a land that promises progress and freedom, yet remains submerged in the anguish of underdevelopment and instability. I refuse to admit that this will be our fate.

If we want to set in motion a project that can be continued by future generations, if we are determined to struggle so Latin America can leap forward, we must think in regional terms. This is the mold the world ecoomy has been adopting on a larger scale. This is the answer found by the United States, Europe, the Soviet Union, and Asia.

Now, an indispensable condition to achieving this is the democratization of the countries of the continent. This is not just an ideological stand. It is necessary because any authoritarian government is based on a minority sector or on external support, or both. If it is based on a minority sector, the government lacks internal integration and this makes its regional integration impossible. [applause] On the other hand, if it is based on external support, that government will be aligned with a world power and will not seek regional integration as a means to gain strength. Let us not squander our efforts in fighting among ourselves. Let us use our strength to cope with the challenges we face. [5-minute applause]

Foreign Policy Statement

PY012309 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1601 GMT 1 May 86

[Foreign policy section of President Raul Alfonsin's message to Congress -- not included in his 1 May speech to Congress]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- Referring to the international situation in his report to Congress, President Raul Alfonsin warned that "we observe with enormous concern the tendency toward supporting an escalation of a policy of force instead of strengthening the mechanisms that rule international conduct by using them efficiently." The chief of state identified the situation in Central America and the foreign debt as "the greatest dangers to hemispheric stability" and warned that "nobody should doubt that if stability is endangered, the security, democracy, and development of all of America will be endangered." He stated that "the fundamental objective of our foreign policy is to guarantee national independence" and "thus, we have given special priority to the topic of the foreign debt within the framework of the Cartagena consensus."

He also highlighted Argentina's participation in the Contadora Support Group, which was created in July 1985, and he highlighted the Caraballeda Dialogue, which outlines the principles for achieving peace in Central America and was issued by that group. The president said, "I reiterate once again that the government will remain aligned with the other Contadora Group countries." Alfonsin stated that the Central American situation, together with the foreign debt, "were the greatest dangers to hemispheric stability."

In his message he stated, "We continue with our diplomatic action in pursuit of an objective that is one of the clearest mandates of our people: the recovery of the Malvinas, South Sandwich, and South Georgias Islands." The president also highlighted the fact that "our actions regarding peace are among the main pillars of our foreign policy" and "we have continued to work with the Group of Six, having addressed the leaders of the great powers three times requesting that nuclear tests be suspended."

In his message he reiterated that "our country is decidedly against military force as a method for resolving conflicts of interests between states."

Finally, he stressed that "our task to achieve Latin American integration is bearing fruit" and in view of its development, "our political capability has increased considerably" and "the economic and cooperation agreements are now easier to achieve."

Economy Statement

PY020001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 May 86

[Economic section of President Raul Alfonsin's message to Congress -- not included in his 1 May speech to Congress -- quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- The Executive Branch's report to Congress on the economic area indicates that in 1985 less than 30 percent of the value of exports was used to pay the foreign debt and that $16.65 billion of the debt has been refinanced. It stresses that the balance of the Austral Plan "justifies the anti-inflationary strategy because it has opened a more promising panorama for the country."

Moreover, it acknowledges that "the framework within which the economy is developing is showing less positive signs." Among these signs is "the adverse international context, including the foreign debt and trade, the difficulties of our productive structure that have not been resolved, the complex adaptation of the various social sectors and the emergency that the country is experiencing." The report also states that "the blow to inflation is, for Argentina, a true structural reform" and that "the struggle against inflation had much lower social and economic costs than those of less successful programs."

After highlighting the results of the "effort to maintain the purchasing power of wages" the report accepts that there has been "a nearly unavoidable deterioration under these circumstances," but it points out that it was relatively small and "that there are prospects for its recovery."

In the section on the foreign debt, the report indicates that "the refinancing of $16.65 billion has been achieved with the following breakdown: $13.65 billion to banks; $2.27 billion to the member governments of the Paris Club; and $640 million to other creditors."

Financing amounting to $4.912 billion has also been achieved and "it was provided by banks ($3.096 billion); multilateral credit organizations ($1.116 billion); and finally, $700 million by the member governments of the Paris Club." The report also stresses that "of this financing, $3.34 billion was used to pay interest abroad and the rest was used to amortize expired capital."

The message also analyzes the management of foreign credit and it indicates that "less than 30 percent of the income from our exports has been used to service the debt" and "to finance the fiscal deficit without having to resort to internal savings or the issuance of money." It then states that "from December 1983 to December 1985 the foreign debt grew by only 3.5 percent per year in nominal terms, while in real terms -- in other words, after deducting the reserves of the Argentine Central Bank -- it decreased by 3.9 percent."

Regarding the reserves, the presidential report states that "up to 12 December 1985, the reserves reached a level of $4.662 billion, and this allows us to look toward the immediate future without the urgency experienced during the first few months of this government." The message states that "the normalization of our external situation has allowed us to "practically put an end to the accumulated delays in the payments, thus permitting us to normalize foreign trade relations."

Regarding the international scene, it stresses that "Argentina, like the other Latin American countries, is supporting the consequences of international economic events that escape our control." It stresses that "the low prices that we receive for our exports and the high cost of external credits are derived from the policies of the developed countries that cannot dominate and manage their own imbalances."

The report indicates that "during the past year interest rates have had the tendency to decrease, thus reducing the burden of servicing the debt," but it warns that "there is no guarantee that this evolution will continue in the immediate future, although the impact of the fall in the price of oil can help in that direction." It believes that "the solution lies in a political dialogue between developing countries and industrialized countries, which will permit the creation of a new world economic framework without inflation, with stable prices, low interest rates, and criteria that will allow all nations to share in the enterprise of growth."

Concluding, it indicates that within the overall panorama of the economic sector "a return to inflation would be a return to injustice because it is the weaker countries that have less of a chance to defend themselves against inflation" and it then warns that "in the Argentina of today, the alternative to growth with stability is inflation with recession."

Defense Statement

PY020026 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1447 GMT 1 May 86

[Defense section of President Raul Alfonsin's message to Congress -- not included in his 1 May speech to Congress]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- In the section dealing with the Defense Ministry, the report on the national executive branch to Congress states that "the foreign debt and the resulting shortage of foreign currency drastically restrict the purchases of military equipment" and that "the modernization of the Armed Forces is being carried out within the context of moderate economic growth, and the emphasis is being placed on technological development and professional training of the cadres." The report goes on to point out that "the main objective of defense is to improve the nation's capacity for decision-making within the framework of increasing self-determination, so as to permanently secure the nation's sovereignty, its territorial integrity, the life and freedom of its inhabitants, and the existence of democratic institutions."

It explains that "the capacity to anticipate" any type of conflicts so as to avoid or overcome them, together with the "military capability" to deal with "foreign theats or aggressions" constitute the "substance of the concept of national defense applicable to our society and our times." Within this framework "The Armed Forces must be looked upon as one of the means that the state has to implement its international foreign policy in the quest for national objectives that may require such means. These means, however, can never take the place of the policy itself."

The report adds: "Foreign aggression is the only valid responsibility of and field of action for national defense, thus this type of aggression must be clearly distinguished from sedition, rebellion, or insurrection, because all these conflicts fall into the realm of domestic security and have nothing to do with national defense." It points out: "Within the framework of defense policy, the joint utilization of all the Armed Forces branches so as to enhance their performance for the effective surveillance and protection of national integrity, is considered highly valuable."

In this regard, the report stresses: "The 'unity of command' for the deployment of means, irrespective of the area of operations and the branch to which the means may belong, is considered the key element for the leadership of the actions." It adds that "military planning is based on the unity of a strategic approach. It is the government's exclusive prerogative to choose the approach, and it will be the government's responsibility to establish the "area of conflict" and the "conflict or war hypothesis," and to "establish the appropriate list of priorities."

In connection with the economic aspect, the report states that "the government has reassigned the resources available, providing for a reduction of defense allocations, which obviously implies a reduction of military expenditures but this will be done without jeopardizing the needs and requirements of national defense." The report specified that "the foreign debt and the resulting shortage of foreign currency drastically restrict purchases of military equipment," which will "require special financing. The sale of units and equipment is being contemplated as a possible source of funds."

FORMER CHILEAN SENATOR ASSERTS PINOCHET WILL FALL

PY042251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2205 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (EFE) -- Chilean Communist Senator Julieta Campuzano told EFE today that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet will fall this year because the people have decided to oust the dictatorship. Julieta Campuzano refused to acknowledge that she is a former senator, because she affirms that she is still a senator, since the people elected her, and "because I refuse to recognize the existence of the dictatorship." The senator, who lives in the Netherlands, is visiting La Paz to create in Bolivia a "Democratic Chile Movement," which already exists in more than 50 countries. The movement will be presided over by Mario Osses Quiroz, a former adviser to President Salvador Allende. "Nothing will discourage us Chileans in our struggle to promote the solidarity of all political and labor forces with the Chilean people," Campuzano told EFE.

In Buenos Aires, Julieta Campuzano will attend the First National Conference of the Argentine Committee for Solidarity with Chile, which will be held on 9 and 10 May. The conference will be presided over by Radical Deputy Hugo Prinsil and will be attended by numerous personalities of the Latin American Southern Cone. The senator affirmed that the popular opposition to Pinochet is increasing daily, because "he has answered all offers for a dialogue with the only think he has: arms."

While in Bolivia, Campuzano has met with Senator Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, deputy chairman of the governing party, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, and other political leaders of popular organizations. Julieta Campuzano said that "the Chilean popular forces support the just Bolivian request for an outlet to the sea."

GOVERNMENT REJECTS COB WAGE INCREASE DEMAND

PY032345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 2 May (AFP) -- Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada announced here today that the Bolivian Government will not heed the demands of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB). Sanchez added that the government will not issue a wage increase and that it will comply with the new economic policy, which establishes a 30-percent salary increase for June. He noted that we could raise salaries by 1,000 percent but this would automatically raise the inflation rate.

The demands were submitted yesterday by the COB on the occasion of labor day. It seeks wage increases in keeping with present needs, a ban on the firing of workers, and the transfer of several private mining enterprises to the Bolivian Mining Corporation (Comibol). Sanchez de Lozada noted that there is willingness to negotiate with the COB, adding that it was through negotiations that the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), headed by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, decided to support the new tax reform law.

COB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo noted that Planning Minister Sanchez has no authority to reject the COB petition since he is not the president. Lechin said that Sanchez is an important private businessman and the first thing he should do is return to the state the two mining companies he operates, a gold mine and a tin mine.

PRESIDENT SARNEY LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PORTUGAL

PY031650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 3 May (AFP) — President Jose Sarney left this morning for Portugal to pay a week-long visit to that country. This is the first time President Sarney has traveled outside the American continent. Sarney did not hold back his emotions when he transfered the Presidency to Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

President Sarney is accompanied by his wife Dona Marli, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, Culture Minister Celso Furtado, Military Cabinet Chief General Rubens Bayma Denys, several congressmen, and the Portuguese actress [as received] and state deputy Ruth Escobar.

The Brazilian head of state will be in Portugal until next Friday, 8 May, when he will fly to Cape Verde for the first official visit of a Brazilian president to a Portuguese-speaking African country.

FUNARO DENIES ILL HEALTH, VIEWS ECONOMY

PY021751 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has denied the news published by a Sao Paulo newspaper that he might go on sick leave to receive medical treatment. Concerned about the possible consequences of the rumor on the national economy, the minister has asked the people not to believe this rumor, which he ascribed to speculation.

[Begin recording] I want to talk to the Brazilian people about this matter. In the first place, the dollar: We have a surplus, the Brazilian reserves are increasing, there is no reason whatsoever for the dollar to have reached such a high price on the black market. [Word indistinct] the people buy dollars at a low price and sell them to people who are not very well informed. People who are buying dollars now will lose money, because its price is too high, and there is no reason whatsoever for this. Second, savings accounts: They are the best investment in the country. [end recording]

The finance minister confirmed that the price freeze will continue and that the government is analyzing the possibility of reducing taxes for the productive sectors in order to prevent price increases. He denied that the government might adopt measures to reduce consumption and announced that inflation in April will show a negative figure. Funaro confirmed that the Banco do Brasil and the National Savings Bank will merge, and stressed that no measure will be hastily adopted.

RAILROAD WORKERS CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE IN RIO

PY301913 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] More than 1 million people were left without transportation in Rio de Janeiro this morning due to indefinite railroad workers' strike which started at midnight. The railroad workers demand a salary equal to four times the minimum wage and a 15-percent increase for productivity. In real terms this would amount to a 45-percent increase. Before calling the strike, the railroad workers' union distributed leaflets explaining their reasons for the strike. The strike is also affecting freight services to Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. According to railroad officials, it will cause daily losses of about 7 million cruzados in freight services alone.

POLICE, MILITARY RAID SANTIAGO SHANTYTOWNS

PY030347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0026 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 May (EFE) -- All male residents of three shantytowns located in the Colin area, in northern Santiago, were arrested today and held at a gymnasium in a "dragnet" operation carried out by the Army, Carabineros, and Air Force. Heavily armed military and police troops with their faces painted black today occupied the shantytowns "Los Robles," "Las Aguilas," and "La Copa" in the predawn hours. In addition to keeping all males between 16 and 65 years of age in a gymnasium to check their police and political records, the forces raided all the houses in the three shantytowns. This operation continued until early evening. Those males without records were gradually released, while the others were sent to police precincts, where they will be placed at the disposal of the courts.

Similar operations were carried out on 28 and 29 May at the "La Legua," "El Pinar," and "Santa Julia" shantytowns in southeastern Santiago where, after the arrest of over 2,000 males, 300 were detained. The operations have been described as "routine" by the authorities, who have noted that they are being carried out "at the request of residents" to detect the presence of criminals.

General Rodolfo Stange, Carabineros commander and member of the Government Junta, has noted that the raids are carried out without violence. The Catholic Church, the Chilean Human Rights Commission, and opposition organizations have denounced these raids as "a violation of the dignity and rights of the poor" and as the promotion of a "warlike atmosphere" that is generated by the escalating violence that threatens to unleash civil war in the country.

MAY DAY ARRESTS REPORTED; CNT'S BUSTOS RELEASED

PY021513 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0403 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 May (EFE) -- More than 1,000 arrests, hundreds of wounded, raids, blackouts, barricades, and the occupation of working class neighborhoods by military forces occurred during May Day celebrations in Chile. According to the latest police reports, issued late last night, a total of 985 persons were arrested in Santiago. Of this total, 951 were charged with disrupting public order and the rest with violating the state security law and the antiterrorist law.

The repression of demonstrators in other Chilean cities, however, caused the unofficial number of arrested people to rise. Several of the arrested people were released after their identity and address were proved and were summoned to appear before the local police court charged with "promoting disorder in the streets."

One of the persons arrested and later released was Manuel Bustos, vice president of the National Workers Command (CNT) and president of the National Union Coordinating Board, which is part of the CNT.

Among the union headquarters that have been raided are the CNT, headed by Rodolfo Seguel, where several people were arrested, and the Chilean Teachers Union Association (AGECH), where, according to its president, Jorge Pavez, in addition to several arrests, documents were seized.

The headquarters of the National Association of Government Workers (ANEF) was surrounded by military officers, but those participating in the 1 May celebrations inside the building managed to leave after their leaders held a dialogue with the officers, who allowed them to go. Among those arrested is the opposition announcer Rene Largo Farias, who was taken to hospital with heart problems after being beaten up by Carabineros, and Ricardo Hormazabal, secretary general of the bank workers confederation, who sustained injuries to the head when he was beaten up by policemen.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES WILL NOT BE RETURNED

PA021725 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Apr 86 p 6A

[Text] The Colombian Government will in no case return to Nicaragua any of the eight citizens of that country who arrived in San Andres and requested protection, apparently fleeing obligatory recruitment in their country. Deputy Foreign Minister Guillermo Fernandez de Soto said yesterday that the Colombian Government will take the usual steps in connection with the Nicaraguan citizens' request, whether for political asylum or refugee status.

He explained that no formal asylum request has been received yet, and for this reason he refused to provide details about the stand that the Colombian Government would take in this regard. He added that if they are merely requesting refuge, the appropriate Foreign Ministry committee will handle the case in coordination with the UN body operating in Colombia, which would be charged with finding a place in which they could settle.

If the Nicaraguans request political asylum, the government will begin studying the request, and if the necessary requirements are met they will be granted asylum. He explained that, in any event, they will not be returned to Nicaragua, as the principle of non-returnability exists in these cases.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST

PA030415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 2 May (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that the Colombian Government has turned down a request by U.S. authorities to extradite three Colombian drug traffickers. The resolution, announced today by the Presidency of the Republic and the Justice Ministry, benefits Juan Gomez, Armando de Jesus Velez, and Luis Antonio Rodriguez.

Referring to the request to extradite the first two, the government document recalls that the Supreme Court of Justice had issued an unfavorable ruling in June and August 1985, respectively. Regarding the third man, it is stated that no evidence was included in the file sent by the U.S. judges to prove that he is currently living in this country. It has also not been definitely established that he is a Colombian citizen.

Finally, Colombia accepted the U.S. waiver concerning the request to extradite another Colombian accused by drug trafficking, Fernando Carmona, as he was recently arrested in the United States.

REPORTAGE ON RADIO NANDUTI, HOSPITAL ATTACKS

Radio Director Interviewed

PY031440 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Telephone interview with Radio Nanduti Director Humberto Rubin by unidentified reporter on 3 May -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Humberto, good morning.

[Rubin] Good morning, colleagues from Radio Primero de Marzo, good morning. At 0245 [0645 GMT] five masked and armed individuals attacked the transmission plant of Radio Nanduti, located in San Lorenzo. Guns in hand, these people overpowered the uniformed police sergeant who was guarding the plant. They caught the guard while he was making his rounds, disarmed, handcuffed, and gagged him with a bandanna, a red one, I was told. The group then entered the plant, destroyed equipment, cut wires, and left, taking some Motorola equipment with them.

That was all. I have just talked to prosecutor, Dr Benito Llanes. He will come to the radio station. Even if we are back on the air in 2 or 3 hours, I no longer have guarantees for my life, my equipment, or against other attacks. The situation is really very serious, because I have been calling the police since last night to report the many threats which have been made and to say that one guard alone would not be sufficient. I called police stations many times last night. This morning I asked for some policemen to come with me to San Lorenzo, because to go to Calle-I [location of transmission plant] that early in the morning...[these and subsequent ellipses indicate break in thought pattern as Rubin speaks very emotionally]...I asked the police to please accompany me, but no one went with me. I am now with civilians here...and at this time I believe that a police officer and a sergeant are at the transmission plant in San Lorenzo. The thing is that neither my family, nor I, nor my radio can be really safe with a single guard. It is a difficult situation, and it is getting more serious.

[Reporter] The thing to do is to request a court injunction to protect you, your family, the radio station and the transmission plant.

[Rubin] Certainly. Listening to them [opponents] and reading the LA TARDE item yesterday about what this Mr Zaracho [Colorado Party youth adviser] said, that they are already out on the streets, that the forces are already in action, that he knows that the forces were out on Tuesday, that Radio Nanduti is their enemy and that I want someone's head. I do not want anyone's head, but they want mine. I don't know if you have read the LA TARDE item. This means that the situation is extremely grave, really grave. I thank you for this phone call; and this is not only an attack on Nanduti. I believe that the newscasts have already depicted what all of us are suffering.

My call to the prosecutor was to see what guarantees my family, I, my people have...so that this situation will not, as I am expecting, have a fatal outcome.

[Reporter] In the history of radio broadcasting in Paraguay, Rubin, have similar actions taken place?

[Rubin] No...no...and besides I don't feel very well, I can't recall these things right now. I don't remember anything like this happening since I have had this radio station. During the revolutions, anything happened...but...as defenseless I am now... I don't have anyone to ask for help...I had to talk to prosecutor, Benito Llanes and he promised to come to the studio immediately.

[Reporter] Summing up: Five masked men entered the Radio Nanduti transmission plant in San Lorenzo at 0245, destroyed equipment, and incapacitated Radio Nanduti.

[Rubin] Exactly, and they took some Motorola equipment that makes the connection with us, here...well, I hope my phones will continue to operate so that I can at least communicate with the outside. I am trying to call Argentina, but so far I have been unable to do so. I do not know if the lines are busy or what...maybe I will have to ask for the cooperation of my colleagues at Primero de Marzo or other media to help in some way.

[Reporter] We are here to help in any way, Humberto Rubin.

[Rubin] Thank you, thank you very much.

AFP Reports Actions

PY031820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 3 May (AFP) -- Nearly a hundred followers [number as received] of the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner today destroyed the transmission plant of the opposition radio, Radio Nanduti, and later went to the medical school's Hospital de Clinicas where they beat physicians, nurses and students. This information has been obtained from witnesses in Asuncion.

The Catholic radio station Radio Charitas, which this morning reported details of these attacks, has also received threats of attacks. Its director, Javier Arancon, and its head announcer, Guillermo Yaluk, have received death threats, according to their own reports.

Communications with Hospital de Clinicas has been difficult in the past hours, and the local media could not provide any information because access to the area has been blocked by uniformed police, several journalists reported. People in the hospital neighborhood have reported that many people seem to have been wounded, but did not confirm any fatalities.

In a phone call to AFP, one of the hospital physicians reported that the assault group, made up of 100 or 150 members of the progovernment Colorado Party and headed by Ramon Aquino [Colorado Party Chapter 14 president], said that many people have been wounded in the hospital neighborhood. He said that the hospital patients were not disturbed, and added that no one, not even the wounded, could enter or leave the hospital because policemen were standing guard in front of the building.

A meeting of students from all the university schools was scheduled to take place today in the building of the School of Medicine located across the street from Hospital de Clinicas. Students of both the Catholic and National Universities hoped to protest against the violence the government has exercised against the opposition, particularly in recent days.

Since early this morning, the security forces kept physicians from entering Hospital de Clinicas and going to work, but permitted the entrance of thugs from the Colorado Party who destroyed and ran over anything that stood in their way, Radio Charitas reported.

According to witnesses who managed to leave the hospital area, physicians and nurses who sought refuge from the horde of assailants were brutally attacked.

Radio Nanduti director-owner Humberto Rubin also reported that he received many death threats on Friday afternoon, 4 days after the attack that destroyed part of the radio station building.

In a statement to AFP, Rubin said that the intervention of the United Nations was necessary in Paraguay, because there are no longer any guarantees for lives since the progovernment hordes are acting with impunity, thus giving the impression that the uniformed police forces are being complaisant.

Radio Nanduti had its telephone lines cut today, and it has not been on the air since 0545 [0945 GMT], the time when it normally begins broadcasting. Rubin said that the losses run into millions of guaranies and that he does not know when his radio will resume operations.

The assaults on what political analysts consider bastions of the opposition -- the School of Medicine and Radio Nanduti -- took place a few hours after the Colorado Party held a rally that was attended by President Alfredo Stroessner. At this rally 5,000 participants promised the president to go out on the streets to squash the rebellion.

In messages read over Radio Charitas, some priests called on the government loyalists who are committing terrorist acts with impunity to come back to their senses and repeatedly said that this radio station can be attacked at any time because it does not have police protection.

Radio Charitas announcers made an urgent call on the Paraguayan Red Cross to assist the wounded who are lying around the Hospital de Clinicas because no one can get close to that area.

Photographers Taken Away

PY031555 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] We are going to talk with a reporter who was inside Hospital de Clinicas. Can you please tell us what you saw inside Hospital de Clinicas?

[Reporter] Well, we were standing on the sidewalk across from the main entrance of the hospital when for the second time -- I was not there the first time -- a group of people in civilian clothes headed by Ramon Aquino [president of Colorado Party Chapter 14], and obviously under the influence of alcohol, walked through the hospital, shouting, carrying sticks and pieces of electrical wire but did not enter the sick wards. They stood in front of the surgery ward for a while and went to the Pediatrics Department and other areas. They shouted and intimidated people and the few physicians. Only personnel on duty last night were there. The morning shift did not show up, the nurses did not show up. There are only two physicians. The kitchen help are not there. As Dr Balanza said, at this time the hospital looks like there is a state of war.

[Announcer] Have you seen anyone being beaten?

[Reporter] No, no. Apparently, they did not beat anyone.

[Announcer] What happened to the photographers from the various newspapers?

[Reporter] I was with a colleague on the esplanade in front of the hospital, together with some foreign correspondents. The drivers and the photographers walked up closer. Ramon Aquino and his group than called to the journalists and photographers outside the hospital and seized their film and cassettes. We were permitted to walk around. The journalists went to talk to the physicians, and the photographers and drivers were ordered to stand back. Later we were told that the photographers were put in a police van with license No 1611. It seems that the mobile units from the newspapers were also taken away.

[Announcer] Do you know where they were taken?

[Reporter] We did not see. We were only told that they were taken away. We don't know anything else.

[Announcer] So, there is a possibility that they have been arrested or only ordered to leave the area, correct?

[Reporter] Exactly. But they were taken away in a police van. They were not allowed to drive the newspapers' cars.

[Announcer] We have just talked with a colleague from the DIARIO NOTICIAS newspaper who recounted what she saw at Hospital de Clinicas.

'Tense Calm' Prevails

PA041329 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0652 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 4 May (REUTER) -- A climate of tense calm prevailed this morning in this capital of 500,000 inhabitants, after it was reported that several radio stations reportedly received anonymous threats and that Radio Nanduti was silenced for 14 hours by the action of five heavily armed, masked men who raided the broadcasting facility. Early yesterday police cordoned off the perimeter of the Hospital de Clinicas to prevent a gathering of university students from several schools who planned to stage a march to protest against the violence used by the security forces to repress the opposition demonstrations in the past few days.

A group of civilians who support the government of President Alfredo Stroessner appeared in that area armed with clubs, nightsticks, and wire barricades to prevent the march, but they were unable to do anything.

The attitude of the civilians and the police not adopting measures to stop them made Asuncion inhabitants go home early in view of the possibility of being attacked.

What contributed more to the attitude of the people was the commando-type operation of five hooded persons who, the previous morning, raided the broadcasting facility of Radio Nanduti, which is characterized by its criticism of the government, making off with electronic equipment that is vital to the radio broadcasts.

The hooded persons left no trace and proved to be expert in their task, because they took parts that prevented the radio station from broadcasting for 14 hours. Subsequently, Radio Nanduti resumed its activities in a subdued manner.

"We are again on the air and will continue to be on the air until the next attack," Humberto Rubin, director of the radio station, stated the minute broadcast resumed. Last Tuesday 100 men who chanted slogans favoring the government attacked the central studios of that radio station, which was damaged, although its broadcasts were not affected.

In upper government circles Nanduti is frequently accused of aiding "subversion" by resorting to an alleged distortion of facts and highlighting negative aspects of the national situation.

Radio Charitas of the Franciscan priests has also received anonymous notes threatening to destroy its facilities if it continues reporting on developments at hospitals and clinics and on the attempt on Nanduti, as charged by Father Javier Arancon, the station's director. Arancon said that he had consulted several Paraguayan bishops and decided to continue his broadcasts. "We cannot stop broadcasting, we cannot remain silent," said the station director while on the air.

The afternoon newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TARDE broadly reported yesterday afternoon on the latest developments, including editorials calling for an end to the violence and a peaceful solution.

During the last 2 weeks a number of street demonstrations have been staged against the government in Asuncion. The government just celebrated the 32d anniversary of Stroessner's accession to power. The demonstrations have been harshly supressed by the police, with a toll of approximately 20 wounded and many arrests. Several official spokesmen have warned that these incidents, which have no precedent in the last three decades, are the work of "subversive elements" and that "no disruption of order and peace" will be allowed.

Leaders of the ruling Colorado Party said that, if necessary, they will send their party members to the streets to restore order and Defense Minister [as received] General Gaspar Martinez said publicly that "the Armed Forces are on the alert and ready to defend our country's institutional system with unflinching determination." For their part, leaders of the opposition groups have expressed the opinion that the latest developments clearly indicate that the Stroessner administration rejects the possibility of a democratic opening and is resorting to violence to keep the dissidents from gaining more ground in the political and trade union areas.

Laymen Promote Nonviolence

PY042342 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A group of laymen is organizing a general tolling of church bells in the capital and invites everyone to join from their homes by beating pots and pans tomorrow, Monday, from 1200 to 1210 to support nonviolence.

MILITARY PREPARED TO 'NEUTRALIZE' SUBVERSIVES

PY031630 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 May 86 p 9

[Text] President Stroessner and his cabinet yesterday analyzed the recent events (protests and demonstrations) which have occurred in Asuncion. This seems to be the first thorough and general analysis made at a high government level of the various outbreaks of street protests which have become more serious because of the harsh police repression.

The meetings of the ministers with the president are usually a routine affair during which the former report on the activities in their respective areas and receive general guidelines from the president. Yesterday's meeting, however, seems to have been dedicated mainly to asserting the government position regarding the recent events.

The government position is that this is not a simple salary demand, but rather an attempt to disturb public order; that the government is firmly determined to contain the disorders and pressures that may occur; and that both the Colorado Party and the Armed Forces are ready to take to the streets in support of the government. The clear guidelines that resulted from yesterday's meeting show that the government is not willing to continue tolerating demonstrations by the people and that it has more than enough resources to prevent them. The government warns that "it is not suitable to exert pressures, because the consequences may be unpleasant," adding that "the problems can be prevented."

After yesterday's meeting, Minister J. Eugenio Jaquet said that the student movements "have basically served to consolidate the forces of the government. The Colorado Party has now taken a hand in the matter and given specific instructions for a general alert to all the Colorado people."

The Armed Forces have also taken a clear position in support of their commander in chief. Jaquet said: "They have said through their spokesman that they need only a hint to start operations to neutralize all the subversive forces."

Perhaps there is not complete agreement at the cabinet level regarding the origin of the agitation. Jaquet categorically said: "Apparently it responds to a media-managed [teledirigida] coordination to subvert public order. This is well-known by the public, and we cannot ignore it."

In turn, Minister Adan Godoy Jiminez referred rather to "protest demonstrations, but if analyzed calmly and reasonably, the problems originating from this series of clashes between the protesting demonstrators and the police can be prevented."

POLICE COMMUNIQUE ON REPRESSING DEMONSTRATIONS

PY030113 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 2215 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The office of the chief of police, through its Public Relations Department, has issued an extensive communique. Herewith are excerpts of this communique:

The police chief's office informs all citizens that in keeping with those laws that guarantee and safeguard public order and peace, it will continue to repress any hostile action that threatens to disrupt public order and the security of citizens. Any person who promotes the holding of demonstrations or any other violent actions on the streets will be categorically repressed in keeping with the powers established in the law. The police will defend order and peace. They will also ensure the regular attendance of workers at their respective jobs, the normal attendance of students at schools and universities, and the holding of all legal activities by the population. In order to do this, the police will act firmly and decisively to safeguard the rights of all citizens and the strict fulfillment of their duties.

The communique adds: The police denounce the existence of well-known groups of professional agitators and subversives, who are subtly organizing young students and persons from low-income sectors in an alleged struggle of social and political claims for their own selfish and unspeakable goals. In so doing they are dragging these unwary people into crime, thus endangering their own lives as well as those of their fellow human beings.

In view of this, the police ask all citizens to act properly during their everyday activities and to comply with all regulations inforce, the purpose of which is to safeguard citizens' rights, which will be staunchly defended by the police institution.

The communique adds: The mass media, through journalists, have the duty to inform citizens of the negative consequences brought about by disorders by reporting objectively the activities of agitators and subversives, and by avoiding subjective or biased reports that may contribute to a false appraisal of those events, the objective of which is to disrupt public order. The police chief's office warns the press in general that it will continue to respect its privileges but that it is demanding and will continue to demand categorical respect for police authorities as defenders of the peace that is prevailing throughout the national territory.

The police will severely repress all unauthorized street demonstrations so that they may not be used by agitators and subversives who promote alleged social claims and better living conditions, which are false and are being used to fulfill their selfish objectives. The police request parents hold instructive dialogues with their children, particularly those who are still studying, so that they may abstain from participating in demonstrations hostile to the established order under penalty of suffering the consequences of their participation in street demonstrations, which try to promote unrest and uneasiness among citizens.

The communique adds: The police condemn the interference of foreign agitators, from anywhere on the political spectrum, who promote disorder and disruption of order and peace; and categorically repudiate the antipatriotic action of their followers who strive to divide Paraguayan citizens. As part of their public functions, the police will be inflexible and rigorous. They will repress once and for all the perverse plans of political agitators, who are cleverly disguised among Paraguayan students and workers.

Consequently, all citizens and the public in general are hereby warned about the guidelines that the police will follow to enforce the law.

[Signed] Asuncion's police chief's office, 2 May 1986, through the Asuncion police Public Relations Department.

COLORADOS, MILITARY EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR STROESSNER

PY020325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 1 May (AFP) -- According to a note released today in Asuncion, the Armed Forces and the Colorado Party firmly support the decision by General Alfredo Stroessner's regime to repress the demonstrations carried out by the opposition. During a meeting of the Colorado Party Executive Board the majority of its members, except dissidents Angel Seifart and Carlos Romero Arza, signed a manifesto supporting the government action and repudiating the outbreak of violence aimed at upsetting the political and institutional normality.

The manifesto also exhorts members of the Colorado Party to be alert in the face of provocations by an extremist sector of the opposition, which aims to subvert peace, order, and tranquillity.

The Colorado Party leadership accused the opposition of inciting violence and attacking officials in demand of salary increases. Subversives are taking advantage of the wage issue. The party also justified the violent police action against the demonstrators to prevent unauthorized rallies. Defense Minister General German Martinez stated that he went to the meeting of the party's executive board to deliver the Armed Forces message of encouragement and firmness, supporting the government's action and especially its policies implemented by Stroessner to fight the demonstrations. General Martinez told the Colorado Party leadership that Paraguay is facing a type of subversion identical to that of the 1947 civil war and assured that peace will prevail at any most. He added: We should not allow the subversives to take over the streets. The streets belong to the national government, the Colorado Party, and all the people advocating peace.

DOCTORS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ARREST OF COLLEAGUE

PY022110 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 2033 GMT 2 May 86

[Communique issued by doctors and employees of the Hospital de Clinicas on 2 May, read by (Hugo Richer)]

[Text] To the people in general: The arrest of Dr Carlos Filizola represents an attack on the Hospital de Clinicas and the association of doctors, nurses, and employees of the Hospital de Clinicas. Any attempt to charge him with any crime will have our categorical rejection. The Association of Doctors expresses full solidarity with Dr Filizola, denouncing his arrest, and charging the police authorities of being responsible for his physical integrity. The Association of Doctors calls on all members to hold a meeting in view of this new emergency situation. Signed: Dr Jose Zarza, vice president; Dr Jose Bellasai, president.

Begin Strike

PY022126 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 2035 GMT 2 May 86

[Interview with Dr Jose Zarza, vice president of the Doctors' Association of Hospital de Clinicas in Asuncion on 2 May — live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The meeting called for this afternoon just ended, has it not, Doctor Zarza?

[Zarza] Yes, the meeting just ended. It was attended by about 300 peole. I want to stress this to show the spontaneous and immediate answer and the firm position of our fellow doctors and workers, in view of the arrest of Dr Carlos Filizola. It has been decided at this meeting to begin a stoppage of the academic and medical care sectors from now until 0900 tomorrow, when a joint session of the Center for Medical Students, the Association of Nurses and Employees of Hospital de Clinicas, the Association of Doctors of the Hospital de Clinicas will be held. During this meeting we will report on this situation of our fellow doctor and will decide on the steps to be taken to seek his release.

EXILE LAINO URGES MILITARY TO SEEK TRANSITION

PY261933 Paris AFP in Spanish 0224 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Asuncion, 25 Apr (AFP) -- In a statement to AFP in the Argentine border town of Clorinda, exiled Paraguayan opposition leader Domingo Laino said that the Paraguayan Armed Forces must commit themselves as soon as possible to a democratic and bloodless transition to democracy.

The leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), whom the government exiled 4 years ago, predicted that President General Alfredo Stroessner will be forced to leave the country in a hurry if the civilians, who have been displaying a growing courage and drive, lose their fear of government repressive forces. The bearded opposition politician and his wife Rafaela Guanes met the AFP correspondent in a small hotel in Clorinda, an Argentine city on the border with Paraguay, some 45 minutes from Asuncion. Laino said that he is waiting for Gen Stroessner to issue orders allowing him to return to Paraguay. I would like very much to go back to my country, the politician emphasized. He added that he had not committed any crime.

Asked why the Paraguayan Government was not letting him return yet, Laino said that he did not know. Maybe they are afraid, but I cannot imagine why they should be. The only obvious thing is that this regime is coming to an end, because even the members of the ruling party are beginning to realize that the formula is obsolete and that it goes against the trend of Paraguayan history and that of Latin America, Laino said.

After the publication of his book "The Merchant General" in December 1982 in which he compared the murdered Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle to President Stroessner, the opposition leader was arrested and expelled, while the political police seized the copies of his book. Laino said that the Catholic Church had taken an important step by agreeing to mediate in a national dialogue among all national political and social forces despite government opposition. The government had claimed that any confrontation outside the parliament or elections was subversive. Laino mentioned the Paraguayan Armed Forces as another key factor in the quest for a transition, in view of the examples set by the military in several Latin American countries in the process of reinstatement of democracy. He added that the Armed Forces played a key role in the transition of Brazilian, Argentine, Uruguayan, Peruvian, Haitian and Philippine dictatorships. He emphasized that in Brazil, General Figueiredo allowed transition through Tancredo Neves and Jose Sarney and that in Argentina, General Alejandro Lanusse surrendered power to Juan Domingo Peron, and later General Reynaldo Bignone was compelled to turn over power to the civilians through Raul Alfonsin because of the defeat in the Malvinas war. Laino recalled that in Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez reinstated democracy by turning over power to Fernando Belaunde Terry, and in the Philippines the revolt of the military allowed Corazon Aquino to become president.

He concluded by saying that the civilians never headed any transition in these countries and stated that in Paraguay the parties that make up the National Accord, which abstains from any participation in government or elections, will be unable to handle the transition to democracy because there are many domestic problems. He indicated that the first civilian president to come out of free elections, once Stroessner's era is over, will have to be a member of one of the two traditional Paraguayan parties: the Colorado Party or the Liberal Party, which will both celebrate their 100th anniversaries in 1987 [date as received].

Laino, who claimed to be progressive, explained that Stroessner has managed to retain power for 32 years on the basis of the divide-and-conquer principle, illegal deals which are no longer profitable because of the severe economic crisis of the country, and the overall Latin American situation in which there is no more room for dictatorial regimes. Laino praised the attitude of the United States, which became interested in Paraguay when it realized that the Latin American connection of heroin boss Auguste Ricord did not collapse after his death but rather became diversified through production of marijuana and cocaine in Paraguay. Drug trafficking is the common point that all totalitarian regimes have and one of the reasons they should be eradicated, Laino said. He also said that the regime in power in Paraguay for over 30 years is of national socialist leanings.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS DEBT PAYMENTS UNTIL 28 JULY

PY050231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0109 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Lima, 4 May (TELAM-EFE) -- Central Reserve Bank [BCR] President Leonel Figueroa today said here that the Peruvian Government will not make any payments to the IMF or to any foreign bank until 28 July. Figueroa said that the payments to be suspended are part of the country's foreign debt, which totals $14 billion in principal and interest.

He also announced that the BCR's international net reserves have stood at $1.5 billion for the past few months. Figueroa today returned from Cuba with Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, who went to that country to discuss issues related to the Peruvian-Cuban cooperation agreement.

Figueroa said that at the Tokyo summit the leaders of the seven most developed countries should understand that only by reducing interest rates and by opening their markets to exports from debtor countries will they give these countries a chance to repay their foreign debt.

On 28 April Peru paid $17.7 million to foreign banks. Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein said this payment was made on account of the $400 million in interest owed to foreign banks. Saberbein said this payment was made in cash, because the economy is growing and inflation is declining because of the measures adopted by the government.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO CUBA

PA041737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Lima, 4 May (AFP) -- Prime Minister Luis Alva said here today that the presidents of the Cartagena Consensus have asked the seven large industrialized countries meeting in Tokyo, in a message, to lower bank interest rates and open their markets to Latin American products. Alva, who is also economy and finance minister, added that "should these two points not be accepted, it would be very difficult for Latin American debtor countries to pay their foreign debts." He said this upon returning today from Havana after an official visit.

Commenting on his mission in Cuba, he pointed out that by express decision of President Fidel Castro a fishing agreement signed by the two countries was extended for 6 months; in keeping with that agreement, two Cuban ships are operating in Peruvian waters.

Alva, who placed special emphasis on the work done by the two trawlers, said that 100 percent of the fish catch as well as flour production will be for Peru and to benefit the Peruvian people. He pointed out that Cuba will soon send a field hospital, which has a 100-bed capacity, requested by the Peruvian Government that will be installed in Cuzco, which was seriously affected by an earthquake a few weeks ago.

He said Cuba will also offer technological help for the cultivation and industrialization of citrus fruits in sugar complexes in northern Peru and to develop a cattle-raising industry and sugar cane pulp.

He concluded, saying: In general terms, our mission "in Havana was very positive; Castro showed his desire to cooperate with Peru on any level."

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS MEET IN GUATEMALA

PA040331 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2343 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 May (DPA) -- The Central American vice presidents began a meeting this afternoon in Guatemala City to put the finishing touches on the agenda to be discussed by the presidents of the area during their summit to be held in Esquipulas, in the northeastern sector of Guatemala, on 24 and 25 May.

Jaime Rosenthal, first designate of the Honduran Presidency (vice president), and Vice Presidents Rodolfo Castillo Claramount (El Salvador), Sergio Ramirez Mercado (Nicaragua), Armando Arauz (Costa Rica), and Roberto Carpio Nicolle (Guatemala), as well as Jorge Manuel Dengo, Costa Rican vice president-elect who will be sworn in on 8 May, will meet through noon tomorrow to discuss important topics such as the creation of a Central American parliament and the process of integration of the Central American isthmus.

The meeting being held at the Camino Real Hotel in Guatemala City is presided over by the vice president of the host country, Roberto Carpio Nicolle. Prior to the meeting, Vice President Carpio Nicolle said that "the five nations are willing to talk about the creation of a Central American parliament with the purpose of uniting their efforts for peace on the isthmus."

Carpio Nicolle said that "Central America needs peace and the necessary conditions to consolidate our democracies." He added that "the struggle for a common cause would be appropriate to reach agreements that will favor our peoples." Carpio Nicolle said that during the days that the presidential summit is being held, Esquipulas will become the capital city of Central America. This is the first important step promoted by Guatemala and all the presidents of the area are willing to attend this summit.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said that the presidential summit in Esquipulas is highly significant and that it surpasses every initiative made in the past. He said that possibilities of great importance will come from this summit "especially if together we reach a political decision and will."

A press conference has been scheduled for tomorrow at the conclusion of the meeting. During the press conference, the issues discussed will be announced.

Approve Summit Agenda

PA050028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2222 GMT 4 May 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today in Guatemala, the Central American vice presidents approved the agenda for the presidential "summit" in Esquipulas, convoked "to solve our own problems," Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle said. The Central American vice presidents deliberated from Friday until 1430 today.

According to the agreements reached by the vice presidents today, the topics of discussion in Esquipulas on 24 and 25 May will be the following:

1. A Central American parliament and its importance in the negotiations regarding the political, economic, social, and collective security problems of Central America.

2. Contadora and the mechanisms for political negotiations and regional security.

3. Restructuring of the process of Central American integration (social and economic aspects), necessary procedures and goals to establish cooperation with the EEC, and aspects of a future Central American economic and social community.

4. Strengthening intraregional trade, and a basis for solutions of the foreign debt problem.

The joint communique, signed by the area's vice presidents, states that the agenda that will be discussed by the region's presidents was approved "after frank and cordial discussions, within a framework of Central American fraternity."

It is expected that the topics of discussion "will contribute to secure peace, democracy, stability, and security in the Central American countries." The vice presidents issued "the final draft agenda, which will be submitted to the Central American presidents for their approval, as well as the basic documents outlining the Central American states' political positions." The political position of the countries and the governments of the area is based on "active efforts to develop instruments that will facilitate peaceful coexistence among the isthmian states, as well as their subsequent political, economic and social development."

Initially, the topics of the agenda were discussed by Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle, Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Costa Rican Vice President Armando Arauz and Costa Rican Vice President-elect Jorge Manuel Dengo.

Later, Honduran Vice President Jaime Rosenthal, who had problems with his plane due to a forest fire that did not allow his plane to take off, finally arrived in Guatemala City.

The presidential "summit" that will be attended by Vinicio Cerezo from Guatemala, Jose Napoleon Duarte from El Salvador, Jose Azcona Hoyo from Honduras, Daniel Ortega from Nicaragua, Oscar Arias Sanchez from Costa Rica, and Eric Arturo Delvalle from Panama will begin with an inaugural ceremony on 24 May at noon. Guatemalan Vice President Carpio Nicolle confirmed that delegates from Contadora and the United States will attend the Esquipulas meeting "as observers."

In addition, Roberto Carpio Nicolle said: "Today is a very significant day, because six vice presidents have established the guidelines to seek the solution of the Central American problems on their own." Carpio Nicolle also thanked the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela) for its efforts and interest "directed to attain peace among us, and permit the development of our economy and politics." However, Carpio Nicolle pointed out that regarding the treaty for regional peace "each country will do what it thinks is suitable."

Contadora has convoked all the Central American nations to sign the document, which has been under negotiation for 3 years, on 6 June.

All the Central American countries have pledged to sign the document without condition, except Nicaragua, which argues that the United States must first end its support for the contras.

Honduras, Nicaragua on Advisers

PA050014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2336 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran and Nicaraguan Governments willing to withdraw the foreign military advisers in their countries when the Contadora peace document is signed. The statement was issued today by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Honduran Presidential-designate Jaime Rosenthal, following a meeting with their Central American colleagues in Guatemala City this weekend.

Ramirez Mercado said that the peace process proposed by the Contadora and Support Groups "is subject to the condition that my country's physical integrity will be respected, given that it is currently withstanding U.S. aggression." Nevertheless, he reasserted that his government is willing to sign the document, as stated during the recent foreign ministers' meeting in Panama City, "however, the clauses must be respected." The Nicaraguan vice president again asserted that the obstacle they foresee to the signing of the document proposed by Contadora (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela), "is the threat of U.S. aggression." He said that if a consensus is ever achieved among the Central American nations, "Nicaragua would be willing to withdraw 700 foreign military advisers," but did not specify the advisers' nationality. He added: "The foreign advisers are not necessary to defend Nicaragua's sovereignty; however, my country thinks it is essential for the Central American geopolitical pledges to be fulfilled."

Jaime Rosenthal, presidential-designate in Honduras, indicated that the Honduran Government requested United States' military assistance "so that our resources may be used for the country's development." He added: "There is no possibility that we will have a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, because our problems are of an internal nature." He added that "24 hours after the Contadora Document's signing, Honduras will withdraw the U.S. military assistance, which includes between 800 and 900 advisers."

COSTA RICA

MINISTER ON POSSIBLE DECREASE IN U.S. AID

PA042013 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister-designate Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has told "Impact News" that it is very probable that U.S. aid to Costa Rica will be reduced during the upcoming administration. The minister-designate said that the aid reduction will affect not only Costa Rica but also other countries due to a law approved in the United States called the Gramm-Rudman Bill. He said this bill orders a proportional reduction in all budgets in order to gradually eliminate the enormous U.S. fiscal deficit, which is $200 billion.

The future foreign minister said that now that Guatemala has a democratic government, logically it is among those countries receiving greater aid from the United States. Since the foremost power has a budget for Central America, the inclusion of Guatemala proportionately reduces the share going to other countries in the isthmus.

Foreign Minister-designate Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto reiterated that the decrease in aid has nothing to do with political issues advocated by Dr Arias Sanchez.

AREA PRESIDENTS TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PA030227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, 2 May (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially reported today that 10 Latin American presidents have confirmed their attendance at the inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias on 8 May. The commission for the transfer of power has reported that 75 delegations have confirmed their presence at Oscar Arias' presidential investiture. Sixty-two of these missions are government delegations. Ten of these are headed by Latin American presidents, two by vice-presidents, and two by deputy prime ministers.

The heads of state who have confirmed their attendance include Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay, Alan Garcia of Peru, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, and Eric Delvalle of Panama. These countries and Mexico, Venezuela, and Brazil form the Contadora and Support Groups, which are making efforts for the pacification of Central America.

Leon Febres Cordero of Ecuador, Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic, Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala, Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, and Jose Azcona Hoyo of Honduras have also confirmed their attendance.

A presidents' "summit meeting" to give new impetus to the Contadora Group negotiations is anticipated.

UNO DENOUNCES ATTACK BY 'COMMUNISTS' IN SAN JOSE

PA042036 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Information and Press Commission of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO], reported that on 1 May an UNO group protesting in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country was attacked by a group of communists organized by the Nicaraguan Embassy, who threw sticks and stones and shouted slogans at them. UNO members pointed out that several women and comrades were hit and injured by the sticks and stones thrown at them by the group of communists.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE COMMENTS ON PEACE PROCESS

PA041939 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 May 86

[Report on an "exclusive" interview granted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte to Imevision with Epismenio Ibarra, NOTIMEX correspondent for Central America; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ibarra] President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the insurgency in his country is to blame for the failure of attempts to end the war through dialogue.

He said that his government wants to achieve peace, and this will be possible only through his strategy called democratic revolution. On the future of the war currently being waged in this country, he said:

[Duarte] Whoever wins the people's support will win this war on all levels: economic, political, social, military, and international. Therefore, the most important work is not being done on the battlefield. That work involves winning over, working for, serving, and gaining the trust, faith, and hope of the people.

[Ibarra] Commenting on the Central American crisis, President Duarte blamed Nicaragua for the political-military tension in the area. He accused the Sandinist regime of being totalitarian and communist and described President Daniel Ortega as a sick person.

[Duarte] I told Ortega in Guatemala that he is sick; that he has a psychosis, a phobia about the Marines. Why? Because he justifies murder, arrest of politicians, destructions of labor unions, attacks and censorship of the press, capture of priests, and attacks (?on people) by saying that he must do this to achieve total internal control of the country, because the Marines will invade the country.

[Ibarra] Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the Sandinists will be digging their own graves unless they change. After accusing Managua of boycotting the Contadora process, the Salvadoran president said that democracy is the tendency currently consolidating its [word indistinct] on the American continent.

DUARTE RULES OUT SABOTAGE IN PLANE CRASH

PA040313 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 May 86

[By Rossana Lemus]

[Excerpts] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has ruled out the possibility of an attack on the Air Force plane that crashed yesterday, at the same time that he said he does not mind being criticized for his search for peace. President Duarte denied that yesterday's plane crash could have been the result of sabotage.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] The reports I have received so far state that there was apparently a mechanical failure in the plane. There is no indication of possible sabotage or...[changes thought] Somebody asked me a slightly different question, as to whether it could have been a SAM-7, one of those missiles that would represent an escalation of the war toward the use of more sophisticated equipment, but I have not received any report to that effect. The truth is that the available information is that it is presumed that the crash was an accident.

[Lemus] Wasn't the plane allegedly checked the day before it departed?

[Duarte] Planes are always checked, but you know how those things are. You can check your car, but suddenly, the moment you start it, it fails. Therefore, we initially believe it was an accident, but nothing can be confirmed until investigations are completed. Experts are already studying all the phenomena to determine the cause of the crash.

[Lemus] Regarding the Salvadoran position at the Central American presidential summit in Esquipulas, what do you expect from the meeting?

[Duarte] I strongly hope that the meeting will be an excellent opportunity for the five Central American presidents to talk and try to find a point of reference, as point of convergence in what I call the application of participatory democracy. In that meeting, there will be four democratic countries of varied persuasions and perceptions, and a country with a Marxist government. The five of us will talk together. [end recording]

MINISTER ON GUERRILLA-GOVERNMENT MEETING

PA031248 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 May 86

[By Joel Burgos]

[Text] Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of culture and communications, said today that the private meeting on Saturday in Lima, Peru, with FMLN second-in-command Ruben Zamora, and Hector Oqueli Colindres of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], was a meeting of political parties that had the approval of the Salvadoran Government. Rey Prendes said: "We were sent by President Duarte to explore the possible participation of the MNR and the Popular Christian Movement in the country's political process and the possibilities of holding other private meetings outside El Salvador."

In answer to questions by journalists, Minister Rey Prendes said:

[Begin recording] [Rey Prendes] After President Duarte assumed the Presidency, we called for a dialogue in La Palma, and for a dialogue in Ayagualo, and since then, a series of events have made us realize that dialogue within El Salvador has become a form of propaganda that has distorted the real purpose of the dialogue, which is to search for paths of peace.

In Ayagualo particularly, dialogue was used to promote violence not peace, in El Salvador. Those events made us modify our position regarding dialogue, and from the outset we established the need for private dialogue outside the country. Of course, we are not talking about secret talks -- I would like that to be clear to you -- we are talking about private talks, not about secret talks. They are private talks, first of all, because the participants and the mediators know about them; second, they are not secret talks because we will inform the Government, the Army, and some opposition sectors about them.

The country's leading forces must know the contents of those private meetings just as the rebels will inform their various organizations that do not participate in the private meetings.

Finally, once we attain agreements that will put us on the road to peace, we will be able to make announcements. To hold those meetings inside El Salvador creates frustration; the people are anxious about the country's situation, and they continue hoping that, after those meetings, a communique announcing peace will be issued. Since this has not been the case, but on the contrary, the meetings have been used to promote violence, dialogue inside El Salvador has lost credibility.

In view of that situation, and given the fact that the Social Christian Peoples Movement and the MRN -- not the FMLN or the FDR -- agreed to possible talks, we came to see if the rebels were willing to join the democratic process, but they were seeking the possibility of a wider dialogue, so the possibility of holding private meetings was studied. Of course, neither they nor we had the power of finalize any agreement in this meeting; we net only to study the possibilities of holding a private dialogue.

The possibilities of a private dialogue outside the country must be studied here, by us inside and by them outside. [sentence as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] This implies that this was a meeting between political parties, and not between the government and the guerrilla movement?

[Rey Prendes] Well, it is a little difficult for us to separate ourselves from the government, that is to say, we are part of the government. We were sent by President Duarte to attend this meeting here because the Peruvian president offered his country as the site of the meeting. However, in addition to being the Salvadoran president's representatives, we are of course members of a political party, and the rebels have sent representatives of two exclusively political parties: the MNR and the Social Christian Peoples Movement. They were not sent as FDR or FMLN representatives, even though later there have been contradictory statements by Ruben Zamora suggesting that the envoys were somehow representing the FMLN. However, they attended the meeting as representatives of two political parties. [end recording]

Rey Prendes also said that the only guarantee extended to the rebel groups for them to join the country's political process is the people's support. The meeting reopened the dialogue that was interrupted over 2 months ago due to disagreements between the two parties. The meeting took place 24 hours after U.S. Special Ambassador Philip Habib, Reagan's envoy for the Central American crisis, had met with Alan Garcia to discuss that crisis at the presidential palace. In conclusion, Rey Prendes said that he did not know the date or the place of any future meeting with the leftist leaders.

ARMY DISMANTLES FARABUNDO MARTI RELAY STATION

PA022332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 May 86

[By Francisco Elias Valencia]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army said today it had dismantled the relay station of a rebel radio station in the northern part of the country, while the guerrillas insist that the Armed Forces sustained nearly 500 casualties in April. Lieutenant Colonel Natividad Caceres, commander of Military Detachment No 1, told ACAN-EFE today that "a few days ago" the Army dismantled a relay station of Radio Farabundo Marti in northern Chalatenango Department. Caceres, who did not wish to give greater details in this respect, said only that the equipment was seized from the guerrillas in El Comun Hill, Dulce Nombre de Maria jurisdiction, 70 km north of San Salvador, and turned over to the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff." [quotation marks as received] Radio Farabundo Marti is one of the clandestine radio stations of the FMLN guerrilla front, broadcasting from somewhere in northern Chalatenango Department, one of the two most important bastions of the rebels. The military high command added that the equipment was seized during the antiguerrilla operation being waged in several parts of Chalatenango. The military source did not wish to give further details on the operation that began last 5 March.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ON NICARAGUAN PEACE DOCUMENT POSITION

PA050005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1912 GMT 4 May 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo said today that Nicaragua must sign the Contadora peace document, "because if it adopts a negative attitude it would be nullifying the efforts of the Latin American people."

The Sandinist government has said that the signing of the regional peace treaty, which has been under negotiation for the past 3 years, is contingent upon the suspension of U.S. aid to the counterrevolutionary groups. In view of this position, the Guatemalan president said that "Nicaragua has the right to do what it considers proper." However, he said: "We cannot speak now of what is fair and respectable; we must speak of political realism, and if they impose conditions that cannot be fulfilled, this means that they do not want to sign the agreements."

The Central American nations have been summoned to meet in mid-May to review the latest points of the document regarding the arms race and military maneuvers and the signing of the treaty on 6 June.

The Guatemalan president suggested that "Nicaragua must first sign the Contadora peace document and then finalize the necessary instruments to achieve peace in Central America." Asked if Nicaragua's refusal to sign the Contadora peace document within the established terms could mean Contadora's death, Cerezo said: "It would surely nullify a peace initiative." However the Sandinist government's current negative attitude "does not mean that the peace attempts of other Central American countries or of the Contadora nations will end," Cerezo added.

The Christian Democratic president expressed regret that "a Latin American search for a political instrument to solve the regional problems should have been wasted." He compared the Sandinist position to the situation of Jose Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador. He could adopt the decision to "sign the Contadora peace document only if the guerrillas in his country first stop fighting," Cerezo said. He said that "The peace agreements must be signed first and then specific instruments must be finalized to make the peace lasting."

Guatemala has already decided to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June. The decision has also been supported by El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. However, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita believes that "the signing of the document by only four countries is inappropriate and pointless" because the armed conflict would continue.

Cerezo believes that if the Contadora (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) attempt fails, the last option would be a Central American parliament that will be created at the presidential "summit" in Esquipulas on 24 and 25 May. "We Central American people would be analyzing our own problems and finding viable solutions," the Guatemalan president said.

PRESIDENT CEREZO MEETS WITH PEASANT DELEGATION

PA030428 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Shortly after the peasants who marched on the capital city arrived at the Plaza Mayor, a delegation headed by Father Andres Giron met with President Vinicio Cerezo and the minister of agriculture at the National Palace. Meanwhile, a deputy and Mrs Raquel Blandon de Cerezo remained outside talking to the peasants and awaiting the results of the meeting. A few minutes later President Cerezo walked out on the presidential balcony and informed the peasants that effective and specific solutions would be sought to resolve the lack of land problem. Cerezo thanked the marchers for their peaceful demonstration, congratulated them, and expressed his pleasure because they did not create a confrontation among classes. The peasants told the president that they did not want land given to them, they want to buy the land.

They do not want to see other people's land confiscated.

President Cerezo told the peasants who marched on the capital city that he had issued orders to the Agriculture Ministry to create effective mechanisms to grant land. President Cerezo asked for a month, after which he will advise Father Giron so that he may inform the peasant community of the government's decision. President Cerezo said that government delegations will meet with the peasants to learn their views regarding the granting of land. Cerezo says that he is attempting to put an end to violence and confrontations so that all this will be part of the past and so that the future may bring peace and a new homeland.

Father Andres Giron, the organizer of the peasant march, said that there is no political motive behind this 147-km march that peasants from various regions of the south undertook. The peasants began their march on Monday from La Nueva Concepcion, Escuintla. Father Giron said that this march represents the voice of the peasant who has remained silent for 450 years -- more so for the past 30 years. Father Giron said that the movement is not only comprised of Catholics, but also of Protestants who have united their efforts in face of the need that has overcome them. The more than 14,000 peasants will return to their homes today following the long and difficult march.

Several peasants who represent the many delegations that marched on the city spoke publicly to express their support for President Cerezo, the government he heads, and Mrs Cerezo. They also said that their movement does not want violence or free land; all they want is peace and land to produce with so that they can live. Some of the peasants of the Guatemalan southwestern areas spoke in their native dialect, mainly Cakchiquel. They said that their efforts had not been in vain. They said that even though their feet bled and blistered, they reached their goal and spoke to the friendly president.

After the noon hour, the minister of agriculture, the minister of transportation, Deputy Aida de Rodriguez, and First Lady Raquel Blandon de Cerezo, together with Father Andres Giron and some peasants, organized the return of the marchers to their homes. The government cooperated with this effort by providing transportation. After having a bite to eat, the peasants organized in groups and boarded the buses that would return them to their homes. Approximately 1,500 peasants are still in the city waiting for the buses to return. Other peasants returned to their homes in trucks and hope to get there today.

In this way, the odyssey that began on Monday in La Nueva Concepcion, Escuintla, has come to an end. The long and hard road covered by the peasants created some minor problems, but these were overcome with the help of the Fire Department, Red Cross, and government peasant organizations. The voice silenced for many years has been heard; this voice has clearly understood the democratic phase that we are beginning to experience, and today those peasants are aware of their rights as Guatemalans.

MERCHANTS WITHDRAW PRODUCTS TO PRESSURE GOVERNMENT

PA020348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 1 May 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan producers and businessmen began to withdraw all the basic food products from local markets today as a measure to exert pressure and stop the government from enforcing new taxes.

Economy Minister Lizardo Sosa stated that this "illegal attitude will undoubtedly provoke a grave crisis in most of the population's food supply, so the government must drastically counter this action."

According to news media polls, the products that have begun to disappear from the markets include basic grains, cooking oil and lard, salt, sugar, coffee, and milk. Minister Sosa told ACAN-EFE that "the government has been unable to enforce drastic legal measures to prevent hoarding and speculation." The Christian Democratic official, who authorized an increase in the prices of coffee for internal consumption, said that "whoever wants to drink coffee will have to pay more."

However, the coffee processors have increased the price by 100 percent, and this problem is worsened by the fact that buying it in the big supermarkets is conditioned to the purchase of other non-necessary products; it is also scarce in small stores.

Meanwhile, two million inhabitants in the Guatemalan capital are facing the almost complete disappearance of sugar in local stores; the small amounts still available in local stores were being sold for twice the authorized price.

The economy minister said that "the suppliers have hidden the sugar to exert pressure, stop the government from enforcing new taxes, and force it to increase the price."

The sugar producers' association today blamed the stores and the government for the "increasing" lack of sugar in the market. The association said the product is being smuggled into Honduras, and its sales might add up to 1 million quetzales (1 quetzal equals 1 dollar) this year, given that the sugar is being bought in the neighboring country for twice the amount being paid in Guatemala.

The sugar producers are asking the Christian Democratic government to "urgently enforce the necessary measures in border posts to control the contraband and thus prevent the lack of sugar from becoming even worse."

Nevertheless, Minister Sosa said that "the government has information that the producers and businessmen have withdrawn the product to provoke a crisis and create instability." As a first measure, to "force the businessmen to normalize the sale, we have withheld the shipment of $2 million in sugar by not authorizing its export, although the ship is currently anchored at the port of Santo Tomas de Castilla," on the Atlantic coast, he added.

HONDURAS

U.S. TROOPS TO REMAIN UNTIL 'EMERGENCY' ENDS

PA031253 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0344 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 May (REUTER) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo said today that the presence of U.S. troops in his country will end when the "emergency" situation prevailing in the convulsed Central American area ends, through the signing of the Contadora document for peace and regional cooperation.

Azcona also said in statements to a local radio station that he will travel to Washington on 26 May on an official visit, during which he is scheduled to meet with top-ranking officials in the Reagan administration. This will be Azcona's first visit to the U.S. capital since he was sworn in as president on 27 January. The president had visited that city shortly before assuming his post.

Azcona Hoyo constantly defended the United States' military presence in Honduras, the site of many joint military maneuvers and base of operations for the anti-Sandinist rebels -- popularly known as contras -- who have been trying to oust the Nicaraguan Government since 1982, helped by the U.S. Government. Azcona explained that U.S. military presence in Honduras -- which according to the lastest figures has increased to 1,500 soldiers -- is a consequence of the reciprocal military assistance agreement which was signed in 1954. The president further emphasized: "Whether we like it or not, we have an emergency, an irregular situation, and as soon as this is solved through Contadora or any other mechanism their precence will not be necessary in Honduras."

He stated that the foreign troops will withdraw as soon as a solution to the regional crisis is achieved; however, he added, "we will always have and count on that great northern country's assistance in the military sector."

The previous government, led by Roberto Suazo Cordova, systematically refused to admit the contras' presence in Honduras. However, his successor, Azcona, recently admitted that the right-wing groups fighting the revolutionary government in Managua are acting from Honduran territory.

'OBSTACLES' IN TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR REPORTED

PA011736 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- After arriving at satisfactory agreements during the first meetings, the Honduran-Salvadoran efforts at the Commission of In-Depth Territorial Studies yesterday encountered obstacles in the preparation of the compromise for joint appearance before the International Court of Justice.

The Salvadoran authorities arrived with a proposal that annoyed the Honduran authorities, although the latter had expressed their confidence that an agreement would be reached prior to the fateful 10 June deadline.

"New difficulties have emerged" Attorney Mario Carias Zapata, the president of the national commission, has told TIEMPO, expressing his deep concern. Although Carias Zapata abstained from mentioning the obstacles, because the general peace treaty forbids the disclosure of matters discussed within the commission, he expressed his confidence that the problems will be resolved next week.

"Honduras has participated in the talks with a desire to reach an agreement," Carias Zapata said, indirectly complaining about the Salvadorans' position. He recalled that the treaty offers the alternative that either country can unilaterally present the case at The Hague court. However, he stressed that a joint venture "would be advantageous." Carias Zapata did not say what those advantages would be.

The Honduran official added that there had been no opportunity to talk about the need to install the demarcation commission as soon as possible, so that it can begin working on the tasks left unfinished by the Joint Border Commission for the delimitation of the border areas in the peace treaty.

The talks may continue today, however, the two parties have not decided on this yet. If there is no meeting today, the commission's next and last meeting will be held in May in San Salvador.

Following that meeting, an agreement would have to be reached within the first 10 days of June.

The clever Salvadoran negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, preferred not to give many details. "We have been analyzing the whole problem," he said. He noted that there are two proposed documents for the joint appearance, adding that the details and the general peace treaty have been analyzed. In his usual courteous manner with Honduran journalists, Acevedo Peralta stressed that "El Salvador is sincerely interested in signing a compromise." Asked if El Salvador will take the case to the International Court unilaterally if an agreement is not reached, he told TIEMPO: "The treaty includes this possibility, which we consider remote." He was asked: Nevertheless, would El Salvador consider the possibility of asking the court to define the border? "In the event that no agreement is reached -- which is a remote possibility -- it would have to be that way," he replied. He added that "there have been some differences regarding the style [classes] and procedures" in drafting the document, which will have only 8 or 10 articles.

Another member of the Salvadoran delegation said that they did not come with a "closed mind." "We are reaching the final phase, and we are aware that there is not much time before the deadline," he concluded.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ REMARKS ON ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

PA030310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 May 86

[By Leonardo Romero]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic has issued an official bulletin on today's official visit to Guatemala by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Vice President Ramirez Mercado was told that the world has many expectations for the meeting to be held in Nicaragua. Ramirez was asked what Nicaragua expects from this meeting. Ramirez said that Nicaragua has come to Guatemala to support the preparatory meeting for the Esquipulas summit proposed by Guatemala. He added that he hopes that the meeting will be held without difficulties. Ramirez said that Nicaragua feels that the Esquipulas summit will be able to prove that the Central American countries, the Central American governments, are capable of direct dialogue and seeking direct solutions to the problems of peace in the region. We trust that this region will be capable of producing essential agreements on peace and also of achieving permanent mechanisms, and consult mechanisms, that will include periodic meetings among the Central American leaders. Ramirez also said that the presidents will discuss a Central American parliament, an initiative presented by Guatemala that should be approved during this meeting.

Asked about the Contadora peace document, Vice President Ramirez said that Nicaragua feels that it is illogical when Nicaragua is a victim of a foreign aggression. Ramirez said that this aggression is promoted by the United States and not by the Central American countries. Therefore, any commitment Nicaragua makes in regard to arms reduction, as well as in our defense capability, must be linked to the promise of the U.S. Government to do the same and stop its aggression against Nicaragua.

TINOCO VIEWS CONTADORA PEACE DOCUMENT PROSPECTS

PA041429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1311 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (EFE) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has stated in Buenos Aires that the Nicaraguan Government "does not oppose" signing the peace and cooperation document proposed by the Contadora Group, which must be signed before this coming 6 June.

Tinoco explained that Managua "is the one most interested in peace," but that the difficulties for signing the document lie in the attitude of the United States "which has demonstrated that it is not disposed to halting its military maneuvers in the region and reducing its arms buildup."

In statements made last night shortly before ending his 3-day visit to Argentina, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister stressed that his country "is disposed to signing a document that genuinely serves to guarantee the peace and prosperity of the countries of Central America." In that sense he noted that "this will not be possible if the United States continues to support the contras who continue to attack the Sandinist Government."

Victor Hugo Tinoco said that "we do not dismiss" the possibility of a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua and stated the opinion that "as long as that threat persists it is very unlikely that the efforts of the Contadora Group will be crowned with success."

"We cannot commit suicide; any peace agreement must be accompanied by a legal commitment on the part of the United States to not support the contras" he added. This position, Tinoco noted, "is the one that deals with securing a real peace and it is shared by the governments of other Latin American countries."

During his visit to Argentina, the Nicaraguan diplomat met with President Raul Alfonsin, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and other ranking officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry. Tinoco's visit coincided with the arrival in the country of Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Argentina has played an important role of late in the peace-keeping efforts in Central America after its participation in the so-called Support Group together with Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR BRAZIL

PA040219 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0112 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Managua, 3 May (DPA) -- Transportation Minister Commander William Ramirez left today for Brazil, invited by the manufacturers of Mercedes Benz vehicles in Rio de Janeiro, it was learned today in Managua. Ramirez' trip may result in new negotiations for the purchase of more Mercedes Benz vehicles with which to improve passenger and cargo transportation service in Nicaragua.

Nearly 400 of the over 500 urban and rural transportation vehicles in Managua come from the Mercedes Benz factories in Brazil and Argentina. Some 300 vehicles are needed in Managua to satisfy the demand for transportation services of 1 million people. [figures as received]

Minister Ramirez will reportedly visit Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro with a group of technicians who will analyze jointly, with those of the Mercedes Benz factory, the performance of the buses and trucks that operate in Nicaragua.

COMMANDER CARRION'S MAY DAY ADDRESS CITED

PA031718 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts] If we are able to celebrate this 1 May with freedom, it is only because these people have defended their fatherland and its revolution with weapons in their hands, not sparing any sacrifice, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz said to hundreds of peasants and laborers, many wearing their olive green uniforms, who were listening to him, convinced of this reality, in the park in Juigalpa, Region 5.

Commenting on why Nicaragua will never disarm itself in the face of aggression, the leader said: "No rifle or bullet is one too many" as long as the imperialist determination to destroy us persists.

In view of the current situation, when the people are defeating the mercenaries and the U.S. Government is determined to obtain support for its overt aid to the contras -- because they already give them covert aid -- "we cannot disarm ourselves and will not do so." He pointed out that to sign a commitment in this regard, respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty must be guaranteed; the end of aggression would be a first step.

Commenting about those who believe that a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries could draw us closer to peace, he said they are completely wrong, because that would be like negotiating with Somoza's ghost after 7 years of struggle, sacrifices, and death; that would allow the moneybags and oligarchs to take the power away from the workers, dismantle their labor unions, and return the land to large landowners and the banks to the Montealegres or the Fernandez Hollmans.

Carrion added: "The counterrevolution wants the country to be faithfully submissive to the United States, and we want exactly the opposite; we want an agrarian reform, freedom for the workers, nationalization of banks, and an improvement in the literacy rate and health of the people; we do not want those people to ever gain power again." "That is why we have nothing to talk about with the mercenaries," Carrion pointed out.

"We must move forward, replace those things that we cannot buy and will need with ingenuity, initiative, and creativity. The leader said that only with the determination of the working people to fight, not only with weapons but from their production and service trenches every day, will the lives of the people be defended and the fatherland and the revolution maintained.

After calling on the crowd to solve their current problems, Carrion pointed to the need to improve communication between labor unions and management by solving problems together. He said: "The labor unions must fulfill this task; shared participation, efforts, and responsibilities should be the main support points and productive objectives."

He regretted that "sometimes we wear ourselves down due a lack of good communication, while the enemy tightens up." He said that collective work and participation could improve the work atmosphere and have immediate effects on output.

Finally, he called on all to follow the example of technical workers at the Construction Ministry in Region 5, who under difficult conditions besieged by the enemy, have achieved special tasks and excellent results at work.

EPS REPORTS 457 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN APRIL

PA030141 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Matagalpa, Region 6 -- So far this year the EPS has inflicted 1,300 casualties on the mercenary forces that operated in Region 6. This was reported by Commander Manuel Salvatierra, chief of military Region 6, when he closed the first meeting of the 19 July Sandinist Youth. This meeting was held during 30 April and 1 May in Matagalpa. He also indicated in the month of April alone, the people's troops inflicted 457 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the mercenaries in 119 clashes in Region 6.

Salvatierra pointed out that the FDN (?lost) one-third of its forces during 1985 and that the organization has still not succeeded in gaining back its strength. He added that the counterrevolutionaries only represent the U.S. Government's warmongering determination. Salvatierra said further that the organizational level of the armed forces of the revolutionary people is what has made possible the strategic defeat of the White House proteges. This is demonstrated by the fact that 71 casualties were inflicted on the enemy during the past 3 days of combat. In addition, during the actions that the Francisco Estrada and Juan Pablo Umanzor Unconventional Warfare Battalion's BLI and the (?light) Cazadores Battalion of the 372d Militias Brigade recently executed at the (?Nadabia) area, the enemy suffered 180 casualties and lost a large number of brand new rifles. This occurred after the enemy was chased for 320 km deep into the mountains and very close to the Honduran border. While he reported about the strategic defeat of the counterrevolutionaries, Commander Salvatierra greeted the world proletariat on behalf of the EPS officers and rank and file at the various military units in the region.

BARRICADA, EL NUEVO DIARIO ON CARDINAL'S SPEECH

PA031238 [Editorial Report] The newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA in Spanish in their 2 May issues publish reports on a speech by Cardinal Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo on the occasion of the commemoration of the International Labor Day on 1 May in Managua.

According to EL NUEVO DIARIO, the cardinal spoke at length against the government, expressed his political stance in favor of the forces hostile to the revolution, and incited the people to violate the country's laws during a meeting of the Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) at the El Calvario Church. The newspaper went on to say that, challenging the state of emergency law, Obando y Bravo said that "strike may continue to be necessary," while he proclaimed the need for "independent trade unions."

According to BARRICADA, the meeting was convened by the CTN, the Social Christian Party [PSC], and the Social Democratic Party. The newspaper indicated that Obando y Bravo said: "The class struggle never ends in the dictatorship of the proletariat. The practice of Leninism leads to totalitarianism, which deprives people of their freedom, and the workers' being exploited by the state."

Obando y Bravo reportedly appealed to workers to participate in trade union elections, enterprise committees, the signing of collective contracts, and strikes. In addition, Luis Vega, PSC leader and LA PRENSA editor, read a letter addressed to the Nicaraguan president requesting that "thousands of peasants who have been detained be released and that the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals be eliminated, BARRICADA reported.

NATION CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DAY

FL020241 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] All the Cuban people celebrated International Workers' Day during events held in each province showing massive support to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's recent remarks and honoring the Chicago incidents.

In Camaguey the parade and rally were presided over by Army General Raul Castro, second party secretary and FAR minister. At the beginning of the parade, Raul Castro handed Jorge Torres, first secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions in the territory, third party congress banner which accredits the province as one fulfilling that emulation. Politburo member Jorge Risquet and Lazaro Vazquez, alternate Politburo member and party first secretary in Camaguey, also presided over the event with Raul, as well as outstanding workers, national vanguards, martyrs' relatives, specialists and technicians from friendly countries, and leaders of the party, government, and mass organizations.

Secretariat member Jaime Crombet presided over the May Day gathering in Sancti Spiritus in which its people reasserted their willingness to intensify their productive efforts and be worthy of hosting the 26 July main ceremony.

Headed by Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, 140,000 residents reaffirmed their determination to work efficiently to fulfill the agreements reached at the party third congress.

Over 100,000 people from Guantanamo also expressed this and celebrated receiving the ready for defense banner, in its first degree, given to the province. This incentive was given to Raul Michel Vargas, alternate Politburo member and party first secretary in Guantanamo, by Division General Sixto Batista Santana, Secretariat member.

In Bayamo, Politburo member Pedro Miret handed Granma Province the banners of the emulation and the sugar production plan in 1985-86 harvest.

This May Day the enthusiasm and the people's unity with the party and Fidel was clearly seen. Around 50,000 people participated in the provincial main event. It was presided over by Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and culture minister, and Huberto Migeul Fernandez, Central Committee member and party first secretary in Cienfuegos.

Over 100,000 people from Holguin supported the guidelines given by the commander in chief and celebrated receiving the third party congress banner. The banner was given by Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate Politburo member.

The Isle of Youth labor movement also received the incentive. It was awarded by Secretariat member Jose Ramon Balaguer during today's event.

In the rest of the provinces, May Day events were constituted by huge massive expressions of revolutionary reassertion, where the people from Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Ciego de Avila, Las Tunas, and Havana celebrated with their leaders and outstanding workers the glorious workers' day.

PRD, PRSC CLASH; SEVERAL DEAD, INJURED

PA050150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo 4 May (AFP) -- The press reported today that apparently two or three people were killed and a dozen injured in clashes this afternoon near the beach resort of "Boca Chica," some 30 km from Santo Domingo, between demonstrators of the government-sponsored Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the opposition Reformist-Social Christian Party (PRSC).

In a press conference at 0030 GMT, 5 May, Senator Jacobo Cajluta, PRD presidential candidate who headed his party's demonstrators in "Boca Chica," he stated that an attempt was made on his life during the incident. It was said that the jeep he was traveling in had been hit by bullets, and three of his bodyguards were injured.

FIREARMS SEIZED, FORMER POLICE CHIEF ARRESTED

'Arsenal of Weapons' Discovered

PA032349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 2 May (AFP) -- The National Police have discovered and confiscated a veritable "arsenal of weapons and military equipment" in the home of Luis Ney Tejeda Alvarez, president of a minor political party and former chief of police, the authorities reported today.

Police Chief Major Juan Jose Rodriguez Ortiz reported that the house of General Tejeda Alvarez, retired, president of the National Party of Civilian Veterans (PNVC), located in a central residential neighborhood of Santo Domingo, was broken into this morning in a joint operation carried out by military, police, and state security personnel. It was reported that Tejeda Alvarez was arrested with one of his sons, and both were questioned intensively.

Tejeda Alvarez was National Police chief during one of the three administrations of former President Joaquin Balaguer (1966-1978), whose presidential candidacy for the 16 May elections is supported by the PNVC, news media noted.

The PNVC is small group of former military personnel and former officials. In the 1982 elections it obtained some 4 percent of the votes.

The confiscated weapons, including 15 grenades, 11 different kinds of rifles, 4 .30-calibre carbines, 7 pistols and a revolver, as well as various kinds of military equipment, were exhibited during a press conference by General Rodriguez Ortiz.

Jorge Orders Raid

PA030155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0020 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 May (EFE) -- In a massive raid, Dominican soldiers and policemen are searching civilians suspected of carrying firearms and seizing those weapons, regardless of whether the civilians have official permits to carry weapons.

Mixed Police and Army patrols are conducting the searches along streets and highways, chiefly at exit points in the capital.

Dominican President Jorge Blanco ordered the measure 9 days ago to prevent further deaths and injuries in the current electoral campaign that will conclude with the 16 May elections.

So far four persons have been shot to death. Two are from the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and two from the Reformist-Social Christian Party (PRSC), the main opposition party.

PRSC presidential candidate Joaquin Balaguer commented that the Dominican Republic is experiencing moments of panic caused by the disarming of civilians, which he described as indiscriminate. Balaguer said that the soldiers and policemen are seizing firearms only from his party followers -- from persons who have licenses to bear weapons, and those who need to protect their property. He said that the measure must cover all politicians, without any exceptions, not just the PRSC members.

BRIEFS

NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR -- At 8 tonight the Dominican-Peruvian House [Casa Dominico-Peruana] will hold a special meeting to welcome the new Peruvian ambassador, Miguel Barandiarian B. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 25 Apr 86 p 5 FL]

FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT VISITS -- Dr Joaquin Balaguer will meet former Venezuelan president Rafael Caldera today at the Las Americas airport. Caldera has been invited to the Dominican Republic by the Reformist Party. The former Venezuelan President, who heads the Christian Democratic Organization of America, ODCA, will arrive this afternoon from Caracas. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 May 86 FL]

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L.A. PRESIDENTS SEND MESSAGE TO TOKYO SUMMIT

PA040124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 3 May (EFE) -- The presidents of 11 Latin American countries have sent a message to the heads of state meeting in Tokyo (Japan), in which they once again call attention to the unfairness of the present international economic order.

The message, which was released in Caracas today, is signed by the President of Uruguay, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, in the name of his colleagues from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

The Latin American presidents start by pointing out that their countries are very vulnerable to any change that takes place in the international economy, mostly because of their enormous foreign debt. They note that 1985 was a year in which many of the region's countries made great efforts to adjust their economies, and the results have not been commensurate with the sacrifices made.

Among the causes mentioned as responsible for the poor results of the efforts made are "high interest rates, the fall of raw material prices, and the flow of capital toward industrialized countries."

The cost that Latin America pays for this unjust situation is tremendous, and the document notes as an example the fact that during the last 3 years the region "transferred more than $100 billion abroad," and "that the standard of living of the Latin American population was 9 percent below the 1980 level."

For all these reasons, the presidents of the 11 countries state that they cannot join in the "optimism of the developed countries," despite the fact that the trend toward lower interest rates and the decline in inflation rates are positive signs. The document points out that "interest rates still remain two or three times above traditional levels, and to that one must add the "implicit transfer of resources" to rich countries with the fall in the prices of raw materials. [quotation marks as received]

The note says: "All this means that the massive transfer of resources abroad will continue. If the present levels are maintained, the total transferred will be close to $40 billion this year."

In addition, the growth of international trade in 1986, estimated at some 3 percent, will just barely benefit Latin American countries, because of the restrictions imposed by the developed countries on Latin American products.

The note also states that it is a heartbreaking and unjust fact that while Latin America needs to increase its exports in order to pay its foreign debt, the industrialized countries increase their protectionist measures daily.

It also points out that the situation worsens even more when one cosiders that the difficulties in obtaining new credits from international organizations, governments, or private international banks are practically insurmountable.

That is why, the presidents say, "the proposals of developing countries become more significant," and they ask that "a comprehensive emergency plan be put into effect" to face up to Latin America's serious economic problems.

In this connection, they note that the so-called "Baker Plan" does not offer sufficient resources "to reverse the net transfer of the resources of developing countries to developed countries," or to create the conditions to assure the sustained growth of our peoples.

The Latin America presidents state that the only paths in which the problem can correctly be steered are reducing interest rates to the usual levels, strengthening the prices of raw materials, eliminating protectionist measures, and providing new access to credit sources.

Only in this way, and through a fruitful and continuous dialogue, the presidents of the region state, will it be possible to avoid, in some cases, the precipitation of unilateral measures forced by political and social circumstances, within the framework of an urgent need to defend economic growth objectives and to consolidate the democracy of our countries.

Lusinchi Comments on Message

PA040326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 3 May (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today expressed his hope that the heads of state attending the Tokyo summit will consider the message sent to them by the 11 Latin American countries. The message, Lusinchi said, reiterates our views regarding the serious risks and dangerous imbalance existent in the current world economic situation.

The message was drafted by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on behalf of the 11 nations that form the Cartagena Consensus: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. [countries as published]

Lusinchi added that "in this document we have reaffirmed our belief that those who have been subjected to the hardest economic readjustments are, in a unilateral manner, the developing countries." "Meanwhile, "the Venezuelan president added, "the industrialized countries have continued to enforce their policies without paying due attention to the worsening of the situation and to its social, economic, and political consequences."

President Lusinchi insisted on the fact that matters such as high interest rates, low prices of raw materials, and the flight of capital to the rich countries "must be resolved with political criteria." "We hope," Lusinchi said, "that the statesmen meeting in Tokyo this weekend will have sufficient foresight and sensitivity so that together we may search for solutions that will protect our countries from confrontations and emergencies."

The Venezuelan president also expressed hope that the presidents of the seven richest countries in the world "will realize that it is necessary to search for balanced solutions."

FEBRERISTA PARTY REPUDIATES RADIO, HOSPITAL RAIDS

PY051514 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 13

[Text] The executive board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] has released a communique entitled "No to Violence, Yes to National Dialogue," expressing its disagreement with "the arrest of Dr Carlos Filizzola, president of the Association of Doctors of the Hospital de Clinicas and the raid that hooded individuals staged at 0300 on 3 May against the transmitter of Radio Nanduti, destroying this facility."

The communique also "repudiates the brutal onslaught at the only teaching hospital in the country, the Hospital de Clinicas, carried out by a mob that entered the wards and caused concern and panic among the sick." The PRF also criticized the threats to attack the transmitter of Radio Charitas.

DAILY URGES COURTS TO CLARIFY ATTACKS ON RADIO

PY060258 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 May 86 p 14

[Editorial: "The Attacks Against Radio Nanduti Should Not Happen Again"]

[Text] Unidentified people have for the second time damaged Radio Nanduti's facilities. During the first attack, a group of people stoned and shattered windows at the station's studios. The second time, hooded individuals attacked the station's transmission facilities, overwhelmed the policeman on duty, and destroyed the equipment by stealing part of it. These actions occurred after a political sector, which has been identified, threatened the radio. This does support the theory that the attacks were staged by groups that disagree with the station's journalistic behavior.

Whatever the reason, these actions must be condemned. They are illegal acts of vandalism. It is inconceivable that such actions coud occur in our country, and that they should affect private property, particularly the news media. One may disagree with the work of the news media, but one can never justify the use of force, especially in such a concealed and harmful manner.

The state of law, about which so much has been said, must be respected, not only by a specific sector but by everyone, without exception. Government members and the people, opposition members and government supporters alike must abide by the law. And they are all entitled to receive protection.

If the principle of equality before the law is to be respected, the attacks against Radio Nanduti should not happen again. To this end, the authorities must take preventive measures, conduct an investigation, clarify the facts, and punish those responsible. The police and the courts cannot just fold their arms in the face of such outrages. If they do not act rapidly and efficiently, they will set a deplorable precedent of omission and passivity. If this happens, the immediate consequence will be that some citizens will be defenseless and crime will go unpunished.

Any inaction regarding the attacks against Radio Nanduti can have extremely dangerous consequences. Failing to act would be equivalent to giving full discretionary power to the perpetrators to continue their outrageous actions. This is in no way in agreement with the state of law.

Such dangerous consequences are even more likely after groups of civilians invaded the Hospital de Clinicas to punish the supposed "culprits" of the protest actions under way there. That is to say that the threat of mob rule, which may be driven by political motive, has reappeared although we believed that this belonged to the past. This threat can not help peace. Much less help the preservation of justice. The sooner it is neutralized, the lesser its disrupting effects will be. In addition, from an institutional viewpoint, no one should act on behalf of the forces of order, which should themselves act within the law.

The attacks against Radio Nanduti should not happen again. They impair our country's image and curtail the freedom of expression and the right to have one's security preserved. The courts must take action to discourage them. It is their duty.

'VOICE OF COLORADO' ON FIGHTING 'SUBVERSION'

PY051600 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 May 86

[From the "Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, let us be alert. The agents of the totalitarian and regressive forces, that are easily manipulated by the atheist and antipatriotic Marxist plot against democracy, are once again trying to disrupt the peaceful life of our hard-working people. This attempt can only be met with strong repudiation by all the honest citizens of the country. These agents of subversion are taking advantage of the situation prompted by the international financial crisis -- which affects Paraguay to a lesser degree -- to stir up violence and uncertainty that could lead us to confrontations that, in turn, could lead to destabilization. We well know who will take advantage of this destabilization to impose on us the most shameful dictatorships, similar to those that affect Cuba and Nicaragua.

The agents of hatred and subversion also seek to exploit common crimes, such as the case of the murdered students which is being investigated by the authorities. These people maliciously seek to hold the authorities responsible for this crime in order to give it a political connection. Within the framework of this sinister plot, to which some university students, incited by small irregular opposition groups, succumb, the problem of the salary issue for physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas -- a problem which the government is handling in a responsible manner through legal channels -- does not really matter. These plotters do not care about some international conflicts that affect our country as well as some other countries of this hemisphere, and which the government is granting the appropriate treatment. The only thing that these people, who sow hatred, are interested in is taking advantage of any situation in order to create chaos, disorder and violence so that they may take to the streets to shout, threaten, defy the security agents, violate law, although they are aware that these are not the means to safeguard the fatherland's sacred interests.

This is why we have public institutions, the congress, the state secretaries, to serve the people, to do what the people order, or to respond to their needs through their patiently devoted hours of work, because this is how one must serve democracy: by respecting and seeing that the peoples' rights are respected.

However, the professional agitators who have sprouted like weeds, taking advantage of the country's peace and of the authorities confidence, are not interested in anything of this sort. The only thing they are interested in is stirring up disorder, to destabilizing, bringing about unnecessary changes in the government structure, just for the sake of changes, to turn things up side down as one would say. It is all the better for them if those changes are violent.

Our country has been enjoying peace for too many years, and they do not appreciate this. They want bloodshed, smashed skulls, and our communities to become breeding grounds for terrorism and guerrilla elements. These agents of disorder and subversion believe that through subversion and hatred they are serving a noble cause, but they are quite wrong. Those who truly serve the fatherland and democracy are the representatives of the legally established authorities that struggle against the peoples' enemies: the gang of mafiosi.

Now, more than ever, we must be alert, we must not lower our guard at any moment, we must organize our defense in order to counteract hostile acts that are being organized against peace and tranquillity. This is our watchword of the moment while those dangerous agents of chaos are engaged in their criminal plans. The Colorado Party people will not lower their guard against these destabilizing maneuvers and will bravely support the repressive measures carried out by the security forces. This order must be maintained, whatever the cost, for the well-being of the nation's prosperity, the liberty of our people, and the strengthening of our democracy free of communism.

More than 1 million Colorado Party members will not be intimidated by small antipopular groups that sow hatred and anarchy. The truth of a reborn and dignified fatherland that looks toward the future, is our truth, the truth of Coloradoism with Stroessner.

LIBERAL PARTY: MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY 'IMPORTANT'

PY051348 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 May 86 p 10

[Excerpts] U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor last night held an extensive meeting with the Liberal Party leadership. During the meeting the U.S. diplomat noted that his country is not planning to export or impose any political models. He noted: "It is the Paraguayans who should resolve their own problems by following the example of neighboring countries."

Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, the Liberal Party secretary general, has noted that this meeting "is very important because the United States has always promoted democracy, particularly in this region of the American continent. We believe that at present there are only two countries that are governed by autocrats. These are Chile and Paraguay." He added: "We know that the U.S. Government will make every effort to help our country in keeping with international agreements and without interfering in domestic affairs. The Liberal Party will continue to strive to achieve democracy, because Paraguay has not yet achieved the necessary freedom. The recent violence that has been unleashed against Hospital de Clinicas doctors, nurses and administrative personnel is terrible. This violence has been unleashed against them just because they are requesting salary increases."

The Liberal Party leader noted that in the next few days the Liberal Party will issue an extensive document on the recent incidents, and particularly on the unusual and merciless violence that has been unleashed against peaceful demonstrators. Ferreira Ibarra noted that "all our rural leaders are determined to express their public protest against this situation which is senseless at the political, economic and social level."

HOY OWNER ASKS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO 'GO HOME'

PY050040 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 May 86 p 10

[Commentary: "A Harmful Specimen," by owner Humberto Dominguez Dibb]

[Text] Meddlers are particularly harmful and contemptible specimens. They are those individuals imbued with a superiority complex and convinced that they can set guidelines and rules at all levels. We Paraguayans have recently been enduring the presence of a top-ranking meddler, an individual whose misguided actions have placed him on the crest of a wave where he can hardly keep his balance: U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor.

Initially introduced as an expert in the fight against drug trafficking. this gentleman soon revealed the true nature of his actions, which are the same as those of his fellow countryman Robert White, of whom we have unpleasant memories. I would like to ask Mr Taylor how far he believes his diplomatic immunity can go? Does it go beyond the use and abuse of the hospitality that he has received in this land that is loved by all well-meaning Paraguayans?

The entire country is astonished at the ambassador's visits with political leaders of various sectors. I am not a politician, and I will never become one. But I believe that foreigners who will stay in our country for a certain period, particularly those with diplomatic status, must avoid meddling in our domestic affairs. If we have problems, they must be solved by all Paraguayans. In no way will any foreigner from whatever power be allowed to stick his insolent nose in our domestic affairs as if he were an arbitrator.

And I would also like to ask Ambassador Taylor: What will happen if any ill-intentioned political group risks his life? What will happen? How far does he intend to go?

Hasn't the United States had enough with the Hiroshima and Nagasaki massacres and with the embarassement of the Bay of Pigs, Vietnam, and Central America? Ambassador Taylor: You should know that good Paraguayans are genuinely nationalistic and that we have not tolerated and will not tolerate interference from insolent individuals like you.

You will be "on vacation." Your vacation should begin sooner and continue indefinitely, for the sake of this country. Go home! And let us Paraguayans cope with our own problems. Apparently you know nothing about the sacred principle of nonintervention. Insolent!

GOVERNMENT EXPELS MOPOCO MEMBER GONZALEZ

PY020141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 2 May (AFP) -- Opposition sources reported today that Paraguayan political opponent Quintin Gonzalez, a member of the dissident Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco) was expelled from the country yesterday after being detained for 1 week at the police investigations office. The political sources added that Gonzales was taken to the border town of Clorinda (Argentina), where he was told that he could not return to the country.

Upon his release from jail, journalist Jose Luis Simon, chief editor of EL PUEBLO, an opposition weekly, who was arrested on 27 April and released on 30 April, had reported that Quintin Gonzalez was experiencing hardships during his arrest.

DE LA MADRID INVITES GROUP OF SIX TO MEET

PA050249 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid invited the Group of Six to a summit meeting. The heads of state who signed the New Delhi Declaration in favor of peace and disarmament will meet in Mexico City in August. The Mexican Government officially invited the heads of state and of government, members of the Group of Six, to attend the summit on peace and disarmament in our country. This was reported by Mexico's Foreign Relations Secretariat in a communique which it says that the meeting is slated for 6 August in Mexico City.

In addition to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, and Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania, will attend the meeting. This group of statesmen met on 28 January 1985 in New Delhi, India, from where they asked the superpowers to resume the dialogue in order to reach agreements on disarmament. On that occasion the heads of state signed the New Delhi Declaration. Later, the Group of Six on several occasions wrote to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to try to get them to resume the dialogue.

Under the current international situation it is imperative to make new efforts to promote political communication on behalf of peace and disarmament. The communique issued by the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat also says that it is indispensable that the big powers resume bilateral negotiations. The opinion is that a meeting in Mexico City of the heads of state of the Group of Six could help the situation. On calling for a new meeting, President Miguel de la Madrid once again reiterates Mexico's decided pledge in favor disarmament, dialogue and the approval of agreements which guarantee development, peace and international security.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES WORKERS ON MAY DAY

PA021321 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid said today that the country's organized labor movement demonstrated its irrevocable faith in Mexico during the Labor Day parade. In commemoration of Labor Day and the centennial of the Chicago martyrs, President Miguel de la Madrid sent a message of the Mexican workers.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] A brief message to the Mexican workers. Ten million workers have reaffirmed their faith in revolutionary nationalism today. By staging parades throughout the country, they have demonstrated once again to the nation and the entire world that Mexico has a basically patriotic working class, which knows how to combine their struggle for their legitimate rights with the nation's higher interests. In today's Labor Day parade we see the Mexican workers' irrevocable faith in national independence and sovereignty, in the liberties they enjoy, in democratic institutions, and their full commitment to continue struggling for social justice in Mexico.

The government feels encouraged and strong with the Mexican workers' support. The national government reiterates its commitment to continue struggling along with the workers, the peasants, and the poorer classes for Mexico's revolutionary plan. Long live Mexico! [end recording]

Meanwhile, Rafael Riva Palacio Pontones, president of the Labor Congress, on behalf of the 33 organizations that form that labor organization, said before the president that the organized labor movement gives high priority to the nation's political and social values.

[Begin Palacio recording] Today Mexico has a strong and organized working class that can face with strength and maturity the challenges and obstacles that confront a nation that has great objectives and a desire to achieve a higher level of development. [end recording]

COLUMNIST VIEWS ABRAMS COMMENTS ON DEFENSE FORCES

PA052019 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 4A

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "Elliott's Spurs"]

[Text] Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state, is worried because the Defense Forces of Panama provide themselves with funds needed to carry out their social security operations. Mr Elliott must know, if he does not know yet, that if it were not for the capability of Panamanian military men in the face of the lack of capability of certain civilians, Panama would not have been able to come up with the million-dollar expenditures involved in military campaigns against drugs, which have been carried out to a great extent, to cooperate with the United States and help protect Defense Forces units in that country and U.S. youths.

Elliott maintains that the Panamanian Government should provide funds needed by military and police units and points to a need for understanding between civilians and the military, thus disregarding the result of the elections at a time when Panama needs more than understanding: It needs MONEY. [upper case as published] That is what Panama is now demanding from the United States in the form of canal benefits and due to the unfulfillment of clauses specified in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Those millions claimed by Panama would, in part, serve to reinforce the operational budget of the Panama Defense Forces, whose obligations, within the joint defense commitment, are growing as quickly as the year 2000 is drawing closer.

Elliott himself expressed views without offering solutions. As for Defense Forces funds, he pointed out that the civilian leadership should manage them. However, he says that this is a long-term issue although he links this to the vital issue of democracy in Panama. He set forth a number of contradictory arguments as if a group of advisers had put together his statements as a patch-work quilt is put together. He knows well that democracy is not the prime concern of the have-nots, those who are hungry or those who are in the clutches of poverty, and that human needs can make one similar to a mad dog. He wants a cut in funds for the military, but wants them to comply with their joint defense commitment. We have our Constitution and fiscal order, but our democratic process contains long-term adjustments. Take it easy, mister.

Elliott could not cover up the fact that inherent weaknesses in civilian political institutions are the result of times when the most important national issues of Panama were to a great extent under U.S. influence or were decided by the United States. He wanted to say that the historical causes of civilian power in Panama are rooted in U.S. colonialist policy. To explain the collapse of its colonial empire, Spain used a similar argument: Timing is the culprit, not Spain.

U.S. HAND SEEN IN OPPOSITION'S 'CONSPIRACY'

PA051908 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 4

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua]

[Text] In order to be able to realize the extent of the unpatriotic conspiracy hatched by the local traitors, who fortunately have no popular support, and archreactionary U.S. elements, we must refer to events in the not-too-distant past.

Following the 1984 presidential elections, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, came to our country and met with her country's ambassador as well as with political opposition leaders in this trusting and carefree city. Speaking on behalf of his party, Ricardo Arias Calderon asked Ms Kirkpatrick (a member of the Santa Fe Committee), to make efforts so the U.S. Government would demand respect for "Dr Arnulfo Arias' electoral victory," while the vote count was still underway. In other words, Arias asked for U.S. intervention in the affairs of our country. This attitude was repudiated by Olimpo Saenz, president of the Popular Nationalist Party, who did not take long to publicly denounce the capitulating attitude of the top Christian Democratic leader in Panama. This episode should be enough to demonstrate to Panamanians that Arias Calderon committed high treason. However, an attempt has been made here to confuse democratic freedom with license, and Arias Calderon freely goes about in towns as if he were like other Panamanians, most of whom would be ready to sacrifice their lives for our nation's sovereignty.

In its unpatriotic campaign, this small group of traitorous Panamanians has engaged in a number of actions which we will gradually bring to light in this series of articles. However, there is no denying that their wheelings and dealings have borne fruit, so much so that they have managed to convince sectors close to powerful posts in the Reagan administration that their strategic plans for Panama would be easy to implement.

Therefore, it should not be any surprise that Ambassador Davis has brought the following directives in his briefcase: A. To separate the Panamanian military from the country's political leadership. (As if the Pentagon had no say in fundamental decisions in the United States). B. To exert pressures to reopen the Spadafora case. (Use of the case for political purposes). C. To demand an explanation on former President Ardito Barletta's separation. (Show of the State Department's displeasure over the downfall of one of its favorites). D. To exert pressure on banking officials into delivering confidential information to U.S. authorities. (This objective is obvious). E. To exert psychological pressure on public belief that the Panama Defense Forces will not have the capability to defend the canal by the year 2000.

All of these topics must be reviewed, and we (will continue) in this task.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTIES OPPOSE BILL ON TUNA FISHING

PA051438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] There is strong opposition to the tuna agreement. There is strong opposition to the bill on tuna fishing on the Pacific coast among deputies who began their work on 1 May. The view is that the bill contains many aspects harmful to our country, especially regarding tuna fishing, because countries that have greater resources for this activity will empty our seas in a few months. Likewise, six deputies stated that during the debates in the economic affairs committee, a letter from the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge had been received. Reagan urged Monge to obtain approval for the bill.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA SPOKESMAN REVEALS MILITARY CHANGES

PA052110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Defense and Public Security Ministry general order for May 1986 -- read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman]

[Text] Colonel Benjamin Ramos, commander, Military Detachment No 6, Sonsonate, appointed chief, General Staff of the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Amaya Perez, commander, Military Detachment No 5, Cojutepeque, appointed commander, Military Detachment No 6, Sonsonate.

Colonel Oscar Manuel Carranza, commander of the Rapid Deployment Atonal Battalion, appointed commander, Military Detachment No 5, Cojutepeque.

Lieutenant Colonel Luis Alonso Amaya Garcia, executive, 2d Infantry Brigade, Santa Ana, appointed commander, rapid deployment Atonal Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Armando Rodriguez Mendoza, chief, Department No 3 of the National Guard, appointed executive, 2d Infantry Brigade, Santa Ana.

Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Zacapa, executive, Cavalry Regiment, has been discharged for abandoning his post as established in the Military Justice Code.

VENCEREMOS SUMS UP RESULTS OF APRIL ACTIONS

PA032230 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The following is Radio Venceremos' military report for April, a month of victory for the guerrillas. We inflicted 490 casualties, dead and wounded, on the puppet Army during April. Of these, 250 casualties were caused by revolutionary mines. A total of 7 major ambushes were carried out against military convoys [words indistinct] during which 55 casualties were inflicted on the troops.

Your attention: Of the 490 casualties in April, 4 were Salvadoran Air Force officers, 3 of whom were helicopter pilots and were killed and 1 helicopter pilot who was wounded; also, 2 helicopter gunners were killed. They also include [word indistinct] lieutenant cadets, 2 sublieutenants, 2 explosives experts, 14 [words indistinct], 10 corporals, and 2 radio operators.

We [word indistinct] H1-UH helicopter shot down in (Naguasarca), San Miguel Department, and two helicopters were damaged in San Ildefonso, San Vicente Department. According to our data, four military transport trucks were destroyed during April.

During April we seized from the Army 17 U.S.-made M16 rifles, 1 M60 grenade launcher, 2 M79 grenade launchers, 38 grenades for support weapons, 4,500 rounds of ammunition, and an RPG-77 military communications radio.

As for sabotage actions during April, we downed over 100 power pylons and towers. We sabotaged a coffee mill with 7,000 quintals of coffee ready for export; a telecommunications plant; and 9 coffee farms -- on which 198 manzanas of coffee were sabotaged. These belonged to rich farmers who refused to pay the [FMLN-sponsored] salary scale during this past season.

During April we dealt a blow to "Operation Phoenix" in Guazapa, at El Salitre canton, where we seized weapons from and wore out the already demoralized troops of General Borrachifero Blandon. [play on Spanish word borrachin, drunkard, and Onecifero, Blandon's first name] We also list the raid on San Francisco Gotera and attack on Military Detachment No 4 as well as raids on Tecoluca and El Polvo, in the western region.

In April we highlight the significant wearing out of the "Operation Lieutenant Carrona" [play on Spanish word carrona meaning dead and putrifying flesh and Carreno, the operation's name] in Chalatenango Department. We dealt also significant attrition blows to operations in Cabanas, San Vicente, and Morazan.

We also list during April the seizure of the following towns: Gualococti, Yoloaiquin, Tosegal, Sensembra, and Guatejiagua in Morazan Department; the seizure of San Buenaventura, Sesori, and San Luis (de la Roya) in san Miguel Department; San Marcos Lempa, (?in) Usulutan, and the seizure of Jutiapa in Cabanas Department.

In addition, clandestine guerrilla units carried out many operations, among which we list the [words indistinct] amid enemy troops in the towns of (Chorodo) and Anamoros, at La Union [word indistinct]; at Osicala, San Antonio de Micos, and (Salsipuedes) in Morazan Department. Clandestine guerrilla activities were also carried out in (Jutiapa de Cuco), Cirilagua [words indistinct] explosive charge amid the enemy [word indistinct]. The same type of activity was also carried out inside Cacaopera and Corinto, in Morazan.

FARABANDO MARTI ISSUES MOCK COPREFA COMMUNIQUE

PA051226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Coprefa Communique

Military operation concludes in Chalatenango. The "Lieutenant Carreno Operation" has concluded in Chalatenango Department, the main goal was to persecute, kidnap, and evict the civilian operation from the zone. The Armed Forces High Command has evaluated the results of the operation.

The zone has been successfully cleaned of mines and the guerrillas' mine system in Chalatenango has been efficiently searched. Special mention must go to the Ramon Belloso Battalion, Libertad Battalion, and Treasury Police, which defended poles in areas controlled by the FMLN.

The glorious Armed Forces have [words indistinct] Salvadoran people, judging from the more than 200 maimed who had to be evacuated during the operation; this proves their effectiveness in locating the FMLN's mines.

Nevertheless, the greatest success attained with the "Lieutenant Carreno Operation" was the discovery of various equipment and sophisticated materiel, as follows: 1 roll of barbed wire, 1 roll of thin wire, 1 pound of 1/2-inch nails, half a bottle of burnt oil, one [word indistinct] and one [word indistinct], 2 cassettes with music by the Miramar group, and 1 cassette with music by The Gravediggers, close to [name indistinct]. All the material was closely analyzed by 19 Armed Forces technical specialists, who unanimously came to the conclusion that this was Radio Farabundo Marti's equipment, and the guerrilla station would stop broadcasting forever. Unfortunately, all the material examined by the 19 specialists was sent to the laboratories that the gringos have in Panama, on a C-47 airplane that exploded 2 minutes after takeoff from the Ilopango Military Airport on 1 May 1986. It is still impossible to determine if the mentioned equipment had anything to do with the explosion that caused the airplane accident.

Peace is our goal.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR'S CASTILLO ON DIALOGUE WITH REBELS

PA060010 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount has said that dialogue is an imperative to resolve the Central American conflict in overall terms and the problems of political violence in each of the countries of the area, which are in turmoil as a result of these problems.

[Begin recording] We believe dialogue is imperative. Understanding must be promoted. However, the opportunities to sit down and talk [words indistinct] words and arguments we will be [words indistinct] bombs and deaths.

This attitude responds -- outside of the government -- to a philosophical concept. For us the dialogue is not a tactical element that is part of a war strategy. It is first the acknowledgement [words indistinct] of the Salvadoran people, and second a response to a genuine philosophical condition or concept based on the recognition that reason must prevail over brutality.

That is the framework at this time. I cannot offer more comments on this. We hope that time will play on the side of understanding and that we will be able to find a better way to lead us to agreement and to begin to humanize the conflict so that the nation is reconciled and peace recovered in El Salvador. [end recording]

The Salvadoran vice president explained why the government undertook a dialogue with the guerrillas outside of El Salvador.

[Begin recording] The dialogue process has remained open on the government's side. We have a problem of methodology.

The dialogue is taken and felt by the Salvadoran people as an element that is highly reliable and almost -- I would dare say -- as the final instrument of understanding, in which reason will prevail over violence. Therefore, we must handle it very cautiously because talks or dialogue that in themselves create great expectations, cannot run the risk of producing negative results, and that instead of advancing toward measures of agreement and of humanization of the conflict in El Salvador, will turn into war harangues and demands that are absolutely impossible to meet. This creates frustration and despair. We cannot lend ourselves or agree to this.

The government has thus set forth a methodology for work that is very simple. It includes the holding of a number of private negotiations rounds. This implies agendaless meetings with no time limits, the holding of as many meetings as are necessary -- meetings that will not create expectations because they will not produce an impact in the press or be sensationalistic, but that will allow the parties to advance in a serious search for points of agreement. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER EVALUATES GUERRILLA SITUATION

PA060013 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 May 86 p 3

[Text] We cannot claim that the government has full control over the guerrillas, although the Army is working hard to contain the increase of armed violence, Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez said on Wednesday in Esquipulas.

Regarding the Armed Forces support for the Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo administration, Gen Hernandez said that the Army made possible the democratization process that ended with the elections and that therefore it will fully cooperate with the current government.

The Army, he added, is the base on which President Cerezo can exercise power. We follow the president's instructions, he said.

Gen Hernandez explained that "there are various areas of conflict with the guerrillas. The areas where they are most active are El Peten, Alta Verapaz, El Quiche, Huehuetenango, and San Marcos. The rebels have inflicted casualties on us, as we have on them. That is why we are unable to claim full control over the guerrilla movement," he said.

PEASANT COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY UNITY MESSAGE

PA020440 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 May 86

[Paid advertisement of the Committee of Peasant Unity; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Guatemala: Clear head, heart of solidarity, fighting fist. Long live 1 May. Long live our struggle for our genuine rights.

On this International Labor Day, rural workers, Indians, and poor ladinos organized into the Committee of Peasant Unity, CUC, commemorate with all workers of Guatemala and the world the first centennial of the struggle of the Chicago martyrs, who with their lives and blood attained one of the greatest labor achievements for all workers of the world.

To commemorate this day and follow this example is part of the workers' daily struggle for freedom, justice, democracy, and peace. On this day we also commemorate 8 years of our public appearance in the country's political life, participating in it in a more organized and determined way. Indians and poor ladinos, men and women, children, and elderly make a contribution in the popular struggle and seek solutions for the great problems that we have endured for centuries because of exploitation, oppression, discrimination, and repression. The reasons for struggle have increased in these years. We have been met with terror and blood, repression and military control, massacres and a leveled-land policy against our communities. This policy of genocide and destruction against field workers by those who oppress and exploit the people has resulted in tens of thousands reported missing, hundreds of massacres, hundreds of villages destroyed and made to disappear, and nearly 100,000 orphans, many of them concentrated in model villages, while others are scattered and abandoned in cities and towns. Thousands of peasants have been subjected to forced labor and humiliation in civilian patrols, model villages, and development centers.

Hundreds of thousands of elderly, children, widows, and orphans, concealed in corners and gullies of the capital, the southern coast, and other departments defend their lives by masking their language and dress so as not to be persecuted, made to disappear, tortured, and murdered. Outside our borders, nearly 100,000 refugee peasants continue to defend their lives and dignity because there are no guarantees for them to return to their homes and communities, so that their lives and dignity can be respected and they are not forced to join the civilian patrols, model villages, and development centers. In our country's mountains, thousands of peasants, despite the difficult living conditions and the constant criminal offensives they suffer, organize and cultivate a rebel spirit to resist and defend their lives.

They set an example of struggle and dignity for us because they have managed to live without humiliation and without being subjected to civilian patrols, model villages, development centers, and the government's deception and false promises. In the model villages and development centers there is neither work nor sufficient money to buy even a bundle of straw. Thousands of children beg to at least be able to eat a piece of tortilla. In order to go to work in the coastal clinics, one must pay for the civilian patrols, be searched, and submit to being interrogated without having committed any crime. We only want to live and work. The prices of fertilizers, machetes, and hoes have risen too high, as have those of food, medicine, etc. We are controlled and forced only to till the land and plant corn. We cannot pray or officiate masses without controls or threats.

Searches, slander, threats, and forced labor prevail. Everywhere in our country, our people continue to be killed through hunger, malnutrition, kidnappings, and murder. Repression has not ceased even during the past few months. The only change has been that now it is more selective. There is no respect for human rights in our country. This entire situation is more difficult in the model villages and development centers. We experience it everywhere, although it is not mentioned or [words indistinct]. We have continued to suffer, and it encourages our struggle because this is the only way to change. The people's struggle has opened its own path through trade unions' strikes and popular demonstrations in the capital and elsewhere in the country for higher salaries, the right to work and live, against the high cost of living, for the freedom of organization. This struggle takes the form of demonstrations, pan-beating, land occupation by residents, the activities of missing persons' relatives, and the constant reports about human rights violations and repression in general by Christians, students, and professionals.

All these examples encourage us to make our contribution from the organization and urge the field workers to continue to report the current situation and participate in the popular and democratic struggle. Our situation as peasants has continued the same and will continue to worsen because the causes for submission, grief, repression, and forced labor have not changed. This is clearly indicated by facts such as these. In view of all the communities' demands to disband the civilian patrols and have them return the weapons that the Army forced them to carry, we have learned that the Army itself, masked as guerrillas, has taken towns and even simulated clashes to justify and impose the civilian patrols again.

Since December, the Army has begun to threaten the people into accepting the continuation of the civilian patrols, as the Army is currently using groups of alleged teachers described as Civic Support Groups to force the people to accept the continuation of these hated forms of control and repression. Also, the Army has forced many communities to hand over 30 or 40 youths to train them and to beef up military reserves; it takes them to burn the crops of the people who live in the mountains.

These are some examples of the many injustices that we have continued to suffer. No true solution for this has occurred, and surely we will not receive any except through our organized struggle, each day with more force and determination, to attain justice and democracy in Guatemala. Let us struggle to achieve our genuine rights. Within the struggle of all popular and democratic sectors, we, field workers, Indians, and poor ladinos must struggle for these goals:

1. To disband the civilian patrols, model villages, and developments centers so that we can recover our right for life, work, the organization of people, and against forced labor.

2. We are entitled to see the end of repression and military control in our communities, of searches, and of persecution against our families and peasants at large.

3. We are entitled to work, fair salaries, better working conditions, transportation, and a lower cost of living, which is ever more unbearable. [sentence as heard]

4. We are entitled to till the land, produce corn, and other products that the people need, and to meet our needs for medicines, clothing, working tools, and other things. Let us struggle for fair prices for our agricultural products.

5. Let us struggle for the right of our brethren who have been displaced within Guatemala and refugees abroad to return to their original communities as soon as there are guarantees that the government and the Army will spare their lives and respect their freedom of movement and organization; and that they can recover their homes and lands currently occupied by the Army and paramilitary gangs, as well as by brother peasants forced to do so by the Army. Our brethren, the refugees, must be compensated by the Army, which destroyed their homes and crops and killed their livestock.

6. Let us struggle for the right of those displaced and all the Indian peoples to speak their languages and wear their dress without being scorned and persecuted. Let us struggle for respect for the Indian culture and values, against demagoguery and the commercial use of Indian traditions by the government, and for the respect of our customs and the lives of our elderly people.

7. Let us struggle for our children's education, for schools, and against illiteracy, for the right to have health centers and inexpensive medicines, for the right to have and exercise our religious faith in freedom.

8. Let us struggle for the right to see our relatives who have been kidnapped and made to disappear so that those responsible for the massacres and so much destruction in our communities can be punished. Let us struggle for the release of the thousands of Guatemalans held prisoner in concentration camps and clandestine prisons of the Army.

9. Let us struggle for the right of thousands of widows and orphans forcibly held in model villages and development centers to recover their freedom and to not continue to be subjected to humiliation and forced labor.

10. Let us struggle for the right to personally report the human rights violations, repression, and military control over our communities.

These are the most important needs for which we, the peasants, organize and struggle. Only when these needs are met will we have begun to build a true democracy for our people. Hundreds of thousands of peasants voted for Vinicio Cerezo because they believed in his electoral pledges and hoped for an end to the repression against our communities. For this, we, the field workers, organized in the CUC with the other popular sectors, demand the fulfillment of these promises. If there is truly a willingness to open a path of justice and democracy for Guatemala, President Cerezo should keep in mind that this is possible only through the organized and determined participation of all the country's popular and democratic sectors. The roots of our struggle have matured. The conditions in which we live are very difficult, and the situation will continue to worsen. For this, the people's struggle will continue to increase, ever more organized and determined. This will make it possible for the international organizations that work for the defense of human rights to maintain and develop their solidarity with our struggle, and possible that the suffering of each popular sector is not forsaken, as the government wants.

Finally, on the 1 May centennial and in reasserting its commitment in the struggle of the field workers and its contribution to the popular and democratic movement, the CUC greets and identifies with the combative struggle of the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan workers, who day and night watch over and defend their freedom and their homeland against the Yankee administration's aggression. The CUC greets all the workers of the world on this day of commitment and reassertion of the struggle for freedom, justice, democracy, and peace. Long live International Labor Day. Clear head, heart of solidarity, and fighting fist of field workers.

[Signed] Committee for Peasant Unity, CUC.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA061616 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has received reports from Guatemala. The quetzal [national bird], which is now sporting combat feathers, is inflicting blows on the criminal Guatemalan regime. Here are the reports:

Attack on and occupation of two villages, that is two farms, and a municipal capital. In addition, more than 1,000 people are receiving revolutionary messages. We are reading reports arriving from Guatemala. There were also clashes in which the Guatemalan Army sustained two casualties and an undetermined number of wounded. There were two other clashes and an Air Force helicopter was damaged by the revolutionary fire. Details on these events follow:

On 25 April combative units of the Commander Luis Ismata Front, at 1100, occupied San Francisco village, Malacatan municipality, San Marcos Department. During this occupation, which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, the Guatemalan guerrillas gathered more than 300 workers. Fifteen minutes later other units occupied the Santa Marta Farm for 2 hours; at 2000 they occupied the El Recreo farm for 1 and 1/2 hours and later occupied the municipal capital of El Quetzal for more than 1 and 1/2 hours and gathered approximately 400 people. During all these occupations revolutionary meetings were carried out to explain to the people about the poverty and destitution that the Guatemalan Government is imposing on all the people. There were calls to join the guerrilla struggle.

On 26 April, at 1600, when a guerrilla unit tried to occupy La Union, in San Marcos Department, they noticed the presence of the Guatemalan Army and thus decided to leave the area to avoid problems. However, as they retreated the guerrilla unit clashed with enemy troops who sustained an undetermined number of casualties. Afterward, at 1710, guerrilla units withdrew from the area.

On 27 April, at 0945, the enemy headquartered in La Union was attacked. The Guatemalan Army sustained two dead and an undetermined number of wounded. At 1100 there was another attack; the report stated that there was an undetermined number of casualties. In the afternoon a helicopter which showed up to carry away the wounded was attacked and damaged by the guerrilla units, forcing it to withdraw from the area.

We received another war bulletin from our Guatemalan brothers from the [URNG] stating the following:

War bulletin: a clash, an occupied farm, three Guatemalan Army casualties, and an undetermined number of wounded. On 29 April, in the vicinity of the Argentina Farm, Malacatan jurisdiction, San Marcos, a guerrilla unit of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms clashed with Guatemalan Army units for 30 minutes. The guerrilla unit withdrew from the combat area by maneuvering [words indistinct]; another clash involving rifle fire, hand grenades, and grenade launchers took place. The puppet Guatemalan Army sustained three dead and an undetermined number of wounded.

Also on 29 April, a guerrila unit occupied the Palmira farm, Malacatan municipality, San Marcos. They gathered 150 workers and conveyed a revolutionary message to them. After remaining in that place for 2 hours, the guerrilla unit withdrew without problems.

We send revolutionary greetings to our Guatemalan brothers, who are fighting in our brother country Guatemala, from the land of Farabundo Marti.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN STAND ON BORDER ISSUE CRITICIZED

PA051700 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 10 June Honduras and El Salvador, in compliance with the last phase of the Lima Treaty, must be prepared to submit their border dispute to International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Then we will have reached the final phase of that historic treaty, which has served as an instrument allowing Honduras and El Salvador to definitively settle their border dispute, which dates back 100 years. However, with 35 days left until this last deadline, Salvadorans are still unable to hide their evil plans to belittle the importance of complying with this final phase. The Salvadorans want us to believe that there is a last chance to directly settle the dispute.

A meeting was just held in Tegucigalpa between the commission members from the two countries. Our officials have been able to confirm that the Salvadorans are placing a number of stumbling blocks with the single purpose of causing difficulties. The Salvadorans are now raising issues that have little or no relations to the border demarcation. This is the case concerning human rights. Although the issue does involve people who would be affected with the demarcation, settlement, or conclusion of the border dispute, it is not so important that it justifies the reluctance of one of the parties to simultaneously go to the International Court.

For almost 2 years Radio America has been stating that as far as the controversy that links us to El Salvador is concerned, that country never had or has the good intention of settling the border dispute once and for all. We have trustworthy reports that allow us to safely say that Salvadorans deeply want to keep the border issue unresolved since that broad border territory constitutes a major gateway for Salvadoran governments to get rid of their domestic conflicts.

Radio America's editorials have maintained that that was the only reason why Salvadorans allowed the expiration of the 5-year term given to the two countries to directly settle their controversy, as stated in the Lima Treaty. From the start, Radio America always believed that Salvadorans would seek any excuse to prolong the meetings in the search for direct negotiations. As proof that the Salvadorans have never wanted a direct settlement, they retained in their Constitution -- which was amended 2 and 1/2 years after the Lima Treaty went into force -- the chapter on the principle of the irreducibility of Salvadoran territory. At that moment Salvadorans ignored the concept of supranationality, the principle of the public international law on supranationality. This principle upholds international treaties. Salvadorans kept the principle of irreducibility in force, which does not let them cede an inch of their territory. All the malice shown at the meetings of the border commissions is part of a preconceived ploy to let the period programmmed to reach a direct settlement run out. No settlement was ever reached, as we had charged almost 3 years ago.

The limit of Salvadoran cynicism and malice is such that after the time to reach a direct agreement elapsed, Salvadoran officials began to harp on the topic of direct settlement. They said that we should not lose hope of finding a solution to the conflict through direct negotiations. Has there ever been such treachery and malice? However, in the face of El Salvador's brazenness, we have been even more surprised to learn that the Honduran foreign secretary is glad to accept the lowly offer of continuing to seek a direct agreement when El Salvador let the 5-year term elapse, thus showing that during that time it never had any desire to find an agreement. We ask: Why has our foreign secretary been meeting with Salvadoran officials outside Honduras and outside Central America, when those confidential meetings are out of place by now?

We are now in the last phase of the Lima Treaty, that is, going to the International Court to submit the dispute to the jurisdiction of that court, to obtain a ruling that will settle the conflict once and for all. In fact, in 35 days we must go to the court. As of 10 June, everything will be in the hands of the court. We hope that a ruling by the prestigious court will be made in the next 2 years. It is impossible to think that the complacency shown by the Honduran foreign secretary toward Salvadorans is part of President Jose Azcona's foreign policy.

We understand that the president is fully aware that Salvadorans have been playing games with Honduras and that they have never wanted a direct settlement. Salvadorans want to pull us out of the framework of the Lima Treaty, treacherously alleging that there is no need to go to the court because we will be able to understand each other at any moment.

We are publicly asking the government of President Azcona to abandon its attitude of complacency, which becomes apparent when the foreign secretary attends private meetings that offer no positive results for Honduras. At this point in time, the only thing to do is to become prepared to go to the International Court. We dare predict that we will go alone, because Salvadorans are still planning their worst tricks to keep the border issue undefined.

EDITORIAL VIEWS HABIB REGIONAL DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

PA030440 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Habib's Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] Don Felipe Habib has been very busy traveling the continent once the $100-million-aid request for the contras bogged down at the U.S. Congress.

Don Felipe visited Central America, and almost none of the topics discussed with him was reported [words indistinct]. Little more was reported about his meetings with the Contadora and the Lima Group countries. This indicates a very slight variation from the Reagan administration's persistent antagonism toward the Nicaraguan revolution.

In Latin America the special U.S. ambassador to Central America met with a climate favorable, of course, to the Contadora process and the need to settle the regional conflict though a true negotiation, but also one that expressed great concern over Mr Reagan's worldwide aggressive hegemony.

Within this context, Central America appears to be a pawn about to be sacrificed for an insane heroism. An immediate reaction is to do something to avert this.

This is precisely Contadora's last remaining card to be played through the reluctance of the U.S. House of Representatives to advocate an escalation of war as an application of the lessons learned in Vietnam.

In view of such conditioning and obviously following the adminstration's instructions, Mr Habib is trying a diplomatic move aimed at leaving the Sandinist regime with a single option, this is to say, signing the Contadora Document, yet reserving for the United States the right to continue to support the contras if they are not accepted as legitimate, and even the main participants in the domestic dialogue for which the Contador agreement makes a commitment.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA041903 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli foreign minister and vice prime minister, arrived in Tegucigalpa today for a 48-hour official visit to Honduras.

Shamir was met by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras and was immediately taken to a hotel under heavy security.

The Israeli official will meet tomorrow at 1100 with Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo to review bilateral matters of mutual interest and the regional situation. Honduras and Israel established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level 1 and 1/2 years ago, abandoning the system of recurring [recurrentes] ambassadors.

Until 1980 Israel was Honduras' main arms supplier and imported several Honduran products. Therefore, it is felt that Honduran-Israeli trade may be bolstered by Shamir's visit. The Israeli foreign minister will hold a press conference at Government house in Tegucigalpa tomorrow.

Voices Contadora Support

PA060118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1959 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Yitzhaq Shamir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared today that he is in favor of the Contadora Group peace efforts.

Shamir said that despite "the distance, my government is concerned over the situation of violence in Central America and hopes that the region can resolve it in a peaceful manner, either by its own effort or with the continent's support."

Shamir held a brief talk with Honduran reporters in one of the rooms at the Presidential House, which had been occupied hours before by members of his personal security force who did not allow the reporters to get closer than 3 meters from Shamir. Shamir granted a 10-minute interview. He told them that he met with President Jose Azcona Hoyo for approximately 2 hours, a meeting which he termed "very productive, instructive, and extremely cordial," but he refused to give any details about their conversation.

After refusing to answer questions about alleged relations between his government and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Shamir gave assurances that "we have no relations with the anti-Sandinists; we are not interested in overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, either by our own direct action or by commissioning others to do it." He said that his visit to Central America is in accordance with his country's interests in improving the relations that already exist with the region.

He denied that he has come to reactivate the military agreements with Honduras. "I can assure you that there is not now and never has been any military agreement with Honduras." He also denied that Israel is again going to become the Honduran Army's main arms supplier, as it was from 1970 to 1980. Israel supplied Honduras with armored cars for reconnaissance, automatic rifles, planes, gunships, light and heavy artillery, various types of military instruction, and training for security units. During that decade, Israel's presence was also felt through agricultural and financial assistance in some projects for the country's development.

"We are going to increase our technical and economic aid to Honduran agriculture, and if this country needs our military assistance, we could also provide such assistance as we have done in the past," Shamir said. In 1982 Israel's military presence in Honduras began to be replaced almost completely by the United States, when it arrived with a joint military maneuvers program that is still continuing and has enabled the Honduran Army to rearm.

However, Honduras' main military force, its Air Force, still has several squadrons of Super Mystere fighter planes bought from Israel. Most of the deals between Honduras and Israel were carried out on the basis of exchanging agricultural products for weapons.

Shamir appreciated the support Honduras has given Israel at international forums when his country has had to retaliate with military actions against international terrorism. Shamir confirmed his government's invitation to President Jose Azcona Hoyo to visit Israel at the date he considers most suitable.

Shamir will leave this afternoon for El Salvador to continue his tour of Central America. He will also visit Guatemala and on 8 May he will attend the inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez.

DISPLACED PEASANTS SEEK GOVERNMENT AID

PA031930 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Several displaced persons from the border area have arrived in this capital. One of them, a Honduran displaced from the border with Nicaragua, is Mr Jose Aguilar Canada. He says that due to the deaths of more than 50 fellow Hondurans in the border area, hundreds of Honduran families have sought refuge in Nueva Palestina in the Patuca region, facing hunger, poverty, and death.

Fellow citizens who have sought refuge in their own country are demanding the attention of the central government. They need food and land to work to rebuild their lives far from the conflict between the counterrevolutionaries and the Sandinists' barbarism. This is what the humble peasant Jose Aguilar Canada told this station in Roy Arthur's report.

[Begin recording] [Arthur] The warlike atmosphere on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, due to the constant clashes between Sandinist forces and counterrevolutionary groups, has caused a critical situation for thousands of fellow Hondurans. In addition to hunger and poverty, death also lurks. It has been reported that during the past few months at least 50 Hondurans have died as a direct result of those clashes. Jose Ernesto Aguilar Canada, displaced like thousands of his fellow citizens to Nueva Palestina, came to the Presidency in search of help.

[Aguilar] We have come to discuss the reasons we have been displaced to Nueva Palestina. This is the moment in which we need our government's help because of the manner in which we live in that area. Perhaps we are not used to asking for any help whatsoever, but today we are forced to do so. We do not want to, but circumstances force us to; is that clear?

[Arthur] Aguilar refers to himself, the moment in which they decided to move to Nueva Palestina due to the situation.

[Aguilar] We arrived in Nueva Palestina approximately a month ago.

[Arthur] What forced you to leave the border area?

[Aguilar] We were forced to leave because we do not want to fall as so many others have due to the conflicts in the area. We love our children, and we have tried to evacuate them from those zones to prevent further threats to our lives.

[Arthur] How many people have moved to the Patuca region?

[Aguilar] Seven hundred and sixty-four people, or a total of 113 families that I have written down here, as you can see. I carried out a census.

[Arthur] Can you ratify the presence of troops foreign to the Honduran Army in that region?

[Aguilar] I am going to be sincere in that regard. When I was looking about the Patuca region on Palm Sunday, the incursion took place. That day I was in the Patuca region. Therefore I cannot tell you how many people invaded the area where we were because I was not there. However, I can assure you that our lands were invaded.

[Arthur] What are your (?priorities)?

[Aguilar] For us this has been a year of crisis, because we are living like guests in the region. When one arrives in a strange place one feels a little out of place.

[Arthur] Please repeat your name.

[Aguilar] Jose Ernesto Aguilar Canada. First of all, what we need is food and lands to work like we are used to -- freely -- and to produce staples.

[Arthur] After meeting with Dr William Hall Rivera, the president's private secretary, Aguilar said the following:

[Aguilar] The president's answer through Dr William Hall is that he will send us food next Monday. Most of all we requested food and land because we need land to work on. We are not used to being given everything; we like to work and produce to maintain ourselves.

[Arthur] You have listened to Jose Ernesto Aguilar Canada, displaced to Nueva Palestina, formerly a resident of the border with Nicaragua, explained the plight of a group of 700 people or 113 families. However, there are hundreds of fellow citizens who have been forced to leave the border area. [end recording]

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1 MAY DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

PA021759 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] It is clear that ideological differences prevent the workers' unification. Yesterday's demonstration commemorating International Labor Day was the second one carried out in a unified manner since 1967. Organizations of various tendencies participated with the intention of telling the government: We are present. However, at the end they were divided, and what is worse, they clashed among themselves.

Approximately 7,000 people participated in the demonstration. Although there was no unified position, the general motto was clear: opposition to the presence of contras in this country. Hunger, unemployment, and the absence of an effective and organized government plan were not the main topics handled by the national workers and peasants' movement.

During the march, cooperatives and labor and peasant organizations protested the presence of foreign troops, the involvement of the Nicaraguan contras in our national life, Reagan's policy in Central America, and other situations, which show that the majority sectors in Honduras perceive an imminent war.

The peasant organizations proposed the expropriation of the latifundiums and the free distribution of land, accompanied by technical training, credit, and support from the government's agricultural authorities, to reactivate the so-called agrarian reform. The waiting-time is running out for President Azcona and his Cabinet, the peasant leaders said during their speeches.

The workers demanded an evaluation of the members of the presidential Cabinet to verify if they are fulfilling their duties; otherwise they should be replaced. The workers also demanded justice, and this demand was sent to the judicial branch, which was asked to dispense justice in Honduras without manipulation, compromise, or favoritism.

However, the main point of the labor and peasant demonstration was their demand for internal and external peace, because the prevailing winds of war are the worst threat to the country's organized productive sectors. In this respect, they emphatically demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops and Nicaraguan contras. This caused some problems during the peaceful demonstration, according to some leaders.

There were some incidents that overshadowed the outlook for the unification of the productive sectors. When Central Workers' Confederation [CGT] Secretary General Felicito Avila, one of the most outstanding and capable union leaders, was delivering a speech, a group of 15 to 20 members of the United Federation of Honduran Workers, FUTH, booed him, and threw orange peels at him.

In another incident worth mentioning, when labor leader Napoleon Acevedo [FUTH president] was delivering a speech, Oscar Escalante [CGT assistant secretary general] shouted: Communists, out!, which made the FUTH members react by attacking him. Escalante was surrounded, and he took out his pistol. He was escorted to the CGT headquarters.

Another important aspect was the placing of a book at General Francisco Morazon's monument. The book was signed by many Honduran peasants, workers, students, and professionals who are opposed to war and who emphatically say yes to peace. According to Leonor Meza, the official announcer at the program, this book will be sent to the various Honduran departments and then to other countries and international organizations to show that the Honduran people want peace and tranquillity in their country and in Central America.

Another incident that cannot be overlooked was the burning of a U.S. flag by some labor leaders, placing the Honduran national flag to its right.

PERU'S ALVA CASTRO COMMENTS ON HAVANA TALKS

PA051347 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 May 86

[Interview with Luis Alva Castro, prime minister and minister of economy and finance of Peru, by Guillermo Santiesteban in Havana; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Santiesteban] Do you think the purpose of your visit to Cuba has been fulfilled?

[Alva Castro] Yes. I came to the sister nation of Cuba, first, to bring the greetings of solidarity of the Peruvian president to President Fidel Castro, and second, I came to discuss something that worries all Peruvians: the continuing presence of two Cuban boats that are navigating in our territorial sea, helping us in an area basic for us, in other words: feeding all Peruvians. In this regard, I want to tell you that President Castro told me categorically that this has been approved. These boats can remain there for 6 more months, and 100 percent of their catch will go to feed the Peruvian people.

[Santiesteban] So you are pleased with the work done by the Cuban boats there?

[Alva Castro] We are fully satisfied. It was a great gesture of solidarity which Peruvians greatly appreciate, because when the new Peruvian administration assumed office on 28 July, it found the country in a very serious crisis. This serious crisis specifically started because national consumption had taken a plunge and there was a large number of Peruvians who demanded from the government immediate and urgent solutions to the food problem. When the Peruvian Government asked President Fidel Castro to help us in this area, help was not long in coming. The Peruvians received these boats -- which have a large catch capacity -- right away; they are helping us solve part of this great problem.

We believe that more than 10,800 tons of fish were caught in the first 6 months. This is very important for us. We have tremendous wealth in the Peruvian sea but we made a mistake. The previous adminstrations did not realize the need to build a fleet, which is what we are now doing. Soon, we will have our own fleet. But we must acknowledge that all this time we have been receiving the solidaristic help of a brother country like Cuba, which approached us with no other interest than that of helping a country in a serious bind. It came to us and extended its hand of solidarity and opened a great bridge so that we can, through these boats, correct a food deficit which we inherited from the previous government.

[Santiesteban] In the building of this fleet, is there any possibility for help from the Cuban Government?

[Alva Castro] Well, Peru is undertaking that itself, and the help that we receive -- apart from these two boats which are already a great deal of help to us -- also includes advice and cooperation so that, from the technical point of view, we can have the boats needed to fish in the almost 200 miles where our boats must operate. For this reason I came to tell all of you that I am very happy to have come to Cuba. In addition, I am happy to have attended, accompanying President Castro, the commemoration of Labor Day, a day that unites all Latin Americans and all the workers of the world.

Ends 4-Day Visit

PA051324 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro ended a 4-day visit to Cuba and departed for Peru on Sunday. During his stay in Havana Alva Castro met with Cuban President Fidel Castro and participated in the national activities commemorating the international Labor Day. Before leaving, Alva Castro expressed his satisfaction over Cuba's gesture of donating a field hospital with 100 beds to Peru for the areas affected by an earthquake in Cuzco, as announced to him by President Fidel Castro. Luis Alva Castro conveyed cordial greetings from Peruvian President Alan Garcia to the Cuban president.

ECONOMISTS SIGN PACT WITH MEXICAN COUNTERPARTS

FL021736 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1416 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The National Association of Cuban Econimists [ANEC] and its counterpart Mexican organization have signed a cooperation agreement for the exchange of information on technical and academic experience. The agreement includes a program of activities that include joint research studies, and the exchange of scholarship students. It also establishes a schedule for lectures, seminars, and roundtables that will be held both in Mexico and in Cuba. Among the most outstanding subjects included in the protocol are the mechanisms for joint research on foreign trade, technological development, economic planning, and food resources. ANEC and its Mexican counterpart signed the cooperation agreement in Mexico City in the presence of Cuban diplomats and officials of the local Secretariat of Foreign Relations.

NONALIGNED STANDARDIZATION MEETING BEGINS 5 MAY

FL051950 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The sixth meeting of coordinating countries in the sphere of standardization, weights and measurements, and quality control of the Nonaligned Movement began at Havana's Palace of Conventions today. His excellency Mr Malgalmurti, Indian ambassador to Cuba, made the opening remarks. The Indian representative expressed his confidence that the meeting will continue the work the nonaligned nations have performed in that area.

Ramon Darias Rodes, minister president of the State Committee for Standardization, was unanimously elected president of this sixth meeting. Darias referred to the real and objective facts of the economic crisis the world is experiencing and to the foreign debt problem the so-called Third World is facing and that they are poorer and more and more exploited. The official blamed industrialized capitalism for maintaining this situation and remaining deaf to the call of these countries. Most of his speech dealt with economic topics.

PRESIDENT CANCELS TRIP AFTER PRD, PRSC CLASHES

FL051845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, May 5 CANA-REUTER -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic today cancelled a planned trip to the inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias this week after the deaths of two people yesterday in pre-election violence, his office announced.

The latest killings came in a shootout between supporters of rival parties in the Caribbean resort of Boca Chica, 18 miles (30 kms) southeast of the capital and brought the death toll ahead of this month's presidential election to five, police said.

The dead were supporters of the opposition Reformist Social Christian Party (Partido Reformista Social Cristiano) which is challenging the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Dominicano) for the right to suceed Jorge Blanco in the May 16 elections.

Twenty people were injured and six vehicles set alight in the incident, which PRD candidate Jacobo Majluta said was an attempt to kill him.

In an effort to stem the growing wave of violence, Jorge Blanco today visited the PRSC head, ex-President Joaquin Balaguer, to appeal for calm. He was due to see Majluta this afternoon. Last month local television stations agreed to help defuse tension by banning overtly insulting party political broadcasts.

Majluta Holds Press Conference

FL051809 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] and Structure Party presidential candidate has charged that he was subjected to a criminal attack in the national district Boca Chica township. Jacobo Majluta accused some individuals who were with businessman Jacinto Peynado, Reformist Party District senator candidate, of the action. Majluta called a press conference [words indistinct] to make the charge.

[Majluta] "We have called [words indistinct] a press conference to inform the entire country we have been victims of a criminal attack -- evidently against myself -- which was perpetrated by individuals headed by Mr Jacinto Peynado and Mr (Cuqui) Marte, reformist leaders."

The president of the senate said he was not accusing the reformist senator candidate. Regarding this, Majluta said:

"I want to point out that I am not accusing Mr Peynado or Mr Marte of ordering the attack, but I am saying people who were with them did it."

The incident took place when two caravans met -- one headed by Majluta and another by Jacinto Peynado. Reformists and PRD followers accuse each other of starting the shooting, which resulted in at least two deaths and several with gunshot wounds.

Majluta asserted that the reformist activities made an attempt against his life because of the following:

"I say it was a direct attempt against my life because the first shot hit the jeep [words indistinct] in the order you know I always follow in caravans."

He indicated that three of his bodyguards were wounded traveling in the jeep he uses for caravans. The PRD presidential candidate reported that another of his bodyguards was wounded. Regarding this the political leader said:

"One of them, who actually walks behind me and is in the hospital, was hit several times by rifle shots but also by other types of arms, because we heard them, and according to military experts who were with us, other types of weapons were used."

Majluta reported that he was accompanied to the Boca Chica caravan by his family and some of his [words indistinct]. The PRD and Structure Party presidential candidate said:

"I want to make clear to what extent those who (?dare to) commit such a barbaric act could be considered innocent. The fact that I was with my wife, my daughter, and several nieces and nephews [words indistinct] did not deter those barbarians, and they brutally shot at our caravan. They shot not only at our jeep but also at other vehicles behind us."

Majluta noted that he did directly accuse the reformist party of the attack against him.

"But I directly accuse reformist party members, [words indistinct] movement headed by leaders of the reformist party. I believe Mr Jacinto Peynado should disclose who was with him and why they directly attempted against my life and, worse yet, endanger the lives of innocent boys, girls, men, and women who are participating in a festive caravan, as our whole campaign has been."

JORGE RELEASES FORMER POLICE CHIEF, SON

PA060328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 5 May (EFE) -- On the orders of President Salvador Jorge Blanco, Major General Luis Ney Tejeda Alvarez, retired, former national police chief, and his son and namesake, who was a former officer in the Dominican Air Force, were released today.

Several war weapons of various caliber, ammunition, and military camouflage garments were found in the home of the former police chief. For this reason he and his son were arrested the past weekend and detained until today. The release of Tejeda Alvarez and his son was reported by the national district attorney on President Jorge's instructions.

ARGENTINA

ALFONSIN SAID STUDYING MILITARY JUDGES CONFLICT

PY051538 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1436 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA) -- According to reliable sources, President Raul Alfonsin did not attend this morning's opening ceremony of the first Latin American congress of hydrocarbons, as scheduled. Instead he remained at the Olivos presidential residence studying the conflictive situation created by the instructions that the defense minister issued to military judges. According to the sources, Alfonsin has been meeting since 0930 with Defense Minister German Lopez, Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena, and Interior Ministry Secretary Facundo Suarez Lastra. Alfonsin was scheduled to attend the hydrocarbons congress where he was to deliver a speech at 1030. However, this appearance was suddenly suspended this morning, and no official information was released in this regard.

Defense Meeting Denied

PY051811 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Relay from Government Palace by Susana Serrao]

[Excerpt] Good afternoon. President Raul Alfonsin is dealing with state matters at Olivos presidential residence. Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez also reported that there will be no more resignations from the federal court. He also denied news reports that President Alfonsin reportedly met this morning with Defense Minister German Lopez and other officials of the defense sector.

Lopez added that the president did not attend the annual Latin American hydrocarbons congress because he had to deal with matters related to the economic and social conference that will take place today at 1700 here at Government House.

CHILE

JUNTA REPORTEDLY REJECTS STATE OF SIEGE DECREE

PY060237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0156 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 May (EFE) -- The Chilean Government Junta has twice rejected a decree proposed by President General Augusto Pinochet that would have instituted a state of siege in the country. This was reported by the opposition magazine APSI, which cites a "government adviser" who asked not to be identified as the source of its information. According to APSI, recently Pinochet has twice sent to the Government Junta a decree proposing a state of siege that "was rejected on both occasions." The Junta -- which is made up of the commanders of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Carabineros -- performs the role of a legislative branch within the military government. According to the Constitution, the president must have the Junta's authorization to institute a state of siege. Chile is currently under a state of emergency and under a state of "threat to domestic peace," which are less severe than a state of siege.

APSI reported that in view of the Junta's refusal, Pinochet decided to institute a "de facto" state of siege by deploying troops on the streets on 1 May and by ordering 2 days before and 1 day after 1 May massive raids and detentions in several poor districts.

PERU

'TERRORISTS' KILL VICE ADMIRAL PONCE DE LEON

PY051434 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- Peruvian Navy Vice Admiral Carlos Ponce de Leon was murdered this morning by five alleged terrorists who hurled two grenades at him just as he was getting into his car. The police reported that the attack occurred near the residence of the admiral in Orrantia del Mar. The car was totally destroyed.

URUGUAY

ANTI-U.S. WORKERS RALLY, SPEECHES MARK 1 MAY

PY021236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Montevideo, 1 May (AFP) -- Over 100,000 people today attended the rally marking the Workers Day in Uruguay, which was sponsored by the PIT-CNT (Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers). In a 40-minute speech, PIT-CNT President Jose Delia lashed out at the economic policy of the Uruguayan Government and made a lengthy analysis of the international situation.

After expressing the support of the Uruguayan workers for Nicaragua, Delia said that there must be free countries in Central America and accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of being the dark beast that threatens peace.

The labor union leader also voiced the solidarity of the Uruguayan working class with the people of Chile and Paraguay, where repressive forces and demonstrators are clashing in violent incidents at this very moment, he said.

Delia went on to demand that the military officers accused of violating human rights during the 1973-1985 de facto military regime be tried by civilan courts.

The left-wing PIT-CNT rally included speeches by several rural representatives and by a Nicaraguan labor representative who talked about the situation prevailing in his country.

FBIS

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PARAGUAYAN AMBASSADOR COMPLAINS OF INTERFERENCE

PY070210 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1832 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Salta, 6 May (NA) -- Paraguayan Ambassador to Argentina Luis Gonzalez Arias today accused some Radical deputies of the National Coordinating Board of interfering in his country's domestic affairs. He said that in some districts of Buenos Aires, the boxes of food distributed under the National Food Plan (PAN) are used as bait "to attract people who are then given subversive training."

Gonzalez Arias also criticized Asuncion Archbiship Ismael Rolon and the exiled Paraguayan writer Augusto Roa Bastos, emphasizing that Ismael Rolon should "dedicate his time to the duties of an archbishop" and that the writer "should give up his connections with the Communist Party."

During an exclusive interview granted to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the diplomat said that a group of subversives participated in the events which recently took place in Asuncion "in order to create an atmosphere of unease."

Gonzalez Arias, who came to Salta to inaugurate the Paraguayan Consulate in this city, said that Asuncion is under a preventive state of siege because that capital is close to a country "where there are a great number of people interested in interfering with and infiltrating national politics."

The Paraguayan ambassador stated that "there are media personnel, politicians, television people, and Radical deputies who attend political acts staged by illegal, unregistered political groups." He accused Radical lawmakers who have visited Asuncion of participating in acts conducted at the Plaza Italia and in other demonstrations, emphasizing that "they were allowed to move freely."

Gonzalez Arias said that he was not blaming the Argentine Government but stressed that an attitude of "interfering in Paraguayan domestic affairs exists in the Argentine Government," and specifically named the National Coordinating Board.

The Paraguayan diplomat also addressed his criticism to leftist groups in Argentina, specifically the Movement to Socialism and the Communist Party, and blamed them for creating a number of problems, as they did in Yacyreta [Binational Hydroelectric Project], "where they infiltrated the workers' mess halls and began asking for salary increases and a reduction in work hours."

The Colorado government of President Stroessner, which has been in power 32 years, has so far reacted calmly, but on 2 May 15,000 members of the Colorado Party gathered "in support of the president and to give a small demonstration of strength and to show that the party can mobilize people."

The ambassador admitted that Paraguay "has a history of violence that must be lived down, but that if the Colorado Party is challenged and forced to take the roads of the past, it is determined to confront such a situation."

Asked about the critical position the church has adopted toward the government, the ambassador said that it is only Archbishop Ismael Rolon and some bishops, "because not all of them think the same." When told that it was the hierarchy of the church, Ambassador Gonzalez Arias insisted that the position was held by some members of the hierarchy, but that "there are bishops who do not share that position," He then said: "Archbishop Rolon should remember his position as pastor of the church and not become a politician.

Gonzalez Arias then asked if "there are coups, revolutions, or social problems in Paraguay" to justify the Asuncion archbishop's call for "pacification" through a national dialogue. He stressed the fact that in Paraguay there is a legal opposition as well as one that "does not meet the requirements to act as a political party."

Referring to the thousands of Paraguayan exiles, especially in Argentina, the Paraguayan ambassador explained that all of them were allowed to return on 10 December 1983, except Domingo Laino, Augusto Roa Bastos, and Luis Resck, who was recently authorized to return. He said that Laino, leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, is not permitted to return because "he proposes the use of violence and force." As for Roa Bastos, the ambassador said "he is forbidden because of his participation in activities of the Communist Party."

Commenting on the activities of the U.S. ambassador in Asuncion, who has on several occasions met with leaders of the illegal and unrecognized parties, Gonzalez Arias said that the transition government that is being advocated by the U.S. diplomat "will come whenever the president completes his mandate and the Paraguayan people demand."

The Paraguayan ambassador reiterated that in Asuncion "there are infiltrators who attack the police with bullets, stones, and bottles," and pointed out that "in some cases," those infiltrators come from Argentina. He added that "there are people in Buenos Aires districts who are being prepared by leftist groups. For instance, the food baskets of the National Food Plan are sometimes used to attract people and then give them subversive indoctrination. And this happens in many places."

Ambassador Gonzalez Arias complained that "while brotherhood and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries are exalted on the one hand, there is on the other hand interference in the affairs of one country but not in that of another. This is the truth, because for a UCR [Radical Civic Union] deputy to speak on behalf of his party in Paraguay is interfering in internal affairs."

Lastly, the Paraguayan ambassador said that he "absolutely does not accept the condemnation of apartheid," which is practiced by the South African Government, because that "is to interfere in the affairs of South Africa" and to question the internal legislation of that country.

Government Reacts

PY070212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2336 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA) -- The Argentine Government has given the Paraguayan authorities 24 hours to either confirm or rectify the statement Paraguayan Ambassador Luis Gonzalez Arias made to the press, which the Argentine Government has described as "serious" for bilateral relations. In a communique released tonight, the Foreign Ministry says that instructions have been given to Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano to take the appropriate steps in Asuncion.

Through the communique the Argentine Foreign Ministry reacted to the comments Gonzalez Arias made to this agency that Radical legislators are interfering in Paraguayan internal affairs and that the distribution of food under the National Food Plan is being used "to attract people to give them subversive training." The communique says: "The Foreign Ministry has instructed its representative in Asuncion, Ambassador Raul Quijano, to give the Paraguayan Government 24 hours to clarify the statement Paraguayan Ambassador Luis Gonzalez Arias made today, a statement that is considered serious for relations between the two countries."

ALFONSIN CRITICIZES BIASED, ANTI-U.S. REPORTING

PY042351 BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 May 86 p 15

[Text] (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin on Friday called for "greater balance" in television programming on state-owned channels, which he believed had taken a marked anti-United States tone. Sources close to the President said that in a meeting last week with Public Information Secretariat (SIP) and television authorities, Alfonsin gave some "personal reflections" on what he saw as a bias against the U.S. in locally-produced documentaries on national and international affairs.

Before the meeting, said sources, Alfonsin viewed video-cassettes of programmes on the Central American situation, the Bay of Pigs invasion, and hemispheric security issues to back up his charges. Alfonsin reportedly told the television authorities that programmes did not take into account "the two imperialisms" and that "only the U.S. was criticized."

Alfonsin also demanded to know why two state channels, 11 and 13, did not broadcast on-the-spot coverage of the Socio-Economic Conference talks last Monday. SIP authorities reportedly replied that they blacked out coverage when they learned that labour leaders at the talks were making public comments when they left the talks, in violation of an agreement among all three sides that only Government House spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez would comment publicly.

U.S., EEC PROTECTIONISM 'BLASTED' BY ALFONSIN

PY042349 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 May 86 p 15

[Text] Necochea (NA-DYN) -- In a hard-hitting, off-the-cuff speech to more than 1,000 people -- mainly Radicals -- after the inauguration of new modern wheat warehousing and shiploading facilities at Quequen port, President Raul Alfonsin yesterday blasted the protectionist measures of the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC). Public Works Minister Roberto Tomasini, Secretaries Lucio Reca (agriculture and livestock), Daniel Batalla, (transport), Hector Polino (co-operatives), and others accompanied the President during his five-hour visit.

Ships blew their horns to welcome Alfonsin and crew men lined the decks as the President held the U.S. and the EEC responsible for the "tough crisis" the country is going through. Nevertheless, he said, "united elbow to elbow Argentines will once and for all build the country our forefathers dreamed of. We are proud of being Argentine, Latin American, and of knowing we are on the right road toward building the country we will leave our children."

The President pointed out that "because of the aggressive marketing policies of the more developed countries, the prices of our international products have fallen 30 percent." Alfonsin added the U.S. subsidizes to the tune of "25 million dollars its agricultural production while it pours about seven million dollars into its export drive."

Meanwhile, "the EEC ploughs 17 million dollars into subsidics for agriculture and all of this has produced a drop in our prices as though they wanted to dislodge us from those outlets," he said.

He went on to insist the Argentine agricultural sector "will not abandon markets it has supplied for more than a century," despite even the most adverse conditions. "Because of this we will of course raise our voices in protest and continue to call for universal justice, which is the only guarantee for world peace," the President added.

During Alfonsin's speech a sector of the mostly Radical attendance interrupted and called for the autonomy of Quequen port, which belongs to the Peronist-ruled locality of Loberia. Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, who was also present, interjected: "We will look into the matter."

The new port facilities were built from co-operative funds and Alfonsin reflected: "This is the achievement of the people of Argentina, the principle player in national co-operativism." He pointed to the selfless team-work and cooperation of "the Coast Guard, Fabricaciones Militares (FM), the General Ports' Administration (AGP), and Port Constructions in this gigantic task of improvement undertaken by Argentine hands."

He warned "news of what is being done will undoubtedly reach the North and, while I do not know if they will react immediately, I can assure you that what we have during one of the worst crises our country has ever known will make its mark in the moral conscience of men and nations throughout the world." Said Alfonsin: "We will overcome our political differences and continue with the task of port modernization in order to facilitate exports which -- although northern countries do not believe it -- will be more and more important day-by-day.

ALFONSIN, ABRAMS DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

PY022144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1556 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM) -- Following a 40-minute meeting between President Raul Alfonsin and the new U.S. Government envoy [as received] Elliott Abrams at the Olivos residence today, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez told newsmen that Alfonsin and Abrams had analyzed the Central American situation and the steps that all parties must take to assure the signing of the Contadora Peace Treaty on 6 June.

Lopez said that early in the meeting, trilateral [as received] relations were analyzed. Later, regional situations were carefully examined, especially that of Central America. The Presidential spokesman explained that Alfonsin and Abrams also analyzed steps to be taken to assure the signing of the Contadora peace treaty on 6 June.

Abrams, the Reagan administration's assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, arrived in Argentina yesterday, shortly after U.S. representative Philip Habib visited the country to discuss the same subjects with Alfonsin and the Foreign Ministry officials. Foreign Ministry Dante Caputo, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe, U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Frank Ortiz, and U.S. State Department official Flower Ludlow [as received] also participated in the meeting between Alfonsin and Abrams. Lopez was the only government official to report on the meeting because none of the other participants made statements to the press.

Upon his arrival at Ezeiza Airport, Abrams was well-informed on the position of the Argentine Government regarding the Central American crisis. He told the press he was sure his visit would increase understanding between our governments and peoples.

President Alfonsin will meet at Olivos at 1900 today with Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, who also arrived in Argentina yesterday. Diplomatic sources have attached great importance to that meeting, bearing in mind that the Nicaraguan Government has not yet decided whether it will sign the agreement proposed by the Contadora Group. The same sources indicated that Tinoco will immediately report the outcome of the meeting to the Nicaraguan Government, headed by Daniel Ortega. Tinoco stated that he will discuss with President Alfonsin the Central American situation and the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

ALFONSIN MEETS NICARAGUA'S TINOCO AT OLIVOS

PY030319 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco tonight agreed on the need "to remove all obstacles" that may impede the signing of a peace act for the Central American region. This was officially reported at the end of a 50-minute meeting between Tinoco and Alfonsin at the Olivos presidential residence.

Following the meeting presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez reported that Alfonsin and Tinoco had "continued to study procedures that must be followed to remove obstacles that may impede the signing of a peace act." This issue was also discussed during a 1-hour meeting Alfonsin held this morning at the Olivos residence with Elliott Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Alfonsin and Tinoco discussed in detail the Central American crisis and in particular the conditions under which Nicaragua would not sign the Contadora Peace Act, which the countries involved plan to sign at midnight on 6 June. Tinoco has reportedly told Alfonsin that the Sandinist government will not sign the peace act if the United States continues to aid the Nicaraguan contras. Nevertheless, Tinoco reportedly reasserted the "willingness" of Daniel Ortega's government to hold a dialogue.

Tinoco Meets Press

PA050415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco reiterated in Buenos Aires today that his government is "the government most interested in attaining peace" in Central America, but he said that that goal will not be achieved so long as the U.S. aid to the contras continues.

In statements to the press at the end of his 3-day visit to Argentina, Tinoco asked the following question: "What peace document can be signed if the United States has not yet given any signs of being willing to end its military maneuvers in the region, and to reduce its build-up?"

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister reiterated that the government headed by Daniel Ortega does not "rule out" the possibility of a U.S. direct action and he stressed that so long as this threat exists, "it is very unlikely that the Contadora Group efforts will succeed."

Regarding the signing of the peace document on 6 June, Tinoco said that "the document will only represent the achievement of an agreement on the points that will have to be taken into consideration to attain peace in the region." Tinoco added: "However, it is after that point that the political discussion to establish the specific measures to guarantee compliance with the document will begin." During his visit to Argentina, Tinoco met with President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

APPEALS JUDGE INVOLVED IN JUNTA TRIALS RESIGNS

PY042347 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 May 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Federal Appeals Court Judge Jorge Edwin Torlasco resigned yesterday for "private reasons," though he was known to have objected strongly to the Defense Ministry's "due obedience" instructions to the Armed Forces Supreme Council. One of six judges who tried and convicted the former military junta commanders last year, Torlasco saw the instructions as "a true amnesty" for lower-ranking military officers accused of human rights abuses, according to court source.

Contacted by telephone, Torlasco said that he sent his resignation to the Justice Ministry on Monday, but agreed not to make it public until after a meeting of all six judges with President Raul Alfonsin on Friday night. The resignation was announced a few hours after the meeting at the presidential residence in Olivos. At least two other judges were reportedly considering resigning along with Torlasco. Torlasco would only say that he "gave the explanations (for the resignation) to the President."

The instructions, issued by Defence Minister German Lopez on April 24, directed the Supreme Council to speed up human rights trials and bar junior officers from prosecution on the grounds that they were following orders from above, unless they committed "atrocities" or "departed" from orders. There was no word on who would be named to replace Torlasco.

Court sources said that the human rights trials of former Buenos Aires province police chief General Ramon Camps and other officers would not be affected by Torlasco's absence.

In Cordoba, a court source said Lopez's instructions will have no effect on the trials of General Luciano Benjamin Menendez and 14 other officers in connection with torture and murder at the notorious La Perla detention centre outside the city. The Cordoba Federal Appeals Court will decide within the next ten days whether it will try the Menendez case, since various time limits for the Armed Forces Supreme Council to come up with a sentense have passed. The Council has sent all information in the case to the Appeals Court, as ordered by the latter.

About 80 percent of the charges were presented by the National Commission for the Disappearance of Persons (CONADEP) and relatives of people who disappeared during repression in Cordoba while Menendez was commander of the Third Army Corps there.

Other charges were brought by former Peronist leader and La Perla prisoner Graciela Susana Geuna from her current residence in Switzerland.

SALDIVAR SAYS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'NORMAL'

PY061351 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 May 86 p 11

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar said yesterday in Washington that at present U.S.-Paraguayan relations "are good and normal." The foreign minister said this after several meetings with U.S. State Department officials, including Elliott Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Saldivar also noted that Paraguay's domestic situation "is normal" but said that "subversive groups had taken advantage "of a recent salary increase request." He noted the government had responded to the workers' requests and added that the press and radio "enjoy complete freedom to fulfill their duties."

NANDUTI'S RUBIN WANTS GRADUAL TRANSITION

PY061821 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM) -- Humberto Rubin, owner of Radio Nanduti in Asuncion, today voiced his disbelief that the Stroessner era is approaching an end and voiced his support for a gradual transition toward democracy, since there is no opposition, no organized groups that represent a political alternative.

Talking to Radio Continental, Rubin confirmed that his radio station had been attacked and that equipment was destroyed, making the resumption of broadcasts impossible. He was asked whether he believed that the Stroessner era was approaching its last days in view of the contact that the U.S. Embassy has been maintaining with the Catholic Church and members of the opposition. Rubin commented: I believe it is an expression of such a desire on the part of some people. These people must have some grounds. However, I do not agree.

Rubin added: I do not think one can say that this is the end of this system; another one is starting. I do not think it is that easy. To learn to live in democracy is like learning to walk. Rubin went on to say: I do not think this is the appropriate time. There is no opposition in this country. There is no group here, no one that may represent an alternative. I believe that the process should develop more gradually, more intelligently and rationally. I do not agree with the system. We do not have any democracy, any liberty here. However, I still favor an organized process instead of believing that one can change from one day to the next, he added.

In referring to Paraguayan public opinion, Rubin said that there are people who talk, who have lost their fear, who come forward and speak out. I think we are trying to learn a new language and that the government will have to sit down to negotiate, he added.

Regarding yesterday's report on demonstrations of the opposition and the ringing of all church bells, Rubin denied that they took place and explained that a priest, Father Americo Ferreyra, said policemen had prevented them from ringing the bells. Rubin added that Ferreyra told him that if they received an order from the Archbishopric they were going to ring the bells. He stated that no police officer is going to prevent us from doing so. However, the priest said that no church bells were rung because the suggestion was made by laymen.

He warned that communist elements might take advantage of the situation and confirmed that the medical school had been seized by police forces. He ended by saying that one of the medical school leaders is under arrest and a writ of habeas corpus was filed on his behalf today.

CHURCH ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BELL TOLLING

PY070257 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 May 86 p 8

[Communique issued by the Asuncion Archbishopric]

[Text] Following consultations by the Curia of Parish Priests on the visit of policemen who in various ways tried to head off an alleged diocesan plan "to toll bells" as a sign of protest against the violence unleashed on the streets in recent days against defenseless and peaceful demonstrators and against the ridiculous and grotesque assault on the Hospital de Clinicas -- a venerable institution serving the public -- the church must speak out and say things as they are. In honor of truth and justice, the following must be clearly understood:

1. The church as an institution has never been an agency of the state, much less of the police. In fact:

1.1. Article 6 of the Contitution reads: "The official religion of the Paraguayan State is the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, without detriment to the freedom of worship..."

1.2 Law 863 of 26 June 1963 reads: "Whereas the Constitution declares the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion to be the official religion of the Paraguayan State and, consequently, the Catholic Church is entitled to preferential treatment in the country, since it renders important services for the benefit of general and professional education, of Indian missions and charity institutions, and of the intellectual, moral, and physical culture of the people; and any favor the government can confer on the Paraguayan Church to facilitate the fulfillment of its lofty social mission conforms with the Catholic tradition of the large majority of the Paraguayan people..."

"Article 1: The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman church is recognized as a legitimate society and is as such guaranteed the free exercise of its spiritual power and jurisdiction. In conformity with the Constitution and the tradition of the Paraguayan people, it will continue to enjoy the protection, rights, and prerogatives it is entitled to as it has enjoyed them up to the present. Consequently, the Catholic Church is an indispensable juridical body."

2. Therefore: The ecclesiastical authorities, and they alone, can administer their undertakings, schools, churches, and other institutions, as well as their means of apostolization and evangelization, in any way they deem appropriate and opportune for the fulfillment of their mission of serving the people spiritually and culturally.

3. The bells are one of the traditional instruments of the church's religious action. They are considered the voice of the church, the mother and teacher, to call the faithful and to announce liturgical ceremonies, and they can also be used to announce serious danger, calamity, and public mishap, as well as to be harbingers of happy and momentous events.

4. In the present circumstances, Catholic youths and members of the secular apostolate movement have intended to express, through the tolling of bells in the parishes, their symbolic agreement with the general protest against violence and their support for nonvoilence.

The Curia did not issue a resolution on this occasion.

CORDON AROUND HOSPITAL LIFTED; PHONES RESTORED

PY062223 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 May 86 p 8

[Excerpts] At noon today Police Inspector General Domingo Galeano, who heads Police Station No 1, officially informed the dean of the School of Medicine, the director of the Hospital de Clinicas, and representatives of hospital employees and students that the police have lifted the cordon around the hospital. This means that from now on all those who work at the hospital will be able to discharge their duties freely. At about the same time as Inspector General Galeano's announcement, the hospital telephone lines began to operate normally. They were cut off yesterday afternoon, causing uncertainty and fears that the situation might deteriorate further. To many hospital employees, these measures are seen to be "quite positive."

DOCTORS TO STRIKE UNTIL COLLEAGUE'S RELEASE

PY061906 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 May 86 p 8

[Excerpts] The joint assembly of unions of doctors, employees, and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas, as well as students from the Medical School, yesterday decided to continue with the strike until Dr Carlos Filizzola is released from jail. The assembly was held despite strict police control. The Medical School board is seeking an end to repressive actions, and the director of HOY newspaper today will study solutions to the problem with a doctors' committee. A joint assembly of doctors, employees, and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas and medical students which was held yesterday despite police cordons near the Medical School decided to continue with the strike until Dr Carlos Filizzola, who is being held at the Asuncion Police Investigations office, is released and the police near the school are withdrawn. Another assembly is scheduled for today at the Hospital de Clinicas to continue discussing the issue.

As of 0700 the police continued to strictly control access to the Hospital de Clinicas, which has been without any telephone communications since 1400 hours, leaving without communication hundreds of employees and students, who are working with their patients under great difficulty and stress. The assembly ended yesterday with the singing of the national anthem. According to some who attended the assembly, about 700 people who had entered the building at different times took part in the assembly. At noon yesterday, in the Hospital de Clinicas neighborhood at least, there was the sound of sirens, bells, the beating of pots and pans, and other noises. Some neighbors came out of their houses to beat pots and pans while others stayed inside and made loud noises.

PLR HEAD NOTES POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL FROM CONGRESS

PY061607 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 May 86 p 7

[Text] Radical Liberal Party [PLR] President Emilio Forestieri, asked about alleged negotiations between PLR authorities and Colorado Party authorities, noted that these negotiations are indeed taking place, and that based on the results of these negotiations the PLR will decide whether or not to withdraw its representatives from Congress and municipal governments throughout the country.

Forestieri noted that the PLR board will meet on 8 May to make a decision on this issue. He added: "We are extremely concerned about recent violence perpetrated by savage hordes. It is obvious that the members of these vandalistic groups are incapable of living in peaceful and democratic coexistence. They must be brought to trial because they must answer for their actions. To do this, however, we must have the support of influential Colorado Party leaders, who, we are sure, share our concern for the recent escalation of violence."

OPPOSITION CLAIMS TELEPHONE INTERFERENCE

PY062233 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 6 May 86 p 10

[Text] Opposition party leaders have complained that party office telephone lines and private telephones have had cuts in service. They have also said that their conversations are being interfere with and that they suspect their conversations are being monitored. Liberal Party President Dr Atilio Burgos has complained that his party's telephone was cut off at mid-morning yesterday but that it was restored in the afternoon of the same day. "We do not know what happened, but we moved heaven and earth to have the service restored," he said. He explained that there was no payment delay that could justify the measure.

Radical Liberal Party President Emilio Forestieri has also reported that his telephone conversations have frequently been subject to interference, stressing that this is unfair persecution. "I do not understand why they harass decent people instead of criminals and thieves," he complained.

Recently, many telephone lines have been subject to frequent cuts and interference, particularly those of the news media that report statements by opposition members, as in the case of Radio Charitas and Radio Nanduti. Following the attack on its transmission facilities, Radio Nanduti resumed transmissions and complained that its telephones operated only for incoming and not outgoing calls. This problem, which was reported on 3 May, has now been corrected.

PLRA HOLDS CONGRESS IN BRAZILIAN BORDER TOWN

PY061505 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 May 86 p 7

[Text] The congress of leaders of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], which was held in Foz do Iguaco, Brazil, issued a communique voicing "full solidarity with the intimidated media." The document gives a detailed account of the attack on Radio Nanduti and voices its support of the station's director and employees. The meeting was held at the Rafain Hotel in Foz do Iguaco and was attended by delegates of PLRA branches in Buenos Aires, Formosa, and Posadas, Argentina, and by representatives from inside Paraguay. The meeting was also attended to by Domingo Laino, who spoke about the country's current political situation.

Juan Carlos Zaldivar [PLRA leader] also addressed the meeting. He referred to the plan he intends to develop should he be elected in the next PLRA elections.

Other current topics, such as the Hospital de Clinicas and the need to end the exile of Paraguayan citizens, were discussed. Speakers requested that Laino, Augusto Roa Bastos, Ruben Bareiro Saguier, Herminio Gimenez, Elvio Romero, and others be allowed to return to Paraguay.

RADIO PERSONALITY BANNED FROM BROADCASTING

PY031722 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 May 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Radio personality Victor Miguel Benitez has been banned from broadcasting. This professional has lately been working in Radio Paraguay, whose executives abruptly informed him that a resolution dismissing him from the job would soon be signed. It was learned that the totally unexpected measure can be traced to strong pressures from governmental agencies which do not agree with the way Benitez has been handling local information.

Victor Miguel Benitez confirmed the situation and said that for 3 days he has not been allowed to broadcast. He reported that for some compelling reason, the format of the radio program he hosted has been changed to the old style of playing music and reading commercials between songs. Benitez speculated that perhaps his style of free dissemination of information did not sit well with some sectors.

CORRECTION TO 'VOICE OF COLORADO' ON 'SUBVERSION'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'Voice of Colorado' on Fighting 'Subversion,'" published in the 6 May Latin America DAILY REPORT on pages H2 and H3. Insert the following paragraphs on page H3, paragraph two, line four:

...their criminal plans.

Each Colorado Party member should stand guard for peace; each Colorado Party branch should become a bastion, a well defended by determined people.

From this program we have time and again charged that these acts designed to disrupt tranquillity were strategically and chronologically planned by local agitators with the support of international agitators who infiltrated our country through certain well-identified diplomatic missions. These agitators are acting everywhere, especially and for obvious reasons in democratic anticommunist countries. One of their main goals is to destabilize our nations by sowing chaos and anarchy to pave the way for subversive communist infiltration.

These actions are similar to those taking place in other areas, where tension has risen to its peak. Those events that have occurred in Asuncion have followed the same pattern and are aimed at achieving the same objectives. We are again denouncing that these actions are being carried out with the overt complicity of some nosy diplomats who have unscrupulously participated in antigovernment demonstrations.

The Colorado Party ... [inserting omitted passage]

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Dr Esteban Ojeda Saldivar, who acted as ambassador to Spain, has been appointed ambassador to Ecuador. Dr Gilberto Canize Sanchis, who acted as ambassador to Ecuador, has been appointed ambassador to Spain. Miguel T. Romero, who acted as ambassador to Uruguay, has been appointed ambassador to Peru. Dr Roque Jacinto Yodice, who acted as ambassador to Italy, has been appointed ambassador to Uruguay. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 May 86 p 19 PY]

SHINING PATH CLAIMS MURDER OF VICE ADMIRAL

PY061346 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] The Shining Path tonight claimed responsibility for the murder of Vice Admiral Carlos Alberto Ponce de Leon Canessa and announced through a telephone call that 20 high-ranking officers of the police forces, including the interior minister and deputy minister, will also be murdered. The attack against Admiral Ponce took place as he was leaving his house in Orrantia for the Navy Ministry. Three men and two women shot at him and hurled explosives against his vehicle which was damaged seriously.

War Minister on Security

PY061622 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres today requested Armed Forces and police officers reinforce their security measures after the attack against Vice Admiral Carlos Ponce de Leon Canessa, the former chief of naval intelligence. The defense minister said that through the killing of Vice Admiral Ponce de Leon Canessa the Shining Path Maoist guerrillas wanted to avenge the hard blows that the Armed Forces have inflicted on terrorist actions in Lima, Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac.

In the past 4 weeks more than 100 persons have died in Peru because of violent actions, most of them Shining Path guerrillas killed by Armed Forces troops in Peru's southeast Andean region. Vice Admiral Ponce was killed this morning by five guerrilla youths who detonated three grenades inside the admiral's car. The admiral was on his way from his residence to the Navy Ministry where he was Navy staff coordinator. Ponce assumed this post in January. Until 31 December he held the post of director of naval intelligence.

So far this year guerrillas have killed seven Peruvian officers: two from the Navy, two from the Army, and three from the Civil Guard. Ponce was the first high-ranking Armed Forces officer to be asassinated in what apparently is a new stage of selective terrorism, according to the war minister.

PRESIDENT GARCIA ANNOUNCES SALARY INCREASES

PY031857 Lima America Television in Spanish 0415 GMT 3 May 86

[Speech by President Alan Garcia at the Jose Galves del Callao Plaza in Ica on 2 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Peruvians: After more than 1 year, I am again here at this historic plaza to greet you. Last time, I visited you on a Holy Saturday in my capacity as a presidential candidate. Today, I am also visiting you on another glorious day, but thanks to your votes I am doing so in my capacity as your president. This is also a glorious day because it is the eve of the resurrection of our fatherland. [applause]

I reassert before all of you that democracy in Peru does not mean that one can watch idly while the government is confronting strikes, problems and conflicts. Because if the people voted for this government, it is their responsibility and their historical obligation to help their government, to understand its tasks, and the difficulties affecting the country.

It is their responsibility to be aware that rational participation is the basis of democracy and that this is achieved not only by showing enthusiasm but by exhibiting deep understanding. This is the only way we can achieve a true democracy in our country.

Democracy and national development cannot be achieved by a single party or a single man, no matter how illustrious they may be. Democracy must be the organized structure of the people's awareness. Only thus shall the tasks that are undertaken today be long-lasting.

Almost 1 year after assuming office, I ask that the Peruvian people not only offer their loyalty through their votes and expressions but also express their support through their efforts and to back up their government during these difficult times.

Today we are not going to issue a salary increase in answer to the pressures exerted by those who have income. I hereby state that it is a planned and controlled economy, that is, the new economy of [word indistinct] of an APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] government that has overcome previous economic disorder, that is granting a substantial salary increase as of 1 June ... [corrects himself] as of 1 July to workers and public employees so they may also substantially improve their well-being and increase their purchasing power and therefore gradually allow teachers, doctors, employees, and workers to achieve a better standard of living. [applause]

A democratic and socialist government leader must meet the needs of the most poor sectors. I have not deceived anyone in my capacity as an APRA representative. (?During the election) campaign I said that democracy is built by helping those who are poorest, and this government is helping them first. [applause]

MILITARY LEADERS MEET WITH CHILEAN COUNTERPARTS

PY061733 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1952 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (EFE) -- A Chilean military delegation today arrived in Lima to study, with the Peruvian military leadership, cutbacks in arms purchases by the two countries. Upon arriving at Air Force Base No 8 in Callao, the Chilean delegation made no statement.

The delegation includes Army Chief of Staff General Jorge Oryan, Air Force Chief of Staff Aviation General Carlos Degraux, Navy Chief of Staff Admiral German Guesalaga, Army Major General Alejandro Medina Lois, and Carlos Bustos, a representative of the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

The Chilean and Peruvian military representatives today begin negotiations, which will last until next Wednesday. The meetings, the first of several, are being held at the suggestions of Peru as part of its policy of seeking rapprochement with neighboring countries, eliminating tensions and fears, and allocating more funds for development, as proposed by President Alan Garcia on 28 July 1985 when he was inaugurated.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, who last year met twice with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, to agree on the holding of these high-level military meetings, said last Saturday that no spectacular initial results should be expected because the negotiations will be long. In this regard, Peruvian War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres today stated that it is expected that "during these talks and in the next talks, we will achieve a cutback in arms purchases to allocate more funds to development."

Concerning a recent announcement that Brazil will sell $1 billion worth of arms to Chile, the Peruvian war minister said that this is "shocking," considering that the announcement coincides with the beginning of the Peruvian-Chilean negotiations.

POLICE GUARD AT U.S. MISSION 'INSUFFICIENT'

PY021515 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 24 Apr 86 p 20

[Editorial: "The Predictable Car-Bomb"]

[Text] The residence of the U.S. ambassador to Peru was attacked at 0515 on 21 April, apparently by members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. The car-bomb used for the attack caused damage, but fortunately claimed no lives. The objective of this editorial is not only to condemn the terrorist and homicidal methods used by a small group of fanatics who want to be in the news, something that EXPRESO has repeatedly done, this editorial also wants to emphasize the unbelievable fact that the U.S. Embassy had insufficient police surveillance at a time when actions like the attack on 21 April were totally predictable. There were several reasons why the attack was predictable, the main one being the predictable reactions against diplomatic missions -- especially those in countries where there are subversive movements -- in the wake of the U.S. attack against Libya. There are in Peru several antidemocratic groups that have already attacked U.S. targets. It was, therefore, logical to expect that they would take advantage of the situation to strike again and make a propaganda hit.

There was negligence on the part of the police. Why did they not foresee a possible attack against the U.S. Embassy? Especially at a time when the world press -- and also the Peruvian press -- was speculating over the revenge that subversives would take on the representatives of a government that had just attacked Libya on charges of promoting terrorism in Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America. It is also unexplainable why there were so few policemen guarding the U.S. Embassy barely 15 minutes after the curfew ended. This time the attack only damaged the residence, but something much worse could have happened. Let us consider this for the future.

GARCIA ON FOREIGN DEBT, CONTADORA, TERRORISM

PA031614 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 17

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Octavio Ochoa in Lima on 29 April]

[Excerpts] Lima, Peru, 29 Apr -- To abuse power and fail to respect the rights of the weakest countries can also be categorized as state terrorism, President Alan Garcia emphasized to EL DIA, after saying that the U.S. position on Nicaragua is a serious obstacle for Contadora, but it is also "the cause and justification of Contadora."

[Ochoa] Some worldwide news organizations have reported that Peru has negotiated "under the table" with the IMF and in the fund's own home: Washington.

[Garcia] Well, that is because people, some people -- and we must admit that at times opinions are formed in an irresponsible manner -- cannot accept that a country can govern itself, and as their mentality is colonial and fearful they always say: It is impossible that they prevented the IMF from governing Peru's economy, it is impossible; there must be some secret arrangement. It is their guilty minds that make them think that way, but it is absolutely false.

[Ochoa] Your government has adopted a position different from the rest of Latin America's. Does this make you feel committed to some sort of leadership or, on the contrary, does it make you feel isolated and without the support of the other countries in the region?

[Garcia] I feel like an anti-imperialist, deeply involved in continental integration and unity. I know that any transformation in Peru could be temporary and short-lived if it is not made within the framework of continental renewal to achieve democratic affirmation and economic independence. Naturally, this does not mean that we are looking for messianic leaders on the continent but, as I understand it, people do not make historic processes; people create initiatives and ideas. I am convinced that time is on Latin America's side and that, in the end, this serious debt problem -- of which we should all be aware -- will lead us all to the same path of willingness and action. Of course, I dismiss the idea of forcing other government to do what the Peruvian Government does. What we are interested in is continental solidarity in response to any eventuality, and not exporting a model that only fits Peru, because it resulted from Peru's condition.

[Ochoa] Do you feel lonely?

[Garcia] I do not feel lonely or accompanied.

[Ochoa] Latin America's integration has been deeply desired by our peoples. What are the results so far?

[Garcia] I believe this is a lengthy process that should not discourage us. If national problems progress and retrogress in each country, the continental problem is greater, and we must not be discouraged because we are not progressing at the rate we would like. I believe that our integration should be made through the awareness of those of us in charge of making decisions by unifying these decisions. I have not lost faith and hope in the fact that the whole point of history is that we will reach an agreement.

I believe that the Contadora Group is a significant experience. We formed the Contadora Support Group to prevent the failure of an initiative that is historic for Latin America, that should be the first chapter of our discussion of the debt problem, later, together, as a political decisiosn also. I have not lost hope that despite delays we are on the right path.

[Ochoa] Nevertheless this effort, in the Contadora Group's case, faces serious obstacles, such as the U.S. Government's insistence on supporting a counterrevolution in Nicaragua.

[Garcia] The United States is a serious obstacle, but it is also the cause and justification of the Contadora Group. Now more than ever the spirit of Contadora should be affirmed by each of its members. Such attitudes are adopted by a country or government that does not take very seriously its great responsibility for its technology and its potential as the greatest power in the world.

I believe that at times a lack of awareness of one's strength makes one overbearing, inciting, and provocative, and I believe that is negative. I believe it is necessary to be a little more humble, more just, and more cautious, especially when one has a great deal of power. One has to be prepared to deal with this strength. I do not believe this is the situation we are experiencing.

[Ochoa] It can be said that the abuse of strength, the abuse of power, has led to a sort of state terrorism.

[Garcia] It is evident that bitter actions against international law are taking place that could be described as state terrorism. Yes, I agree that to fail to respect the situation of the weaker countries could be described as state terrorism.

[Ochoa] Then we could describe as state terrorism, for example, the U.S. attack on Libya, and its insistence on toppling the Nicaraguan Government through the use of armed groups and economic sanctions.

[Garcia] Those are two very different topics. In the first case I would not use that description, but I would say that greater caution and judgment are required when one has so much strength. In the second case, in Nicaragua's case, I have expressed my full support of Central America's sovereignty and self-determination, and I therefore reject that form of interventionism, which unfairly involves the American people in their administration's actions.

[Ochoa] What is your government's position in regard to terrorism?

[Garcia] We are opposed to violence. Violence can only breed counterviolence, excluding democratic and reasonable solutions. History has proven that. I believe that the law of arms only favors those who have brute force and that is not the point of human history. I believe in the capability of persuasion, of action. Therefore, utopian or desperate solutions will never have our support, whatever the case may be. Violence is an instrument that should be used, at most, to defend national sovereignty or the right to survival when threatened by a social group, but for political actions it is best to use education and to trust in the people and their ability to acquire knowledge.

[Ochoa] How does Peru fight against terrorism, with violence, with negotiation?

[Garcia] During the past few days you have witnessed urban terrorism; bombs in front of an embassy, the murder of civil policemen. But these are the desperate resources of uneducated social groups. They are groups organized without theories, without any training, factions of a deeply powerful totalitarianism, which is the structure of social violence in a country that is not very different from the rest of countries in America. Their violence is fed by televised propagandist stimuli, by the conditions of social disillusionment in response to poverty. It is violence tolerated, moreover, by a system that has done very little in favor of the misguided and impoverished people and which, furthermore, has not stated itself an alternative of democratic solutions, transformations, and expressions. Therefore, the causes are very deep and I am convinced that it is a problem that calls for a great deal of patience and that a long time will pass. Democracy should be implemented properly, solidly, defeating violence within the civilized and democratic rules of struggle against the concrete violence of arms, but within a broader and greater framework, which includes understanding the deep causes of historical violence.

You have been here for 4 days and have had occasion to know how the national budget has been reorganized this year in favor of basic projects and in favor of the poorer Andean zones and the peasant communities, to which we are allotting the largest amounts of funds for the first time in Peruvian history.

The process of redistributing society, understanding by redistributing economic, social and also cultural factors, is one of the government's objectives.

DRAFT RESOLUTION DENOUNCES ANTI-GOVERNMENT 'PLOT'

PA061232 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The honorable Legislative Assembly of Panama received this afternoon a draft of an official resolution publicly denouncing a plot against the Panamanian nation. The document, submitted a little after 1700 today by legislator Luis Gomez, is aimed at condemning the seditious actions of Roberto Eisenmann, Gilberto Arias, Ricardo Arias Calderon, Carlos Rodriguez, Ivan Robles, and Winston Robles, all of whom are called traitors. It also denounces and condemns the interventionist action of U.S. citizens Jesse Helms, Norman Bailey, Chris Mannion, and Constantine Menges.

According to the resolution, the Assembly would give instructions to Camilo Gozaine, president of the Legislative Assembly, to deliver to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives the strongest protest from Panamanian legislators for their open intervention in the interests and internal affairs of a friendly country. The draft resolution submitted to the Legislative Assembly is not the only reaction of the past few hours to the seditious plot which has been aimed at toppling the legally established government.

Televisora Nacional also learned that Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias will make public in coming hours the text of the official protest note that has been delivered to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, in which the Panamanian Government expresses to the U.S. Government its dissatisfaction with actions being carried out in the United States.

Meanwhile, a large number of reporters have received copies of the document drafted by a majority of Panamanian legislators in which they report, step-by-step, the development of the seditious plot unleashed against the Panamanian state since October 1985. In the voluminous document they present photostatic evidence and confidential documents, as well as newspapers clippings, the sequence of which shows the manipulation of domestic and international news, systematically advocating unconstitutional changes by overthrowing President Eric Arturo Delvalle and replacing General Manuel Antonio Noriega as commander of the Defense Forces.

The evidence delivered to Televisora Nacional includes a video cassette of legislator Mayin Correa's participation in a program recorded by a U.S. television station not long ago. It also includes political dossiers of the political leaders containing their most recent activities.

After reviewing the extensive document, the Televisora Nacional news team has reached the conclusion that the main objective of the plot is to eliminate the decolonization program in the canal area as established in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties by maintaining U.S. military forces in our territory beyond the year 2000. Other objectives are to install a new ruling group in the country and to get Panama out of the Contadora Group so that our country does not continue the struggle for the total pacification of the region.

LA PRENSA: GOVERNMENT HAS NO EVIDENCE OF PLOT

PA061507 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 May 86 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Several days ago the president of the Republic, accompanied by his ministers and a large group of Defense Forces officers, announced to the country that they have evidence about a conspiracy involving Panamanian and U.S. nationals against the government, the Armed Forces, and the fulfillment of the canal treaties. The foreign minister, who was supposed to reaad the evidence, limited himself to translating excerpts of various reports of the U.S. State Department. He interpreted them as a sort-of good conduct certificate for the Panamanian Government. During that event they promised to deliver a copy of the conspiracy evidence to the national and international press. However, to date no copy has been given to the media or to authorities legally empowered to carry out an investigation on the alleged existence of a conspiracy or sedtion. Now a group of legislators, claiming that "there is extensive evidence" of sedition, are trying to get the Legislative Assembly to approve a resolution to brand certain Panamanians as traitors, condemn alleged meddling by U.S. senators, and present a protest to the U.S. Congress. The draft resolution was not discussed yesterday due to a lack of votes to alter the order of the day. However, there is no doubt that its advocates will insist on it in upcoming sessions. They will prove nothing more than that the Legislative Branch has the same ability to put on a show as ridiculous as the one staged by the executive branch, by dwelling on an imaginary conspiracy.

CONATO 'ACTION PLAN' OUTLINED ON MAY DAY

PA021518 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 May 86 p 1

[Text] The National Council of Organized Workers (Conato) yesterday commemorated the 100th anniversary of the heroic feat that led to the declaration of 1 May as International Labor day.

During a rally at Panama City's "5 May Square," the Panamanian workers reiterated their position on Panama's current situation.

The keynote speaker at the event was Conato Coordinator Edilberto Mendez.

During his address Mendez recalled Conato's commitment to offer the Panamanian people a viable alternative to overcome the current crisis and pave the way to peace, democracy, independence, and social progress.

Conato's coordinator said: "On the 100th anniversary of May Day, we tell the workers that it is imperative to stop the warmongering actions of the U.S. leaders by boycotting and denouncing their actions and expressing active solidarity with our Central American and Libyan brothers."

Mendez cited as one of the major accomplishments of the Panamanian workers the introduction by labor leader Andres Mojica of a bill in the National Assembly to establish 8-hour work days. The bill became law and was included in the Administrative Code by virtue of the workers' movement struggle.

He hailed the general strike of indefinite duration declared on 10 March to protest the reforms to the labor, industrial, and agricultural-livestock laws.

He recalled that the strike virtually froze the nation's economic activities, an unprecedented happening in the country's history.

He remembered the heroic feat of Chicago's workers 100 years ago. He then set forth Conato's action plan, which includes:

1. Struggle to reestablish and improve the rights and guarantees the working class lost with the passing of Laws No 8 of 30 April 1981 and No 1 of 17 March 1986.

2. Struggle for the implementation of nationalistic and sovereign industrial, agricultural-livestock, and labor policies, while stepping up the struggle against the IMF, World Bank, multinational companies, and the national government's opposition to those principles.

3. Struggle for a national development plan as an answer to the government's decision.

4. Reform the fiscal system so that those with more goods and wealth will pay more, both percentage-wise and quantitatively.

5. Struggle against the high cost of living through the effective control of prices.

6. Struggle to establish a scientific, democratic, and nationalistic educational system.

7. Struggle to make all of the electoral mechanisms and other laws regulating the people's political expression and participation truly democratic.

8. Demand that the meeting of Latin American presidents to be held in Panama adopt decisions on the new international world order and international monetary systems, Latin American economic integration, and the collective negotiation of the foreign debt between Latin America's debtor nations and the international banks.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ ON NICARAGUAN LAUNCH, ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA061949 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1844 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by Ana Cecilia (?Espinar) from the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has sent a letter to the [words indistinct] Nicaraguan minister on the launch that arrived in our country last Friday. [as heard] Its crew members had requested political asylum in Costa Rica. In his letter, Foreign Minister Gutierrez stated the following:

I am replying to Your Excellency's letter dated 26 April, stating that a group of unidentified persons seized a Nicaraguan launch [words indistinct] and took it to a Costa Rican port, together with its crew. I regret to point out to Your Excellency that the group of unidentified persons who [words indistinct] and brought the launch into Costa Rica, comprises the entire crew who were allegedly kidnapped. The names of the crew members coincide with the names of the crew members you kindly listed in your letter dated 26 April. (?Undoubtedly), the crew willingly took the launch to Costa Rica. They have rquested that the Costa Rican Government let them in as refugees. Therefore, it seems unlikely that they would want to be returned to Nicargua.

In this regard, I regretfuly point out to Your Excellency that we cannot provide the assistance requested. Regarding the return of the launch, I have already informed the honorable Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose that the launch is at the disposal of Nicaraguan officials at Puerto Limon dock. I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest and distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Carlos Jose Gutierrez.

On another matter, the foreign minister commented on the vice presidents' meeting in Guatemala, held to prepare the text to be reviewed by the Central American presidents in Esquipulas 24-25 May. This is what Foreign Minister Gutierrez had to say on the matter:

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] Well, the meeting went rather harmoniously. The text was reviewed. The discussions were somewhat lengthy. However, in the end, a good agreement was reached regarding the Esquipulas declaration. There were really no special problems or tensions among the delegations.

[Unidentified reporter] In what respect were the discussions lengthy?

[Gutierrez] Well, this was because an alternate text was introduced. Apparently the text had been drafted in Guatemala. However, during the discussions all the delegations agreed that the text drafted at the meeting of deputy ministers, held in El Salvador, was better. So the delegates decided to continue with that text. Some changes were made, but a very good agreement was reached. Apparently, the meeting had a harmonious ending. The final [word indistinct] was not modified.

[Reporter] (?Will there be any sort of agreement signed in Nicaragua) in the wake of the Esquipulas meeting?

[Second unidentified reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct] point of discussion?

[Gutierrez] It would seem that at this meeting of vice presidents there were no conflicting proposals, so to speak. There were discussions on the details of (?some) aspects. However, there were no special problems. [end recording]

Moreover, the foreign minister said that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Fernando Ordonez [name as heard] will be arriving on a LACSA flight. He added that the Costa Rican Government is [word indistinct] little happy because the Sandinist government did not send a delegation to the inauguration. Instead, the Nicaraguan Government appointed its ambassador in our country, Claudia Chamorro. This will avoid a demonstration against the Nicaraguan delegation on the day of the inauguration.

GUATEMALA

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA061951 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived in Guatemala today as part of a Central American tour that will end in Costa Rica, where he will attend the presidential inauguration of Oscar Arias. Amid strict security measures, the Israeli foreign minister arrived at the Magen David Synagogue in Guatemala City's Zone 2. He was accompanied by Israeli Ambassador to Guatemala Moshe Dayan. The main Guatemalan official who attended the ceremony was Vice President Roberto Carpio. The event was scheduled to begin at 1930, but Carpio arrived 45 minutes late. Guatemala City Mayor Alvaro Arzu, Supreme Electoral Tribunal President Arturo Herbruger, and ministers also attended the ceremony. Shamir arrived from Honduras and will stay in Guatemala for 3 days. Tomorrow he will meet with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita and President Vinicio Cerezo. He will also visit the Guatemalan Congress on Tuesday.

ARMY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH ORPA REBELS

PA060307 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Guatemalan Army reported several minutes ago on the results of various clashes with rebel groups of the ORPA [Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms] from 27 April to the present in various parts of the country. The official report indicates that rebel Commander Pancho was killed in a clash on Ona Farm, 3 km east of El Quetzal, in northern Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango Department on the road that leads to the San Marco Reformatory. After the clash in which guerrilla Commander Pancho was killed there was a second clash with the same group near Las Marias Farm, where another commander known as Commander Miguel was killed.

In the morning on 2 May a rebel group attacked a pickup truck on the property of Pinita Enterprises near Jobompiche, east of San Jose on the banks of Salpeten Lake in El Peten Department. A military patrol of the Poptun area arrived at the site, beginning an operation to track down the rebels. Two days later, on 4 May, the military patrol overcame the guerrilla unit, and a clash ensued near Hogar del Nino Farm, in San Andres del Peten municipality, where three rebels were killed, including two chiefs, identified as such through the badges on their fatigues.

Also on 2 May another clash took place between a military patrol coordinated with a patrol of the Civil Self-Defense Committees and a rebel group in Santa Ana Belen, near Coatepeque. There were no casualties during this clash, but the military patrols continue in pursuit of the guerrilla unit. The military patrols seized weapons from the rebels in the course of the clashes reported. These include German-made G-3 rifles, ammunition, fragmentation grenades, Claymore mines, plastics to manufacture explosives, an RPG-2, and a portable radio. All this belonged to the ORPA, which staged the guerrilla operations reported in this bulletin.

HONDURAS

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR MEETS AZCONA, JOURNALISTS

PA061501 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by Douglas Membreno]

[Text] Amid strict measures imposed on the presidential guard by the members of Israeli Government security, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with Honduran President Jose Azcona yesterday. The meeting was held behind closed doors at the government house. At the end of the meeting, Shamir held a news conference to which a few national and international journalists were given access.

Shamir said that his government hopes that the Central American conflict will be resolved peacefully and that he has learned about the positions of the countries of the isthmus. Shamir took advantage of his visit to Honduras to invite President Azcona to visit Israel. The Honduran president will probably make the trip in the beginning of 1987. Regarding the possibilities of cooperating with Honduras, the Israeli deputy prime minister said that preparations are being made to begin an exchange of technological and agricultural experiences. However, he denied that Honduras and Israel are interested in signing military assistance agreements. He said that such support for the Azcona government would be provided only if Honduras requested it.

Asked if his visit was to learn about the military needs of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups, Shamir said that Israel does not intervene in the domestic problems of other countries. He insisted that at this time there is no willingness to channel military aid to the anti-Sandinists or any other armed group that does not support the Nicaraguan Government. He added that Israel supports such actions as the U.S. strike against Libya because it considers them measures against those who support terrorism.

During the news conference, Shamir said the following: [passage indistinct]

NICARAGUA

SECURITY CITED ON ORTEGA'S ABSENCE FROM INAUGURAL

PA061834 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] ANN reported this morning that the Nicaraguan president will not attend the inauguration of the Costa Rican president because the Costa Rican Government cannot guarantee the safety of the Nicaraguan mission. Nicaragua will not be able to participate in the inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez because the Costa Rican Government cannot guarantee the safety of a high-level Sandinist delegation.

Sources close to the Costa Rican Administration reported this, adding that Nicaraguan Ambassador Claudia Chamorro Barrios will attend the ceremonies as an extraordinary and plenipotentiary representative on a special mission. Nicaragua is the only Central American country that will not be represented at Arias Sanchez's inauguration, scheduled for next 8 May. Local press analysts pointed out that it would have been very important for the Central American region for the governments of San Jose and Managua to participate in an event with several Latin American presidents.

ORTEGA ISSUES DECREE ON IMPORT TAX PAYMENT

PA060320 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 May 86 p 4

[Decree No 183 issued and signed by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Managua on 23 April -- passages in upper case as published]

[Text] Exercising his authority, the president of the Republic of Nicaragua hereby decrees:

Article 1. For the purposes of paying tariff taxes or other charges on imports paid for with the importer's own money, the exchange rate prevailing in the free market operating at the exchange offices authorized by the Central Bank of Nicaragua regarding cordobas to U.S. dollars or their equivalent amount in foreign currencies will be used. For the fulfillment of this, the Central Bank of Nicaragua will report from time to time to the Finance Ministry General Customs Directorate the selling price of the currency in the free market, as authorized by the Central Bank.

Article 2. For the purpose of the previous article, imports paid for with the importer's "OWN MONEY" are those paid for with currency not supplied by the Central Bank to the importer, such as those paid for by travelers, spare parts importers, and exporters and importers known as peddlers.

Article 3. The Finance Ministry is hereby authorized to exclude from this provision those goods regarded as essential and agricultural and industrial inputs when it is necessary to guarantee the supply of essential goods.

Article 4. For reasons related to foreign trade or market practices, problems related to the development of production, and the nature of exporters, the Finance Ministry is hereby authorized to use a specific percentage of the currency's sale price prevailing in the free market that operates in the exchange offices for the payment of these imports.

Article 5. This decree annuls provisions included in Decree No 1322 of 3 October 1983 published in LA GACETA, official publication No 227, of 5 October of the same year.

Article 6. This decree will be in force upon publication by any news media. It will later be published in LA GACETA, the official publication.

Managua, 23 April 1986. "25 YEARS LATER, ALL ARMS AGAINST AGGRESSION."

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president

FURTHER ON RAMIREZ' REMARKS ON GUATEMALA MEETING

PA052254 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] This afternoon the vice president of Central America, who met in Guatemala City yesterday, announced the agenda of the upcoming summit of presidents of the region to be held late this month. The topics on this agenda include: the Central American parliament; Contadora and mechanisms for political negotiation and regional security; economic and social integration; the study of a future Central American economic and social community; the foreign debt; and interregional trade. The vice presidents approved the agenda by consensus. These vice presidents said that they were satisfied with this weekend's meeting.

Upon his return to the country, Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado told reporters:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] The objectives of the meeting were fulfilled. Our talks were held in a friendly climate. We reached common resolutions and approved the documents. We can say that the Esquipulas presidential summit is ready, and we do not think there can be any circumstances that can delay it or obstruct it. For Nicaragua, this represents a true victory in the peaceful effort to solve the Central American problems. The presidents of the region will have a chance to meet, talk and to try to find common solutions for the problems of Central America in order to consolidate peace in the region. All the vice presidents of Central America attended, and in the case of Costa Rica, both the outgoing and the new vice presidents were there. The new vice president will be sworn in next week. Therefore, all the objectives of the meeting were attained.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Ramirez, among the topics to be discussed which do you think is the most relevant, important, or the most controversial?

[Ramirez] Well, there are the political problems related to peace and there are the economic problems. These are the two great portions of the final document to be approved by the presidents. It also foresees the establishment of a permanent consultation mechanism, which would be the Central American parliament, and an executive commission made up of the vice presidents of Central America which will prepare for the creation of the parliament and will keep the governments of Central America informed about political and economic matters.

[Reporter] This issue of the Central American parliament has been thoroughly discussed and there are some who have even criticized it, saying that it is outside the Latin American context. How do you view this?

[Ramirez] We think that if we can create a Central American parliament as a mechanism of constant consultations for the region, we will be taking a great step not only for the integration of Central America, but in the search for solutions for the common problems that we have. In addition, we will be showing that the Central American countries are capable of finding our own solutions regardless of the fact that ideological or political differences separate us. [end recording]

Editorial on Esquipulas

PA070238 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Esquipulas and Its Perspectives"]

[Text] On 24 May, by invitation of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, the first Central American presidents' summit in many years will be held in Esquipulas in northeast Guatemala. The Guatemalan initiative has had a positive response among the people in the region, as well as among politicians from other regions who view with much concern how the clouds of conflict caused by foreign political decisions threaten Central America.

Within the framework of the current situation, the Esquipulas meeting is by itself important, because the Central American presidents will discuss the regional situation and, of course, focus on the political and economic situation of the five countries and their bilateral and multilateral relations. Nevertheless, it is necessary to note that regardless of how many pacifist intentions the presidents may have, Esquipulas can neither be, nor is it intended to be the measure that will seal the peace in Central America, because the threat to that peace does not come from our own countries; it is rather the tragic fruit of U.S. stubbornness of meddling in problems that concern only Central Americans.

What Esquipulas can and should do is show Reagan the position of our countries on the conflict created in Washington and Langley. It should urge the United States to return to the dialogue with Nicaragua, because this is the only way peace will return to our region. So long as Reagan continues to be obsessed with the madness that Nicaragua is a threat to U.S. security, so long as he continues exerting pressure on the U.S. Congress to approve the $100 million for his mercenaries, so long as he threatens us almost every day with the same state terrorism he used against the Libyan people, there can be no peace.

Therefore, Esquipulas is a positive and encouraging initiative. However, the only acceptable peace -- a peace with no conditions that harm the respective Central American sovereignties -- can be achieved only in the measure in which Reagan ceases his intervention in the region, and stops stirring up the flame of criminal and artificial wars, all this in his useless effort to eliminate the Sandinist people's revolution.

AMBASSADOR CALLS HABIB STATEMENTS 'RHETORICAL'

PA060419 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Caracas Aldo Diaz Lacayo has described Philip Habib's statements in Venezuela as vague and rhetorical. Habib, the U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, told Venezuelan President Jamie Lusinchi that the U.S. Government will make its policy towards this Central American country more flexible. Diaz Lacayo said that Habib's statement starts by linking any modification of Reagan's policy towards Nicaragua to a so-called dialogue between the revolutionary government and a military force that is trained, armed, and directed by a country with which Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations.

PA031728 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 May 86 p 3

ARCE LABOR DAY SPEECH REAFFIRMS LAND REFORM

[Excerpts] The FSLN National Directorate and the national government yesterday pledged to double land deliveries to the peasants this year and to firmly respond to the workers' demand of the people's Sandinist revolution. Before a rally of over 60,000 workers of Region 4 at Claudia Chamorro Square in Granada, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce made a detailed analysis of the framework in which Nicaraguans were celebrating the 10th anniversary of International Labor Day and reasserted Nicaragua's determination to stand firmly against the maneuvers promoted by the United States and followed to the letter by local rightist sectors.

"The objective of the struggle which presents itself before us in various ways and forms is to allow the Nicaraguan workers, who are now in power, to carry out the necessary economic and social transformations in order to demonstrate that we do not need bosses or managers to direct us; that we are the class of the future and masters of our destiny; and that we are capable of forging a better future for ourselves," said the member of the FSLN National Directorate. He said that, in addition to the criminal and unjust war which the biggest military power is imposing, imperialism's allies, or lackeys, and the displaced managerial sectors are taking advantage in the rural areas of the freedoms granted by the revolution to the people to make us feel that we are incapable of ruling Nicaragua.

"These sectors are acting more and more brazenly every day. This week, by force of the people's will, we had to crush an attempt by the traitorous conservative sectors to freeze the process of agrarian reform in order to deny to the peasants the land that the revolution has been turning over to them. The others -- the barefaced members of the PLI [Independent Liberal Party], tried to get us to elminate the TPA [Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal] through which the people are legitimately settling accounts with their old scourges for crimes committed during over 50 years of dictatorship and 5 years of criminal mercenary war," he asserted.

Arce said that this is the manner in which the servants of the Reagan administration take off their masks. In response to the PLI's attempts, Bayardo asserted that as long as the aggression continues the people will go on prosecuting and convicting their scourges through the TPA's. Arce added: "We have categorically said and reasserted it here before our people, during the Contadora negotiating process -- and nobody is going to make us retreat on this -- that we will never sign a document or agreement unless the U.S. aggression stops or the U.S. Government pledges before the international community, in a solemn manner, to respect international laws and give up its attempt to force upon us its blasted conception of what free nations must be like.

"It will not be enough for Reagan to go around promising that he will suspend aid to the contras for us to accept a peace agreement, because before we do so he will have had to relinquish all direct or indirect, overt or covert aid; he must have withdrawn the last mercenary from our territory; he must have lifted the economic embargo; and must have pledged before all international bodies that he will give up all attempts at political, economic, or military aggression against the Nicaragua people," he noted.

As evidence of the most recent provocations, Bayardo said that over the last 15 days the mercenaries have destroyed a coffee mill, burned two coffee production units, and made a criminal attack on the Asturias settlement.

In addition, and taking advantage of the poverty of the Honduran people, they have launched attacks through soldiers of that country. "In a new bid to corner the member-countries of the Contadora Group and the Support Group as well as to frighten the Central American nations, they have carried out provocations, and Philip Habib has gone around making threats and attempting blackmail. This is the only place he does not visit because he knows that there is a worthy people here who know how to resist until they overcome or die, but will never be slaves," Arce warned.

As a response to the escalation of the imperialist aggression, the member of the FSLN National Directorate mentioned the creation of more reserve BLI [battalions for unconventional warfare], and cazadores battalions. "The response from the people is so strong that we no longer have enough weapons and are asking sister nations to give us more rifles to make imperialism pay very dearly for its aggressive adventure against the world's free peoples."

OPPOSITION LEADERS RETURN FROM CONTADORA TOUR

PA021949 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The opposition leaders who visited the Contadora countries to explain their points of view regarding the Central American conflict have returned. They met with the presidents and foreign ministers of several countries on the continent. Eric Ramirez, president of the Social Christian Party, reports the results of the trip.

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] We visited Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. We stated our views on the Nicaraguan crisis, which basically are aimed at expressing peaceful, nonviolent alternative solutions to the Nicaraguan crisis. Our delegation met with the Panamanian president, vice president, and foreign minister; the Colombian president and foreign minister; and the Venezuelan foreign minister, because President Lusinchi could not meet with us due to unexpected problems. In addition to meeting with government officials, we met with leaders from all of the political sectors in those countries, as well as with the media.

I can say that these meetings have been very positive for the Nicaraguan democratic political opposition. The presidents we met with have fully and decisively supported the proposals we made to resolve our problems. In view of the approaching date scheduled for the signing of the Contadora document, an effort will be made to reach a global agreement with the Central American countries for the signing of the Contadora document. Therefore, under these circumstances these meetings with the highest authorities of these countries gives us important support, because we feel that we have fulfilled our goal. Within a few weeks we are scheduled to visit Mexico and the presidents of the Central American countries, prior to the meeting they will hold in Esquipulas, Guatemala at the end of May.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Ramirez, how will the Social Christian Party reinitiate its executive activities?

[Ramirez] It has been encouraging to find that in all the countries we visited we were informed that the Social Christian Party holds a respected position on an international level, because it is a political organization that not only expresses a concrete alternative to resolve our fatherland's problems, but has carried out important actvities on a national level. We were informed of this by the leaders of the Christian Democratic Parties we met with during this tour, because in addition to meeting with the leaders we mentioned earlier, we also met with the Christian Democratic leaders in Panama and Colombia, and the Social Christian Party, COPEI, in Venezuela.

In these three countries there is permanent information regarding the party's activities and what is happening in Nicaragua. We have their broad and decisive support for the effort we are making in Nicaragua. Therefore, we are going to reinitiate an intense political effort on a national level. One of the goals we have established and worked for during the past few months is to strengthen the Social Christian Party's political structure throughout the entire country. Within the next few days we will initiate visits to the various departments. [end recording]

BRIEFS

GDR DONATION — A mobile optical center donated by the GDR valued at $1 million that will offer its services from installations at the Karl Marx Hospital was inaugurated at a ceremony attended by the GDR ambassador to Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan health minister. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 86 PA]

USSR RICE DONATION — A shipment of 9,000 tons of rice donated by the USSR has arrived. It was the first shipment of a total of 25,000 tons that will arrive this year. During the period 1981-86, the USSR has donated 57,000 tons of rice to Nicaragua. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 86 PA]

BULGARIAN DONATION — The stevedores at the Port of Corinto have received uniforms donated by the people and Government of Bulgaria. In receiving the donation, a member of the Sandinist Workers' Central expressed his gratitude on behalf of the stevedores at the Port of Corinto and said that the uniforms would be delivered to the union for their orderly distribution. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 86 PA]

SUGAR PRODUCTION — Current national sugar production has reached nearly 4.5 million quintals. More than 1 million quintals will be exported to obtain foreign currency for the country's social development. The current sugar production was initially estimated at 5 million quintals, but it was reduced to 4.8 million quintals because of the country's difficulties in obtaining spare parts and new machinery due to the blockade. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 May 86 PA]

NICARAGUAN LEADERS REPORTEDLY VISIT HAVANA

PA070009 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Havana, 6 May (AFP) -- Today AFP learned from reliable sources that Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez and Interior Minister Tomas Borge made an unpublicized visit to Cuba last week.

The presence in Havana of these two important Sandinist figures coincided -- at least partially -- with that of Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, official guest of the Cuban Government for the 1 May celebrations.

Observers in Havana speculated on the coincidence, underlining the interest shown by Peruvian President Alan Garcia in having the Contadora Group efforts conclude successfully with the signing of an agreement in June.

The Cuban press, which gave wide coverage to the public activities of the Peruvian prime minister, made no mention of the presence of the Nicaraguan leaders. It proved impossible to officially confirm or deny the visit by Ramirez and Borge to Havana.

SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

FL021659 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The official conversations between the Ministries of Foreign Relations of Cuba and Western Sahara began today in this capital at the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Isidoro Malmierca and Mansour Omar, of Cuba and the brother Arab nation, head the delegations of their respective countries.

During the conversations, which will evaluate the development of bilateral relations and their strengthening, there will be an exchange of opinions on the international situation, which is enduring imperialist aggressiveness as in the recent military aggression against Libya, an act which violated international law, and other matters of mutual interest.

Meets With Malmierca

FL061426 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Mansour Omar, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] foreign minister.

Diplomat Honored

FL022258 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Havana -- At noon Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and foreign minister, hosted a cocktail party honoring Mansour Omar, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], who is paying an official and friendly visit in Cuba. The diplomatic corps accredited in the country greeted the Western Saharan diplomat at the event.

JORGE, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SIGN ELECTION PACT

PA061842 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 May (AFP) -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco and the main presidential candidates today signed a pact to reduce the strong tension prevailing in the electoral campaign and to acknowledge the results of general elections to be held on 16 May.

Jorge Blanco, who expressed his "joy" at having achieved the signing of the pact by the three main candidates during his visits to them this morning, announced the plan last night during a speech to the country that was carried over radio and television.

The pact was signed by the president himself, former President Joaquin Balaguer of the opposition Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC-Conservative), and Senator Jacobo Majluta of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD-social democratic).

The other candidate, former President Juan Bosch of the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD-leftist), who was also visited by Jorge Blanco, refused to sign the document, claiming that so far his party has not been involved in any violent incidents within the campaign.

However, in a letter to Jorge Blanco, which Jorge Blanco read during his speech, Bosch expressed his "appreciation" for the presidential initiative and support for the spirit of the document that aims to bring the electoral process, the sixth consecutive one since the 1965 civil war, to a happy end.

In three points, the pact establishes the commitment of the signatories to implement the necessary measures to tone down the already virulent electoral campaign in which seven peoples have died. It also states the willingness of the presidential candidates to acknowledge the outcome of the elections "at the end of the vote counting by the Central Electoral Council (JCE) or until the vote counting reaches a significant percentage ensuring that the uncounted votes will have no bearing on the final result."

As a counterpart to that commitment, Jorge Blanco simultaneously revealed the text of a letter sent to the JCE president and members asking them to hand an authenticated list of voters to each participating party. In addition, the letter demanded that the JCE accelerate all preparations for the elections and hand to the parties the computerized program that will be used to count votes to allow the participating candidates to have "a more sincere disposition to accept the electoral results as good and valid."

UNIVERSITY CLASSES SUSPENDED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

FL051344 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Santo Domingo Autonomous University [UASD] rector has extended class suspension until after the 16 May elections. Dr Fernando Sanchez Martinez stated that classes would resume 19 May if pressure caused by the elections was over. The UASD authorities suspended classes after serious clashes took place between students and police at the beginning of last month. Sanchez Martinez said they cannot take the risk of holding classes during the current agitated electoral campaign.

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ALFONSIN WANTS RETRACTION FROM PARAGUAYAN ENVOY

PY080219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica 7 May -- President Alfonsin will give the Paraguayan ambassador in Buenos Aires, Luis Gonzalez Arias, 24 hours to retract his statement or be asked to leave the country within a definite period of time, sources in the delegation accompanying the president to Costa Rica have revealed. The sources also said that the incident in which Ambassador Gonzalez Arias was the catalyst is "very serious," but noted that its repercussions will not go beyond a strong request for a retraction and the recall of Ambassador Quijano.

It was learned that President Alfonsin analyzed the question with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and other Foreign Ministry officials during the flight to Costa Rica. Shortly before boarding the plane this morning, President Alfonsin ordered that Raul Alconada Sempe, Foreign Ministry Latin American affairs under secretary, stay in Buenos Aires to stay on top of the incident, with "precise instructions" as to the steps to be taken.

The sources contacted in the plane bringing the president to Costa Rica said that Alfonsin will not only demand a retraction from Paraguayan Ambassador Gonzales Arias, but will also ask for "full satisfaction". Unless Gonzalez Arias gives a satisfactory answer to these requests, he will be asked to leave Argentina. Commenting further on the political implications of the incidents, the sources said that the Argentine Government "really wishes" that the Paraguayan diplomat would not return to Buenos Aires after this incident.

COAST GUARD TAKES CUSTODY OF JAPANESE TRAWLER

PY042357 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 May 86 p 15

[Text] (NA) -- The Coast Guard cutter Azopardo fired warning shots across the bow of the Japanese factory ship Otori Maru III as it fished inside Argentine territorial waters about 190 miles off the coast of Puerto Madryn. The Japanese vessel cut her motors to be boarded by the Coast Guard and is now on her way to Bahia Blanca and legal proceedings. First reports indicate there were 150 tons of shrimps in the hold of the Japanese vessel. A fine of 150,000 dollars was applied to a Polish vessel for a similar offence.

JOINT U.S. 'UNITED FORCES-86' MANEUVERS END

PY061848 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cochabamba, Bolivia 5 May (EFE) -- Joint U.S.-Bolivian maneuvers ended today after 8 days of conventional war and antisubversive exercises. The "United Forces-86" joint maneuvers were carried out in Valle Alto and Puerto Villarroel with the participation of 1,000 Bolivian troops and 300 U.S. troops from the U.S. Army Southern Command from Panama.

The troops received logistical support from the U.S. Army, which provided six "UH-1" helicopters, a "Hercules" plane, modern communications equipment, speedboats, scuba diving equipment, and medical support. A-37 fighters from the Iowa (U.S.) base [as received] had to make an emergency landing in Chiclayo (Peru) because of mechanical problems and therefore did not take part in the maneuvers. The maneuvers were a success from a military point of view and were carried out without any problems.

Praising the professionalism of all the troops involved, Lieutenant Colonel George Utter, commander of the U.S. troops, said that only the language barrier separates the two armies. The maneuvers started on 28 April with parachute jumps from a U.S. Air Force "Hercules" plane, with the participation of Bolivian Armed Forces Commander General Raul Lopez Leyton.

The "United Forces-86" joint maneuvers will be officially closed on 7 May at the "General Maximiliano Paredes" school in Cochabamba. Present at the ceremony will be Bolivian Defense Minister Fernando Valle and U.S. Ambassador Edward Rowell.

PAZ ON SEA OUTLET ISSUE, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY061759 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Apr (EFE) -- The newspaper LA REPUBLICA today published a report stating that Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro believes an "opening" has occurred between his country and Chile to discuss a formula granting Bolivia its own sea outlet.

Concerning the problem of the Bolivian landlocked situation, Paz Estenssoro told LA REPUBLICA that there are several options to be considered for overcoming it and that "the solution of the Beagle Channel issue and the progress achieved in the Peruvian-Chilean relationship" favor the holding of negotiations.

Paz Estenssoro added that northern Chile needs Bolivian products and that Bolivia may be a market for the Chileans. "Chile is a natural complementary market to Bolivia," Paz Estenssoro stated.

Paz Estenssoro said that he does not believe that the Group of 77, the nonaligned countries, and the North-South talks will provide immediate solutions to Bolivia's economic problems. The Bolivian president said Bolivia could overcome its stagnation with loans from all the countries that can make them.

PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT PORTUGAL

For reportage on the visit of President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre to Portugal, including coverage of presidential dinner speeches on 4 May and a scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed on 5 May, see the Portugal section of the 6 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTIES CRITICIZE U.S. GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT

PY080125 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 May 86

[From "The Congressional Report]

[Text] Deputy Harolda Lima, speaking on behalf of the PCdoB [Communist Party of Brazil], has protested the presence of U.S. General Vernon Walters in Brazil, pointing out that the visitor might be seeking to end Brazil's nationalist policy in the computer sector. He added that another objective of the visit could be to ask for Brazilian support for a possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. For his part, Deputy Jacques D'Ornellas has referred to Walters' visit as an attempt to impose Reagan's policy on Brazil. Deputy Jose Genuino has also protested the objectives of Walters' visit to Brazil.

CAPITAL PARALYZED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS' STRIKE

PY061441 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 6 May (EFE) -- Brasilia was paralyzed today by a strike by 40,000 public servants of the federal district. They are demanding a 105-percent increase in their salaries, which have been frozen since 28 February. Authorities today described the strike as the worst since the founding of this capital 26 years ago. The strike affects professors, administrators, public servants in general, physicians, health-unit personnel, and cultural workers. Governor Jose Aparecido, who tried to cushion the impact of the indefinite strike, requested unsuccessfully that the regional labor court declare it illegal. The public-transport-service drivers did not joint the strike because they reached an agreement with the transport companies about 2 months ago. All federal government offices continued to carry out their activities normally. The first effects of the strike were observed today in the suspension of services at public hospitals and primary and secondary schools. Physicians and nurses began the day normally by attending patients but suspended their activities in the afternoon. Only first aid posts remained open.

ABRAMS' COMMENTS ON TERRORISM 'WELL RECEIVED'

PY062035 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Relay by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle is very pleased with the statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams, who said that terrorism is a threat for this continent and that terrorism in Chile is significant.

Del Valle said that Abrams' remarks have been well received in government circles because they fully agree with the Chilean Government's thinking. The foreign minister added that Abrams' statements agree with the Volio report, which states that terrorism is one of the factors that harms, or may harm in the future, Chile's normal progress toward full democracy.

Del Valle made these comments at the conclusion of a lengthy meeting at La Moneda Palace with President Pinochet, during which, among other things, they reviewed the current status of Chilean-U.S. relations and Chile's ties with Europe and neighboring countries.

FPMR MEMBER ARRESTED FOR U.S. EMBASSY BOMBING

PY070339 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] A terrorist who participated in the attack on the U.S. Embassy and against a military patrol has been arrested. The criminal, identified as Heriberto Luis (Inostroza Espinoza), 24, was arrested by the National Intelligence Center, CNI, on 30 April after an incident in which (Inostroza) was injured. The incident occurred at the corner of Matta Avenue and Cuevas Street in Santiago. (Inostroza) is a member of the so-called Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], which is subordinated to the outlawed Communist Party. (Inostroza) helped plan the bomb attack against the U.S. ambassador's residence. He was also in charge of delivering and removing the weapons used in the attack. In his house security forces found plans for the attack and documents on paramilitary activities of the FPMR, the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party. The terrorist has been admitted to the intensive care unit at El Salvador Hospital and is to be turned over to the third judge advocate of Santiago. The CNI is continuing its investigation, trying to identify and arrest the other terrorists who attacked the U.S. Embassy and the military patrol. This information was released by the National Social Communications Directorate.

OFFICIAL DENIES ARMS PURCHASE FROM BRAZIL

PY061711 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0035 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 May (EFE) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes has denied reports of an arms purchase from Brazil by the Chilean Government. Valdes also denied the existence of a secret weapons agreement with Paraguay and South Africa.

The information on the arms purchase was published by a Sao Paulo newspaper, which stated that the purchase totaled $ 1 billion.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the information was published in Lima shortly before meetings in that city between Chilean and Peruvian military men to review disarmament.

Concerning a report on alleged secret agreements with Paraguay and South Africa, which were mentioned by an Argentine congressman, Valdes stated that this is "something absolutely fanciful and completely unrealistic."

Concerning the arrest of three Chileans in Argentina, who were charged with spying, Valdes said: "We trust that their case will be resolved in a positive fashion because there are no well-grounded charges of espionage, as had been initially reported."

UNION LEADER CONDEMNS SPAIN'S AID TO PINOCHET

PA051229 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1427 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Madrid, 4 May (DPA) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel said today that he approves of attaining democracy in the country through negotiations with the Armed Forces. Referring to President Augusto Pinochet in an interview with the Spanish newspaper DIARIO 16 published today, Seguel said: "One cannot negotiate with the tyrant; however, one can negotiate with the military." The Christian Democratic labor leader described himself as a pacifist and thus opposed to the use of arms to fight the Pinochet regime. "I believe Chile is not in a position to take up arms against the dictator," he said. He said: "There are many different options that should precede the use of arms in Chile, and one of them is for the military to realize that the situation is untenable."

He expressed annoyance at what he called U.S. meddling in Chilean internal affairs. "They [the Americans] did a great job at finishing off democracy in Chile, and that job by the United States has cost us Chileans dearly, and many generations of Chileans will continue paying. Now, after 12 years, they seem to want to change again, but I don't know in what direction they want to take us now." "No, I don't like interference, and it is not that I am anti-Yankee. I don't like it of anyone," Seguel said. Seguel described the role of the church in the struggle for democracy in Chile as "predominant and fundamental." "I hope that it will continue taking part and that each day it will come nearer to Msgr Silva Henriquez' position," he said. What about the vicarage of solidarity? "It is part of the church and has been the Chilean people's fundamental key source of support. It will continue to play that role because once the dictatorship falls, there are sure to be some who want to take revenge, and the vicarage will be there to defend human rights."

To Rodolfo Seguel it is clear how to reach democracy in Chile: "The path is through a parliament, elections, a plebiscite...the first thing is to eliminate the dictator, before anything else." "The first step is to rid ourselves of the tyrant; afterward, everything else will come...Pinochet has to be ousted."

He accused the Spanish Government of Socialist Felipe Gonzalez of selling war materiel to Pinochet. He told his Spanish interviewer: "I want to take this opportunity to publicly express my strongest protest because Gonzalez' government is collaborating with the government of the dictator Pinochet." "He is collaborating because he sells it war materiel, light military transport planes and training planes outfitted with light artillery. In other words he sells planes and weapons to Pinochet, and I hope you publish this, because it is heartbreaking for the Chilean people, more so coming from Spain, a democratic country which we admire...."

VEGA SAYS STATE OF SIEGE MUST CONTINUE

PA061313 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bogota — The Armed Forces High Command believes this is not the right time to lift the state of siege throughout the country because guerrilla actions continue in various departments. Defense Minister General Vega Uribe made this statement in Barranquilla, where he presided over a meeting of the governors with the Armed Forces commanders. Gen Vega Uribe warned that harsh measures will be taken against the rebels who persist in their struggle against the government.

BETANCUR COMMENTS ON SAN ANDRES, ELECTIONS

PA050425 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] While the presidential candidates stepped up their campaign tours, President Belisario Betancur surprised those living in the coastal areas by visiting Barranquilla. We will first see him at the stadium that will be inauguarated next Sunday, in this report from Olga Fernandez.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] President Belisario Betancur made a quick visit to this city today to visit the Metropolitan Stadium's installations. The president's visit to the Atlantic city lasted only 4 hours, but he managed to inspect several works durng this time. He referred to the stadium, saying it was the least that could be done to cover the needs of those living in Barranquilla. During his visit to the soccer stadium, the president reasserted Colombia's position concerning Nicaragua's claim on San Andres.

[Betancur] Referring to the islands of San Andres and Providencia, Colombia has nothing to discuss with absolutely anyone.

[Fernandez] The president also answered some questions concerning the possibility of lifting the state of siege.

[Betancur] Yes, the government thinks that if the analysis which is currently being done establishes that the reasons for this have disappeared throughout the entire country, or in certain zones of the country, the state of siege will consequently be lifted.

[Fernandez] Given that the presidential elections are near, he emphasized the tranquillity which has been recovered in the country and urged Colombians to vote.

[Betancur] I would like to urge all Colombians, from this beautiful place, to participate in the 25 May elections. [end recording]

BETANCUR ON OBJECTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA021534 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bogota — President Belisario Betancur has said that he does not think that any Colombian (?has any reservations) about the economic and social benefits which his development plan for the last 100 days of his administration entails for the poorest sectors of the population. In an implicit response to those who raised objections to the so-called home stretch program, Betancur said that it was created in Paipa last year in the so-called social year of his administration.

He said that the best way to help strengthen peace in the country is by eliminating the factors of nonconformity which, he feels, involve the lack of opportunity and the state's lack of attention to grave problems. Betancur summed up the achievements of his administration in its social policy and repeated his promise that he will reduce the unemployment rate by the end of his administration.

BANANA GROWERS REPORT REBEL EXTORTION ATTEMPTS

PA051526 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Medellin -- According to reports, the associations of banana growers in this area of the country have asked the national government to take steps to eradicate from the Uraba region groups of insurgents who are enforcing their own laws on the banana plantations, thus hindering the development of this agricultural activity. The representatives in Uraba reported that insurgent elements have arrived at the banana plantations and have tried to extort money from property owners as protection against kidnapping or damages. The banana growers said that they are not prepared to allow the guerrilla groups to intimidate them and will confront them if necessary so they will leave the region and take their threats somewhere else.

'MASSACRE' CAUSES DIVISION IN REBEL GROUPS

PA021748 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1A, 12A

[Text] The pro-Indian "Quintin Lame" Command has withdrawn from the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG) because "the lunacy and partiality of its and the M-19's commanders led them to believe that 30 of our men were imposters" and to kill them in a massacre that resembled the one carried out by the "Ricardo Franco" Front in Tacueyo. The revelation is contained in an open letter the "Quintin Lame" group sent to Pope John Paul II, asking him to meet with the Paez community of Cauca during his June visit to Colombia. In the letter the rebels tell the pope that the CNG used them as advance troops in clashes against the Army, as a result of which "we lost many men and faced extreme hardships." The massacre was commmitted in Toribio, near Tacueyo. The "Quintin Lame" Indians have asked John Paul II to declare holy the burial ground where the murdered rebels' bodies were deposited. They state in their note that the CNG organizations "turned out to be emminently terroristic and suicidal, prompting us to withdraw from it to seek more civilized ways to oppose the national government." "We need your blessing and peace message to strengthen our spirit of struggle to face daily hardships until we find the just future that the Colombian people desire," the letter states.

AGRARIAN FUND WORKERS DELCARE 'INDEFINITE' STRIKE

PA021523 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- A stoppage for an indefinite period was started by 13,600 workers of the 776 agencies of the Agrarian Fund at 0600 today. The strike was decided by the Agrarian Fund union in face of the failure of the negotiations for a list of demands which started on 14 April. Although the Agrarian Fund [words indistinct], the workers said that they will maintain the strike to the last consequences, ignoring the illegal nature of the strike as per the labor law. Union leaders said that Agrarian Fund Manager Mariano Ospina Hernandez intends to eliminate the seniority bonus and cut the 6-month bonus in 15 days. For his part, Ospina Hernandez said that the strike movement seeks only privileges for union leaders, putting aside the benefits of the majority of workers. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo Rojas asked the workers to remain calm and reminded them that the Agrarian Fund provides a public service.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TALKS WITH ABRAMS

PY080231 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar today returned to Asuncion after visiting Taiwan, where he signed an extradition treaty with the Taiwanese Government. From Taiwan he then traveled to the United States, where he met with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-american Affairs, Elliott Abrams. Talking to reporters at the international airport, the minister referred to the conversation with Abrams.

[Begin recording] [Saldivar] We talked about Paraguayan-U.S. bilateral relations and agreed that such relations must be based on mutual respect, something upon which we have already agreed with Ambassador Taylor. We also agreed that nonintervention is the cornerstone of inter-American relations.

[Unidentified reporter] It has been reported that you and the assistant secretary of state analyzed a report by Ambassador Taylor on our country. Is it true?

[Saldivar] No report by Ambassador Taylor was shown to me. We discussed all the problems and issues relevant to our bilateral relations. We also discussed the issues that are being discussed at international forums in connection with the Central American crisis.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, what is the world's opinion of our country?

[Saldivar] They believe that Paraguay has political and social stability and that it is a country where one can work because there is peace. We should properly appreciate and defend all of this.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, after resuming your functions today, will the Argentine issue be at the top of your agenda?

[Saldivar] I will resume my functions after the executive branch authorizes me to do so. [end recording]

COLORADO VICE PRESIDENT ON HOSPITAL DE CLINICAS

PY071558 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 May 86 p 12

[Text] Colorado Party Vice President Dr Ruben Stanley yesterday stated that he does not agree with the attitude adopted by Ramon Aquino, the president of Colorado Party Precinct No 14, regarding Aquino's raid on the Hospital de Clinicas. "I believe that even party authorities are getting involved in the problem. I do not know what to say on this issue involving the behavior adopted by this precinct president," Stanley said. Stanley added: "I can, however, assure you that he did not have party authorization to do that." Asked whether Aquino would be subject to punishment by the party because of his attitude, Stanley replied: "We do not know what Colorado Party President Dr Juan Ramon Chavez' decision will be regarding this case," adding: "However, I would not agree with that action."

Asked whether this action is cause for concern for the party authorities, Stanley replied, "The fact that I am telling you that I do not like it means that it is a cause for concern."

Regarding the problems and demands of the Hospital de Clinicas workers, Stanley said that the salary increases granted by the Finance Ministry have possibly been a burden for the Finance Ministry itself. "And if the Finance Ministry wants to grant further increases, then it will have to resort to the method of increasing taxes, thus truly making the situation worse. I believe that this situation will wind up with an intervention right now. I believe that what they are asking is fair but the fact that they have turned the tables, protesting and striking, attaches a political feature to this matter, and no one will ever agree on this," Stanley added.

EDITORIAL ON GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL WORKERS

PY071607 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 May 86 p 1

[Editorial by HOY owner-director Humberto Dominguez Dibb: "An Outrageous Incongruity"]

[Text] The situation of doctors, nurses, and employees of the Hospital de Clinicas, the teaching hospital of the School of Medicine of the Asuncion National University, has awakened the interest of the people at large because of their fair demands for a salary that would allow them to live with a minimum of decency. These salary requests had been made through all possible channels in view of the desperate situation, especially of the lower-ranking employees whose wages cannot ensure survival, much less anything else.

The demands were addressed to the appropriate government level, and the answer was that no solution was possible because no allocation had been budgeted for this year and it was impossible to find a new source of funds.

Now, however, the government has come up with a source of revenue to supply 400 million guaranies -- the amount necessary to resolve the problem of the Hospital de Clinicas for this year -- to the Paraguayan national soccer team. This decision offends almost all citizens who are concerned over the problems that have a negative influence on the state of health of a broad sector of low-income population.

I firmly believe that this decision is extremely unfortunate. The Paraguayan Soccer League will receive $800,000 (approximately 560 million guaranies at the current parallel exchange rate) for participating in the upcoming world soccer championship, which means that it will hardly be short of funds, as is the case of the Hospital de Clinicas, which should have top priority on the list of contributions of any sector capable of making them.

What is going on? Have we totally lost our sense of reality? Do we lack the necessary capacity for balancing things out and allowing the people enjoy their soccer games and good health at the same time?

In the face of this folly I recall Psalm 14, which states: The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, there is none that doeth good. The Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand and seek God. They are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy: there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Have all the workers of iniquity no knowledge? Who eat up my people as they eat bread, and call not upon the Lord. There were they in great fear. For God is in the generation of the righteous. Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor, because the Lord is his refuge. Oh that the salvation of Israel were to come out of Zion! When the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad.

'VOICE OF COLORADO' ON 'INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY'

PY071633 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Text] Well-known groups of agitators have been trying to disrupt the peace we enjoy. This represents a serious crime that should be punished with the full force of the law. Nobody has the right to disrupt public order, the sacred patrimony of the citizenry that is the target of attacks that must not go unpunished. The citizenry must be respected so that the development of their honest activities may not be interrupted by hostile acts that seek only to take us back to times of unrest, vandalism, and anarchy which, fortunately, have been overcome. Today, with the excuse of alleged peaceful demonstrations, they intend to disrupt peace. First one must respect the law and, if one wants to carry out a demonstration, request permission as well as the support and guarantee of the authorities for each particular case.

A request for a salary increase made by the physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas has been used by those groups of agitators as an excuse to transfer the events to the political field. They no longer care about the salary increase because what they intend to do is create a political problem for the government. The agitators, as the communists did in 1946, incite subversion, making demands that have nothing to do with the enemies of peace in order to pressure the government.

As we have reported before on this program, everything has been planned previously. It is part of a carefully planned subversive timetable that is being implemented by irregular small groups of the opposition with the support of pseudo-independent radio stations and newspapers, which broadcast and publish exaggerated reports on the hostile acts with the intention of instigating these actions.

The conspiracy, however, has been uncovered and some of its main plotters have even been identified. Some of these plotters are well-known elements of subversion and hatred who are only fulfilling the instructions received from the heads of the antidemocratic plot orchestrated by communism in our continent. The presence of FRG Embassy officials at these hostile acts against the government before which they are accredited clearly reveals that this is an international conspiracy. The presence of the U.S. ambassador himself at some of those demonstrations has been proven and reported by newspapers. We really do not know what role he is playing, but he is always in cahoots with the agitators, encouraging with his presence the outbreaks of violence, which could have sparked the unleashing of the red horde in our country, had they not been controlled by the security forces.

The anticommunist governments were ousted, as occurred in Cuba and Nicaragua with the help of Mr Taylor-type U.S. diplomats. This opened the doors to the agents of the hammer and the sickle who, disguised as democrats, were able to seize power by deceiving the people, the church, and even the U.S. Government. Nowadays those countries are suffering under the most shameful and bloodthirsty dictatorships.

Now they present the pseudo-leaders as if they were engaged in an exclusively union activities, which are by no means of a political nature. Come on, tell us another one. How are they going to be engaged in union activities if what they seek is to violate the law first and then disrupt peace? Everybody is well aware that after the Constitution the national budget is the most important law of the Republic. It cannot be changed by the president, the ministers, or the congressmen themselves.

The budget must be approved every year. We admit that they [Hospital de Clinicas' employees] do not earn much. It is true, they earn little and they should earn more, but in keeping with the country's possibilities. This must be provided for in the budget, which provides for the expenditures of every responsible institution. This is what the enemies of democracy are doing now. They are deceiving the people. They say that they are union leaders but their actions are of a purely political nature. If this problem is solved they will then move on to the teachers' sector and then to other unions and other type of workers, and so on, until we reach -- as we did in 1946 -- a civil war. The 1946 civil war cost the country the lives of about 6,000 members of one party or another. And who is responsible for those 6,000 lives? Was it the Colorado Party, the Liberals, the Febreristas, the communists that were the opposition? Or could someone blame the church for not preaching enough about peace, understanding, and dialogue between the Paraguayan citizens? We should reflect about this. But what is certain is that we are not going to allow, no matter what the excuse, the unleashing of a war among Paraguayans.

We are going to resolutely defend peace, no matter what anybody says. We are not going to allow Paraguayans to kill Paraguayans as the communists intend. Because this is how the enemies of democracy act. They are deceiving the people, the political organizations, and even the religious organizations, as well as certain careless diplomats who make the unforgivable mistake of supporting them in the belief that they are democrats when, in truth, they are nothing but disguised leftists, trained to create a state of confusion and violence. They are so well trained that they take advantage of a request for a salary increase that had been favorably attended to by the government to carry out their disgraceful plans.

Those diplomats hardly care that those disguised communists have not concealed their support to the cause of the bloodthirsty Libyan dictatorship, creator of international terrorism against which the U.S. Government mobilized its armed forces. They have not concealed their support for Nicaragua, another dictatorship that was trained by Marxism-Leninism, and repudiate any U.S. intervention to free that unfortunate country.

We wonder what would happen in Washington if our diplomatic representative should interfere in U.S. affairs, as the U.S. representative does in our country.

Moreover, and fortunately, President Stroessner's Colorado and democratic government is strongly prepared to repel the subversive plans of these very small groups of agitators that might amount to 500 persons, or probably 1,000, but will never surpass the 1.2 million Colorado Party members who are ready to defend peace, democracy, and progress that represent the happy reality Paraguay is experiencing.

Those diplomats we referred to must realize that they are being manipulated by communists -- or are they manipulating the communists? They must also realize that among the small and irregular groups of the opposition those diplomats become useful idiots through whom the communists intend to climb to power as they did in Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries of the world.

You must also realize that a great majority rules here in Paraguay and that they are capable of shaking the entire country with their force. The fact that they remain calm does not mean that they are weak, but rather because this majority belongs to a deeply democratic political organization and still hopes that those who are wrong will withdraw, reflect, and realize that they are being manipulated by the Marxist anti-democratic plot, which is determined to create problems for the governments that reject them and struggle against them with faith in God, the fatherland, and the family.

LIBERAL PARTY DISCUSSES CHAVES' PROMISES

PY080241 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 4

[Text] This morning Joaquin A. Burgos, Liberal Party [PL] president, said that "depending on whether the promises made by Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chaves, who is also Congress president, are fulfilled, we might resign our seats in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the city councils throughout the country."

Doctor Burgos explained that the PL directorate met from 1800 to 2100 last night to analyze the country's current situation and the meeting he held with Dr Juan Ramon Chaves to discuss the events about which the public is aware.

Burgos said: "We have released a communique making public the promises made by Dr Chaves, and we'll see if they are fulfilled. Dr Chaves promised that repression will be ended, that the police cordon around the Hospital de Clinicas will be removed and, that the freedom curtailing laws 209 and 294 will be revised. However Chaves also noted that the state of siege is a mechanism under the exclusive jurisdiction of the executive branch."

The PL president then added: "Nevertheless, I believe that Dr Chaves made many promises that if fulfilled can bring peace and harmony to the country. We are waiting for those promises to be kept, but if they are not, all PL congressmen, city councilmen, and representatives on the Central Electoral Board will submit their resignations."

Burgos recounted all the meetings the PL has been holding to study the possibility of a negotiated solution to problems that have sprung up recently with the repression of demonstrators, the blockade of the Hospital de Clinicas, and the arrest of several persons.

Yesterday, the PL directorate received a letter of resignation from Dr Augusto Caceres Carisimo, member of the party's Political Committee and head of its Organization Department. The directorate analyzed the letter and decided to return it to Dr Carisimo so he could change the wording that is considered "offensive to all members of the PL."

In a two-page letter Caceres Carisimo submitted his resignation to the directorate and made a scathing criticism of the government for its handling of recent events.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT DENIES RESIGNATION

PY071546 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 May 86 pp 20-21

[Text] The chief justice of the Supreme Court, Luis Maria Argana, said yesterday during a press conference that some people have taken advantage of his absence from office to circulate rumors which he believes lack any political objective. Luis Maria Argana discussed the recent socio-political incidents and the cordoning by the police of the court building which he described as a "preventive measure."

During the press conference, Chief Justice Luis Maria Argana, who resumed his duties on 5 May, categorically denied that he has submitted his resignation. He said he was in Buenos Aires where he met with some renowned jurists who were invited to come to Paraguay to give lectures on civil law in view of the forthcoming enactment of the new civil code. He said that among those invited is Guillermo Borda, the author of 12 texts on civil code.

Argana noted that a large part of his vacation was devoted to private matters and to rest.

He added: "Rumors have a snowball effect as times goes by. This is what happened with me in view of my absence from office."

Asked about the activities of parapolice groups (civilians) armed with sticks, which in recent weeks have carried out repressive actions at the Hospital de Clinicas, he noted: "Before answering your question, I must make an explanation. In the first place, I, as a judge, as member of the Supreme Court, cannot issue an opinion on a subject that is being studied by the courts because if I did, I would be guilty of a serious infraction. I would be making a prejudgment. In the second place, if I did this I would eventually be subjected to a court injunction, and moreover, I would be characterized as an imprudent judge. Therefore, I cannot answer you in my capacity as a member of the Supreme Court. But I can answer you as a private citizen.

"I can express my concerns as a private citizen and as a lawyer. As a lawyer I can tell you that we all want peace and order. From what I am told, since I was not here, it seems that a group of citizens submitted a request to the Finance Ministry, which answered it but only partially. This decision was apparently opposed by some. In view of this I believe that what was originally a labor problem became a political one, that is, the issue was politicized. I, of course, believe that the police must keep order and that they must safeguard the institutions when hordes get out of control. It is only logical for the police to prevent the outburst of the masses. I think you probably read a classic book on the psychology of the masses which describes how the personalities of individuals are completely transformed when they act in mobs. Individuals feel strong because of the number of people and anonymity. This is why crowds cause disorders, and this is why the police are forced to enforce preventive measures."

During the 1-hour interview he added: "Sometimes preventive measures are repressive because there is a lot of resistance. This occurs when the police have to resort to the use of tear gas and water canons. But it would be worse if an enraged mob broke into a public building causing destruction, damage, or even deaths. This would be even more serious. Therefore, as a lawyer I believe that we should uphold the respect or order and institutions, that things must be handled through the proper channels."

PRESIDENT ALAN GARCIA DEPARTS FOR SAN JOSE

PY071524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia Perez left today for San Jose to attend the inauguration of the new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez and hold a summit conference with 12 Latin American presidents to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American problem.

In his fifth trip abroad, the chief of state left aboard the presidential plane from Air Force Base No 8 at 0925, accompanied by a delegation made up of Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and several congressmen. The plane that is carrying Alan Garcia, who is attending his first inauguration as president, will make a brief stopover in Panama.

HABIB'S NICARAGUAN 'MANEUVER' EXAMINED

PY021900 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Apr 86 p 24

[Editorial: "Habib in Lima and His Worthless Letter"]

[Text] The discreet presence in Lima of President Ronald Reagan's envoy Phillip Habib, who has also fulfilled missions in Central America, the Middle East, and some weeks ago in the Philippines, is obviously connected with the still tense situation in Nicaragua. The obvious objective of his presence in the Peruvian Foreign Ministry was to sell a new U.S. initiative to Foreign Minister Allan Wagner.

A letter from Mr Habib to Congressman Slattery stating that the United States would reduce its aid to the contras after the signing of the Contadora act was recently released. The letter was submitted by the U.S. ambassador in Panama to the Panamanian foreign minister, who received it in his capacity as the representative of the Contadora Group. We believe that Habib's visit will afford another chance to show the letter in Lima.

An attempt has been made to present this letter as an official U.S. document. Yet it is nothing but a trick of the Reagan administration, which is trying to confuse the U.S. Congress and gain its support. The Reagan administration also wants to confuse the public and convince everyone that there has been a shift in the U.S. policy and that if Nicaragua does not sign the act it is because of its own intransigence. Nicaragua has officially announced that it will sign the Contadora act on 6 June if the U.S. aggression ends by that time.

Habib's letter to Congressman Slattery, which was delivered to the Contadora Group, is neither a legal nor an official document. Therefore, it conveys no new position of the Reagan administration. This type of letter is totally worthless, because the Reagan administration usually disregards such commitments. It should be recalled that last year, when a $27-million aid package to the contras was being discussed, Reagan sent a letter to Congressman McCurdy promising to resume the Manzanillo talks with Nicaragua if the aid was granted. But once he achieved his objective, Reagan disregarded the commitment he had made to the U.S. Congress.

The letter from Habib is, therefore, a maneuver through which the administration wants to influence Congress on the eve of the vote requesting $100 million for the contras. In his letter, Habib also refers to the need for "internal reconciliation in Nicaragua." This is the interpretation of the Reagan administration's concept of "dialogue with the contras," or a dialogue imposed on Nicaragua by force. In this dialogue Nicaragua's interlocutors must be the contras, who are nothing but the members of a mercenary army that Reagan himself has created and which Nicaragua has rejected because it is illegal, immoral, unfair, because it violates the most elementary principles of international law and international treaties, and because it is against the spirit of Contadora and Caraballeda.

This U.S. interpretation of the "internal reconciliation" as a "dialogue with the mercenaries" is a maneuver. In fact, while Nicaragua is being induced to sign the act, the United States assumes no commitment, and if Nicaragua refuses to engage in a dialogue with the contras, the United States will continue its aggression, claiming that Nicaragua "violated the act."

Obviously, the United States has no commitment to Contadora and has not changed its position regarding a cessation of aggression against Nicaragua. The true position of the Reagan administration is contained in a letter that Secretary of State George Shultz personally, not through a lower-ranking official, sent to Republican Congressman Dante Fascell on 17 April 1986.

In that letter Shultz demanded that the Nicaraguan Government talk with the contras as a precondition for a U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue. This position clearly contradicts the Contadora recommendation contained in the Caraballeda document, and it cannot be construed as anything but a U.S. rejection of the peaceful solution for which Latin America calls.

Additionally, the Shultz letter to Fascell misrepresents the U.S. attitude toward Nicaragua and Contadora. It also misrepresents the Nicaraguan attitude, giving the impression that the Reagan administration maintained a good disposition to dialogue and that Nicaragua has refused to cooperate. The letter says that Nicaragua used the Manzanillo talks as a pretext not to negotiate with its Central American neighbors and that it refused to consider an "internal reconciliation." This is false. The United States unilaterally broke the Manzanillo talks as soon as they ceased to serve Reagan's electoral purpose of defusing the criticism of the U.S. internal opposition against his strong-arm policy toward Central America and thus guarantee his reelection. Nicaragua went to Manzanillo to negotiate in good faith. The United States at all times conditioned any rapprochement with Nicaragua to the latter's dialogue with the contras and to a list of absurdities, the acceptance of which would practically imply the capitulation of the Sandinist revolution and the denial of its legitimacy -- by agreeing to a dialogue with the contras, a new congress, and other demands.

Another recent maneuver was the proposal by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte to talk with the Salvadoran revolutionaries if the Nicaraguan Government would talk with the contras. This proposal was prepared in the United States and "endorsed" by the Central American countries, with the intention of linking two conflicts that are completely different in their origin, cause and objectives.

The struggle of the Salvadoran people against the Duarte government, which is an internal Salvadoran conflict, is quite different from the mercenary war the United States is waging against Nicaragua.

With the connivance of the Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, and Duarte of course, Reagan wants to establish an analogy between the two conflicts. Thus, Reagan intends to legitimize his mercenaries as fighters in an "internal conflict" that the entire civilized world knows for a fact is an "external war of aggression" that Reagan is waging against Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PY051806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0258 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Lima, 3 May (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner said today that Latin America's self-determination and the possibility of putting an end to a phase of U.S. interventionism in the countries of the area is at stake in Central America.

Speaking to the local radio station Radioprogramas del Peru, Wagner added that the quest of the Contadora Group and its Support Group for a solution to the Central American crisis calls for the nonintervention of the superpowers in Latin American affairs. Wagner said that Peru's participation consists of an expression of solidarity with Central American countries, and through such an interest in avoiding any conflict that could result from the strategic games of the two superpowers.

The foreign minister indicated that Peru has sided with the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan proposal to establish a civilian commission for the prevention of border incidents between the two countries. He announced that a commission will be created in the coming weeks to study the requirements of such a commission.

Wagner recalled that his country had told President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib that the United States should publicly undertake a commitment to refrain from attacking Niaragua, to give rise to relaxed atmosphere in the area. Yet another Peruvian suggestion is that the United States should unconditionally resume direct dialogue with Nicaragua in keeping with the Contadora peace document, which is scheduled to be signed on 6 June.

Finally, Wagner said that Peru has suggested that the peace document should contain an additional protocol by which the United States and the other countries of the international community should promise to attain peace and to maintain and comply with the accords.

BRIEFS

TIES WITH ST VINCENT -- Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry announced in Lima today that Peru and St Vincent and the Grenadines, a group of islands in the Antilles, have agreed to establish diplomatic ties. According to an official communique, the Lima and Kingstown governments have agreed to appoint concurrent ambassadors to establish diplomatic relations. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 6 May 86 PY]

LUSINCHI WILL NOT ATTEND ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA080150 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic Information Directorate announced tonight that President Jaime Lusinchi will not attend the inauguration of the new president of Costa Rica tomorrow as he had planned to do if his official duties had allowed. A qualified delegation of Venezuelans headed by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi will represent Venezuela.

Meanwhile, President Lusinchi sent messages to President Luis Alberto Monge and Oscar Arias Sanchez in which he expresses his regret for not being able to be present at the inauguration, his best wishes for the success of the new government, and his admiration and friendship for the two distinguished leaders and for the noble people of that friendly country. Oscar Arias Sanchez, president-elect of Costa Rica, will assume the Presidency of that Central American country tomorrow during a big ceremony at the National Stadium in the capital, San Jose.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO WITHDRAW FROM AREA OIL PACT

PA071448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 7 May (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Government "silently" disassociated itself from the financial aspect of the San Jose Accord in December 1985, according to today's issue of EL DIARIO of Caracas. Since that time, the newspaper added, Venezuela has been selling petroleum to Central American and Caribbean countries with the same conditions as other suppliers.

The San Jose Accord, established on 3 August 1980, and renewed every year since then, provides approximately 130,000 barrels of Mexican and Venezuelan petroleum per day to nine Central American and Caribbean countries under advantageous conditions and in equal parts.

The advantageous conditions of the accord allow the purchasing countries to pay only 80 percent of the total in cash, while the remaining 20 percent becomes part of a credit line at low interest rates that can be used to buy equipment and other manufactured goods from Mexico and Venezuela.

Apparently the Venezuelan Government's decision to disassociate itself from the financial aspect of the accord is based on a delay in payments by a considerable number of beneficiary countries. The paper states that at the end of 1985 those countries owed Venezuela approximately $521 million at an 8-percent interest rate.

Although the paper claims that Venezuela took this measure at the end of last year, the official media have made no reference in this regard.

The accord beneficiaries are: the Dominican Republic, Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Barbados, Belize, and Costa Rica.

In the beginning Nicaragua was among the beneficiaries, but supply was cut off due to a delay in payments; the supply to Haiti was cut off because that country was reselling the petroleum it received on the international market at a higher price than it had paid.

Allegation Denied

PA080021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 7 May (AFP) -- Venezuela has not left the San Jose Accord and is interested in its full enforcement. This was stated to AFP today by Alberto Valero, director of the Energy and Mines Ministry International Affairs Department.

Valero thus denied information published by a newspaper in Carcas, which said today that Venezuela discreetly withdrew in December 1985 from the financial part of the joint agreement signed with Mexico to supply oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. The newspaper said Venezuela is now selling oil to the nations which benefit from the agreement only at current market prices.

Valero underscored that this is false and that the agreement, which is renewable every year, will continue to be enforced until 3 August, when the two countries will decide whether to renew or cancel it.

"Venezuela is interested in its full enforcement," he reasserted. He said that the oil supply -- 130,000 barrels per day, shared in equal parts with Mexico -- remains in effect and, given the drop in prices, the percentage destined to finance plans for the beneficiary countries had been reduced.

"Now that the average prices has been established at $15 a barrel, (the percentage) will obviously be much better," he said. Referring to Venezuelan oil, the agreement states that Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. (PDVSA) will supply 100 percent of the oil shipped to these countries. Subsequently the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV) will deposit 20 percent of the price of this oil as a loan, to cover the financing plans of the beneficiary counries' central banks.

Valero stated that the agreement "is really beneficial" for the promotion of Venezuelan products and services in Central America and the Caribbean.

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO ON SIGNING CONTADORA ACT

PA061411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Nicaragua reiterates its lack of trust in U.S. efforts to achieve peace in formal relations and demands a formal and simultaneous nonaggression guarantee from Washington when it signs the Conadora peace treaty.

Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that his country is willing to sign the Contadora peace and cooperation document, withdraw the few Cuban advisers still remaining in Nicaragua, and stop arms purchases if the United States ceases the aggression against Nicaragua in all its forms.

Tinoco, who is visiting Caracas as a special envoy of President Daniel Ortega, said that there must be a clear and formal nonaggression guarantee from the United States in addition to signing the additional Contadora protocol through which the United States commits itself to respect the document and thus the Sandinist people's revolution.

Speaking at a news conference in Caracas, the deputy foreign minister reiterated that Nicaragua has the political will to sign the document, but at this time, he said, we do not see that the United States has stopped its aggression

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

De La Madrid Welcomes Sanguinetti

FL062206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2045 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- Upon greeting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid warned that Latin America is living decisive moments, making it urgent that policies be developed to confront the problems of indebtedness, development, Central American conflicts, and consolidation of the democratic process.

He also said that by uniting, the Latin American people could resolve their obstacles and difficulties, but he said that integration alone is not a solution and stressed that unity is a means, not an end.

At the central patio of the National Palace, De la Madrid offered a warm reception for the Uruguayan president and his 15-member delegation and gave him a cordial welcome reserved for good friends. De la Madrid also recognized the perseverant struggle of a people that refuse to live without liberty.

The Mexican president affirmed that it is imperative to establish an ample base of Latin American agreement, promote cooperation, and maintain consistent efforts in complementing goals. In his message, the Mexican president praised Benito Juarez and the principle of nonintervention as one of the first obligations of governments and later said that today, more than ever, respect for the liberty of the people and the rights of nations is valid.

Before concluding, De la Madrid said that Uruguay and Mexico have the political instruments that favor regional unity, not as a utopic goal but as an expression of their own needs.

Sanguinetti Speaks on L.A. Unity

FL062240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2103 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said today that the security of the Latin American people is an instrument in confronting these stormy times and is the means to generate the economic growth and progress of the peoples.

During the welcoming ceremony offered by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid at the National Palace, the South American leader recognized that in the midst of this storm, the Mexican people and Government have maintained a calm, balanced, and honest conduct in confronting dramatic economic problems, providing an example for everyone.

Upon officially beginning his 3-day visit to Mexico, President Sanguinetti told his Mexican counterpart: We are confronting stormy times, and I believe that the resolved and serene spirit of your government, which is appreciated in America, is a point of balance for peace in all the world.

The Uruguayan leader spoke against all easy rhetoric that promises the utopia of paradise on earth but then establishes traps for institutions.

We also will not be easily dragged by conformity, which makes us feel that we have done everything fleeing from two threats, he said. With a realistic effort, affirming our convictions, he continued, I am certain that we will come out ahead.

The visiting president said that Latin American integration was a dream of the continent's liberators, but today there is a commitment to take firm, positive, and productive steps to achieve that purpose.

Uruguay and Mexico can do many things, said the Uruguayan president during his speech. He also stressed contributions to the many initiatives that Mexico has begun during the last few years. We have contributed to Mexico's peace initiatives with firmness and humanity, knowing our role and feeling the order given by Benito Juarez, vigorous leader who knew with blood and courage how to defend the liberty and dignity of his land.

Sanguinetti Speaks With Press

PA070403 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by Jose Cardenas]

[Text] Today Julio Maria Sanguinetti became the first Uruguayan president to visit Mexico. Despite his busy agenda, President Sanguinetti granted an exclusive interview to the National Newscast System. In the interview, President Sanguinetti said he will discuss topics related to foreign policy with President De la Madrid, and that he will place special emphasis on the Central American situation. The two presidents will also discuss the foreign debt, which is the main problem of the Latin America region.

President Sanguinetti, who is 50 years old, added that his official visit to Mexico will give form to a specific economic cooperation agreement, and he pointed out that his government is greatly interested in buying Mexican oil. President Sanguinetti, who personifies his country's return to democracy after 12 years of military dictatorships, admitted that the balance of his country's relations with Mexico is still poor. He also discussed Latin American unity, which he said was once the liberators' dream, but now has a rhetorical and even demagogic motif. President Sanguinetti said that selfish particularism is the great obstacle to Latin American unity, and he called on Latin American countries to overcome mistrust.

Later President Sanguinetti said that his government seeks pluralism and a democratic consensus. He denied the charge that he is not fully in control, although he admitted that he has to share the power with the main opposition parties in Uruguay. The Uruguayan president is accompanied by his wife and a small retinue. He said that after 14 months under his government, Uruguay has revived the old democratic tradition that led to its being called the Switzerland of America.

Joint Communique Issued

FL080124 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- The adjustment policies proposed by the international financial organizations have been inadequate, limit Latin America's growth capacity, and entail grave political and social dangers, the presidents of Uruguay and Mexico, Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Miguel de la Madrid, warned here today.

For these reasons, they demanded a political dialogue between creditor nations, the commerical banks and financial organizations, and the debtor nations. They also supported the work of the Cartagena Consensus on the problem of the foreign debt.

They expressed their concern over the lack of progress on concrete measures to solve the foriegn debt problem. They said a lasting solution to the foriegn debt problem requires an adjustment in debt servicing to the real ability to pay of the developing countries, presupposes the maintaining of an adequate growth rate, and makes it necessary to have efficient financing and cost reduction mechanisms.

In the joint communique released at the end of the second round of conversations, the chief executives of Mexico and Uruguay demanded the opening of international markets and the elimination of restrictions so Latin America can increase its exports, strengthen its economy, and meet its foreign obligations.

The two chiefs of state also agreed to propose a process of strengthening the regional political and economic institutions to give balance to the Latin American community. They instructed their secretaries of foreign affairs to begin this work with other governments and to come up with an initiative as soon as possible.

The 8-page document describes the different bilateral and multilateral matters that Presidents De la Madrid and Sanguinetti dealt with in an atmosphere of sincere cordiality, with firm ties of friendship and understanding.

They expressed their political will to increase bilateral cooperation and to continue their efforts in favor of peace and regional and world development. They also expressed their deep concern over the increase in the number of hotspots and world violence and issued a call to establish a climate of lasting peace that, they said, is the co-responsibility of all nations.

Upon examining the situation in Central America, they expressed concern for the threat to regional peace and supported achieving peaceful solutions through the Contadora Group. The two presidents demanded that the proposals contained in the Caraballeda message for peace, security, and democracy in Central America be carried out to reduce tensions, confrontations, and controversies and favor a global solution to the conflict.

De la Madrid and Sanguinetti gave great importance to the renewal of the Manzanillo dialogue and urged the countries with ties to and interests in the area to pledge their will to seek peace and avoid acts that endanger the negotiating process.

During their conversations, the two presidents drew up several economic agreements within the framework of the Latin American association for integration and others in the field of animal health and technical cooperation in trade and supplies. They especially stressed the conomic agreements and the task of Latin American economic integration, to which they give the highest priority.

They also reaffirmed their pledge to the organizations of Latin American cooperation and said it is necessary to facilitate the establishment of new ties and to strengthen existing ties in addition to giving renewed support to the cooperation programs that exist throughout the region.

The communique concludes with an invitation from President Sanguinetti to President Miguel de la Madrid to visit Uruguay at an appropriate time.

New Economic Order Urged

FL072142 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti have spoken in favor of establishing a new economic and social order that would be more just and equal and would promote peace and the well-being of the Latin American people.

During a solemn ceremony at the Legislative Palace in San Lazaro, the Uruguayan leader called for greater unity between political parties, an effective institutionalization of Latin American parliaments, and strengthening of institutions such as the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

While speaking to the representatives of the Mexican legislature, Sanguinetti said that such institutions have remained scattered and that they and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) should jointly recover and defend themselves.

He stressed the need to develop a system of Latin American institutions that would allow continuity and exchange between Latin American countries without the bureaucracy that damages the economies of regional countries.

The Uruguayan president asked the American countries for greater trade, economic, and technical cooperation agreements as well as overcoming the old egotistical attitudes that exist between Spanish-speaking nations.

Sanguinetti referred to the difficult times his country has been confronting during the past 14 months of democracy. Society has suffered much, and we are inheriting an economic-social situation which has made it difficult to introduce the liberties the country is currently experiencing, he said.

BRIEFS

1985 ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- The country's trade deficit was $8.406 billion in 1985; foreign debt interest payments were $9.917 million; and the country lost $3.3 billion because of the drop in oil prices and the low volume of sales. The latter caused Pemex to decrease its GNP participation by 1.4 percent. The Bank of Mexico noted the above in its annual report, adding that 1985 bank earnings were 3.3 billion pesos, a 12.4-percent decrease. Private sector financing decreased by 3.9 percent. With regard to the trade balance, the Bank of Mexico stated that there were $21.866 billion in exports, 10 percent less than in 1984. This is the first decline in the last 15 years. It stated that there were $14.767 billion in oil exports, which represented an 11-percent drop. It added that imports have increased for the 2d year in a row. In 1985 they increased by 20 percent to $13.460 billion. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 11 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ARRIVE FOR ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA071941 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] This morning Luis Alberto Monge, president of the Republic, welcomed several Central American and Latin American presidents, who will participate in the civic festivity of the Costa Rican people, that is, the inauguration of Dr Oscar Arias.

Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero, Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, and the Israeli foreign minister arrived in private planes. Security measures at the Juan Santamaria International Airport are extremely tight because of the special event. Access is restricted to people who are not involved in press and security activities. During their stay in Costa Rica, the Central American heads of state, with the exception of Nicaraguan Commander Daniel Ortega, will be in contact with Latin American presidents and the Contadora Group to obtain backing for the presidents' summit to be held on 24 and 25 May in Esquipulas.

Alfonsin Arrives

PA080036 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2323 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin greets the Costa Rican people. These are his words, a few minutes after he arrived in San Jose.

[Begin Alfonsin recording] I arrived in Costa Rica tonight. I am really pleased to greet you and visit this land of democracy. I had the honor of previously welcoming Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias. I promised to be here with you to strengthen even more the Argentine people's friendship with this country. I represent all the Argentine people. It has been my desire to extend fraternal greetings. Of course, I will remain at your service for some time, and I hope we will meet. Now I must meet with President Monge. So long. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Duarte Press Conference

PA071835 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 May 86

["Excerpt" of a press conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte with unidentified reporters at the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] ...peace in Central America?

[Duarte] I came with that spirit. I came here willing to talk, discuss, and search for the methods and mechanisms to strengthen the Contadora process and so that the Latin American countries can find a Latin American solution for Latin American problems. Within this dimension, I am also willing to attend the Central American summit that we will hold in Esquipulas, thanks to the invitation of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

[Reporter] Which is the worst problem in the region right now?

[Duarte] I think that the most serious problem has two dimensions: one, violence, and two, economic, because regarding the countries, almost all of them, except for Costa Rica, have outbreaks of violence. This has permitted the interference of foreign forces which are of one or the other ideology which have affected the domestic life of each country. In addition, the economic problem, which is [words indistinct] is weakening the effort that all democratic governments must make to secure progress for the people, especially for the poorest and the needy. I think that these are the two great problems that we must face.

[Reporter] Nicaragua has continued nurturing and helping the Salvadoran guerrillas who are fighting [words indistinct]

[Duarte] It is completely true. Nicaragua has continued this. It has become a sanctuary for the guerrilla leaders [words indistinct] but you will find that the Salvadoran Government is not moved by revenge and does not want to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] that Nicaragua be reciprocal and stop the path of intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. This has been my effort, and it will continue to be my effort.

[Reporter] Will you ask this from Daniel Ortega at the Esquipulas [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] I told him so in Guatemala, and I will tell him so every time I see him because I think it is my duty to fight for my people and stop the intervention of foreign forces in my nation so that our fatherland can find peace. I think that we must all understand that the five nations are interrelated and that what affects one of them will affect the others, and if there is a crisis in which one nation intervenes in the affairs of the other [passage indistinct]. So that is the main objective of the Esquipulas meeting because so far we have had a vacuum in Central America. It is a vacuum that [passage indistinct].

Cerezo Meets Press

PA080141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1639 GMT 7 May 86

[News conference by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo in San Jose -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo now offers a news conference for local and foreign journalists. Let us listen to the first question put to the Guatemalan president.

[Unidentified reporter] ...your country, Guatemala, and Central American presidents in Esquipulas. What do you expect to come out of this meeting?

[Cerezo] I hope we will take a very firm step toward a better understanding among Central American peoples. In particular, I hope we will create a political instrument to solve the region's various problems through dialogue and accords in a peaceful and proper way.

[Campos] Alvaro Campos of the XINHUA News Agency, Mr President. It has been said that one of the region's many problems is the absence of political leadership. What will be your contribution in filling this regional gap as Guatemalan president?

[Cerezo] We will exert the same political leadership as we exert in Guatemala.

[Diaz] Jose Diaz of the SIN network, Mr President. What is the region's most serious current problem? What is the one problem that raises a barrier against possible peace in the region?

[Cerezo] The most serious problem in Central America is our lack of practice in talking and reaching specific political accords so that we Central Americans can settle our problems. We will make an effort in the Central American parliament so that we can get used to settling our own problems without the necessary intervention of other countries of the world.

[Arias] Danilo Arias of LA REPUBLICA and DPA. Mr President, would you please give us an explanation, even a brief one, of the nature of this idea of yours of a Central American parliament? Doesn't this idea of yours clash with the Contadora Group's 21 objectives?

[Cerezo] I will answer your second question first. The Central American parliament purports to be a complement for the political accords that might be reached through Contadora. The two organizations have similar purposes. We intend to create a permanent organization for the resolution and implementation of the accords, I mean, the solution of problems and the implementation of accords. We also specifically intend to establish a forum to solve the region's two basic problems: first, the election of the parliament members so the various political sectors of each country can be represented in the organization and each of the nations can participate in this decision; second, the establishment of a center to discuss economic, political, and social problems. The forum will have the representation of each country's majorities and minorities and will allow for the direct discussion of problems and the approval of solutions by the presidents. As you can see, in this way we will be contributing to the countries' democratization and the consolidation of pluralism, which we regard as the basis for peace.

[Ibarra] Epigmenio Ibarra of Mexican television. You spoke about reinforcing the ties of Central American unity. Nicaragua is not represented here. It has been said that Contadora should pressure Nicaragua. To what extent can unity be achieved by confronting or going against Nicaragua if this country persists in its stance of not signing the Contadora peace document?

[Cerezo] In the first place, unity can be achieved not by confronting or going against anyone but by sitting down at the same table to discuss common problems. Sadly, Nicaragua is not here. This is the effort we will make at Esquipulas. We will try to meet in a climate devoid of biases or preconditions for discussions. We hope Nicaragua and the Central American countries can overcome their apparently irreconcilable disagreements not through pressure but by an earnest, deep, and open discussion of the problems. In this way we should find a solution for the problems. I feel pressures and confrontations should be laid aside in favor of an open, deeply democratic, and respectful discussion.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, can you tell me whether your government feels it can lower tension in your country, if any, caused by the guerrillas, who apparently are established somewhere in your country?

[Cerezo] No great tension caused by guerrillas really exists. The rebels have reduced their activities in the past few years. Some armed actions still occur in the country's northwest, approximately 900 km from Guatemala City, in a jungle region.

Although this continues to be an important political problem that must be considered in the consolidation of a definitive peace process in Guatemala, the truth is that the country's most pressing problems are of a different nature: namely, economic and social. We intend to solve the nation's poverty problem as best we can and foster a great political and social participation of the people's various sectors.

[Cespedes] William Cespedes of Radio Reloj and UPI. Will President Monge's proposal for Central America's economic reactivation be a part of the agenda for future summit meetings?

[Cerezo] Central America's economic problems will be included in the Esquipulas summit meeting agenda, yet in a framework of Central American integration with the participation of all countries.

[Amador] Eduardo Amador of LA NACION. Do you think the Latin American presidents here now should consider problems other than Central American problems, such as the foreign debt, during their meeting tomorrow?

[Cerezo] I think they should, provided we try to reach common stances regarding problems of this nature, particularly regarding the foreign debt. It is fundamental that we devote our resources for development problems. This can be achieved only through an accord by all Central American and Latin American countries.

[(?Albergue)] Cecilia (?Albergue) of NBC news. Are there any plans to discuss anything with U.S. Vice President Bush, Mr Habib, or Mr Abrams during the Latin American presidents' meeting tomorrow? I understand they will be here.

[Cerezo] They have invited us to some meetings. I suppose they are particularly interested in exchanging views on the Contadora Group and surely the Central American parliament. No special agenda for such meetings exists, however.

[(?Albergue)] [Words indistinct] Mr Bush. Do you have any special message for him and the United States?

[Cerezo] At the moment, I have no message other than the message I have always sent to the United States pointing to the need to stress economic cooperation and support for Central America's democratization processes. I hope this also constitutes a positive message for us as well.

[(?Albergue)] Would you please repeat that in English for television in this language?

[Cerezo] In English?

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES COL STABEN'S REINSTATEMENT

PA072129 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Text] YSKL listeners, the following is a statement by President Jose Napoleon Duarte this morning at the Ilopango Military Airport just before leaving for Costa Rica and his tour of the four South American Contadora Support Group countries. After delivering a message on his upcoming tour of those countries, the president also commented on the kidnapping ring case, specifically in regard to Colonel Mauricio Staben, Arce Battalion commander, who has been under investigation for suspicion of links to that ring. Regarding this situation, President Duarte said that due to a lack of evidence against Col Staben, he will be reinstated as Arce Battalion commander. Here is what the president said:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] [Words indistinct] decision on Col Staben. You know that [words indistinct]. There is no evidence to detain him. Therefore, I ordered that he be reinstated to his command as of today. This does not mean that the investigations will stop. If during the course of our investigation we discover that he is indeed involved, we will recall him as we did before. The National Police will give additional information. Today, the military judge will hand over to the Supreme Court of Justice all the documents. I believe that there are five pages containing the names of all the people under arrest. I understand that Colonel (Zacapa) is in Brazil. Apparently he was last seen in Rio De Janeiro. There are arrest warrants out for all those people listed on those documents. The court requested an appearance in favor of Mr Llovera, and that is why we are turning everything over to the court to allow it to make a decision on this.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, Col Staben will return to his command, but can he leave the country?

[Duarte] Well, yes, but no officer can leave the country without permission from the High Command, the government, or the president.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] It is possible for any person to commit an illegal action, but I do not think that will be the case here. However, the order is that he cannot leave the country until this problem is resolved, correct? It is the duty of an officer to stay at his post.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] in his judicial declarations involved Col Staben.

[Duarte] Yes, Col Staben was mentioned, but there is not sufficient legal grounds to draw any conclusions or to turn this over to the court. We would have done that had there been enough legal grounds. Regrettab , we do not have concrete evidence. We will wait and see. The investigation will continue. Should we find legal grounds, we will act accordingly. [end recording]

This is how President Duarte answered questions by newsmen before boarding a helicopter that transported him to the Comalapa Airport where he will board a plane for Costa Rica to attend the inauguration of that country's president tomorrow. Afterward he will leave for the four countries that make up the Contadora Support Group. President Duarte said that there is no evidence against Col Mauricio Staben, Arce Battalion commander. Therefore, as of today, he will be reinstated as commander of that military unit headquartered in San Miguel.

HONDURAS

AZCONA MEETS PRESS BEFORE LEAVING FOR COSTA RICA

PA072003 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 6 May 86

[Press conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo with unidentified reporters at the Toncontin International Airport -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Azcona] ...for Central American democracy, [words indistinct] at that meeting of leaders of democratic governments.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you reiterate your willingness to begin talks, even informal talks, with the Nicaraguan president?

[Azcona] No. We will meet in Esquipulas. Honduras has diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, and we will maintain them.

[Reporter] Mr President, Voz de Honduras radio station this morning read an international dispatch stating that an Ecuadoran political group had asked Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero not to visit Honduras since Honduras is subservient to the United States. How do you feel about that international dispatch and about the statement by that Ecuadoran political group?

[Azcona] That is a very small group. Honduras is not subservient to anyone. Honduras is a democratic country.

[Reporter] Mr President...

[Azcona, interrupting] We are in a democracy. Well, there will always be small groups who are going to make that sort of statement.

[Reporter] Mr President, does this kind of statement harm our image abroad, which has been getting stronger?

[Azcona] I think it is easy to compare with other neighboring governments, or with what is going on in Honduras and in other countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, it is insistently said in Costa Rica that the Mexican press will try to talk to you to clarify your statement, published in a Mexican newspaper, regarding the situation in Mexico. Will you talk with the Mexican newsmen in Costa Rica?

[Azcona] I will talk to anyone who wants to talk to me. I have no problems....

[Reporter interrupting] On any topic?

[Azcona] On any topic. During yesterday's press conference with foreign newsmen held at the presidential house there were Mexican newsmen.

[Reporter] Are you always prepared to tell them, very clearly, that they should not misinterpret or misrepresent your statements, especially as was the case when the Mexican newsmen attributed some statements to you.

[Azcona] Well, during yesterday's press conference I had to call attention to a foreign newsman because he said: Well, since you just said that refugees are threatening Honduras' peace and tranquillity..., when I did not say that. I had not used those words. I mean that there is a constant misrepresentation of statements. However, as they say, these things come up, they must happen. These things inevitably happen every so often.

[Reporter] The Contadora Group has established a deadline for signing the Contadora Document. However, it has been reported that Nicaragua continues to place conditions on the signing of the peace document. How do you fell about that? Do you think that peace can be achieved without Nicaragua?

[Azcona] I do not think so. Nicaragua must make the commitment to comply with what it agreed to do at the OAS. This was taken up practically by the Contadora Group. I insist that unless Nicaragua's domestic differences are settled, peace in Central America will be very difficult. As greater pressure is exerted over nongovernment sectors, that pressure affects us one way or the other. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] General Humberto Regalado Hernandez [Honduran Armed Forces chief] is not traveling with you. Who is going with you instead, Mr President?

[Azcona] The defense minister is going. At the last moment, Gen Regalado Hernandez had to stay because some people are coming from the United States and he must talk with them.

[Reporter] Mr President, what views will you present at the Guatema'a summit?

[Azcona] The document to be signed is almost complete. We made some changes during the last meeting held by the vice presidents. Honduran Presidential Designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva, as one of the vice presidents there, introduced some changes because we believe that any document signed must first be based on freedom and democracy. We introduced those concepts in that document.

[Reporter] Mr [words indistinct] to make Honduras follow the right course?

[Azcona] We are striving to make Honduras follow the right course. We may make mistakes, as any mortal. We are doing our best to solve social and economic problems. We have clearly defined our stance on foreign policy. As I said, we are striving to march on the right course.

[Reporter] A few minutes ago, talking with the Armed Forces chief, he said that something special regarding a possible reactivation of Contadora [unidentified persons correct him: Condeca, Central American Defense Council], yes, Condeca, how do you feel about that?

[Azcona] It is not possible. However, as things stand, Condeca would be incomplete. Nicaragua would never agree to join Condeca, as that would involve a very close relationship with the other Central American armies. As we all know, the Nicaraguans have a regular army and militias comprising 200,000 men. However, one must not lose hope. We must continue along that path to see what can be done.

[Reporter] Regarding my mistake confusing Condeca with Contadora, will the Contadora Group be an important topic to be discussed with some Central American leaders in Costa Rica?

[Azcona] The document that will be issued is closely related to the Contadora Document.

[Reporter] What is Honduras' final stance regarding the Contadora Group? It is repeated that Honduras follows Washington's dictates. There are three specific issues for which there is no specific response. What is the Honduran stance?

[Azcona] We are prepared to sign the Contadora Document. We stated so during the last meeting held on the island by that name, that is, the peace initiative was named after that island. The last meeting was held in fact on that island. Honduras was prepared to sign the document. The Nicaraguans did not want to, though. We are prepared to have our arsenals, the number of Armed Forces' soldiers reviewed. The officers are perfectly aware of that. There are no problems and there would not be any problems in reducing the number of soldiers, because we have the smallest army in Central America. There is a big difference in [the sizes of] the other armies. Our arsenal is not too big. It is reasonable. For that reason, it is not affected by signing the Contadora Document. Still, if we sign, it would be on the basis that agreements reached in the document will be verified.

[Reporter] Are you going to sign on 6 [word indistinct]?

[Azcona] You would have to ask that of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. We will have to see. We will have to see things.

Further on News Conference

PA080407 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1410 GMT 7 May 86

[Report on press conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo on 6 May; passages within quotation marks recorded — monitored in progress]

[Text] [Azcona]..."I think that those persons or organizations that talk about the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, through Honduras, are not too familiar with the Honduran terrain, the Honduran people, or the capabilities of the U.S. forces. If the United States wants to invade Nicaragua, it does not need to use Honduran territory. That is a fact. As we have said over and over again, Honduras will not serve as a passageway for forces invading Nicaragua."

When asked by foreign newsmen about U.S. military bases in Honduras, President Azcona denied there were any such bases. "[Words indistinct] there is not a base in Mocoron. There is a landing strip at Mocoron, and there is a battalion of Honduran forces there. There is no U.S. base there, nor in any other place in Honduras."

The Honduran president also said that his country will never play the role of the gendarme for Nicaragua. "The border between Honduras and Nicaragua is totally defined. There is no such thing as no man's land, as some have said. That border runs through a (?rugged) terrain that is not very populated. It is over 750 km long. Honduras cannot, and is not obligated, to place all of its Armed Forces to guard that border and spend the resources we need for other things in order to protect the Sandinist government. In other words, this would mean we would become a gendarme of the Sandinist government, while using our resources. Honduras will maintain neutrality [word indistinct], will never attack Nicaragua. Honduras will not lend its territory, but Honduras is not going to become the gendarme of the Sandinist government."

The international press was surprised to see that although it has been a short time since Azcona took over his post, there are already many presidential nominations. To this effect, Azcona said:

"Well, those are the problems of democracy. That happens everywhere, not just here. You should not be concerned over that. I think things have been exaggerated a bit. The government I preside over is [words indistinct] not openly in a political campaign, devoting efforts to political activities. There is nothing to worry about."

When asked about U.S. reports to the effect that Azcona has secretly met with his Nicaraguan counterpart, he said:

"No, I have not held any secret talks with President Ortega or any other Nicaraguan official. As Honduran president, I feel I must talk with all the representatives of the governments of all countries. We will have a very broad conversation in Esquipulas on 24 May. I do not think this will jeopardize any type of relation with the United States, as far as military aid is concerned, or any economic aid."

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO ATTEND ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA060439 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 May 86 p 5

["Communique No. 17" issued by the Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic of Managua on 5 May]

[Text] The Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic announces the following to the public:

Responding to a formal invitation extended by the Costa Rican Government in a note dated 24 February this year, the Nicaraguan president has decided to confer on our ambassador to Costa Rica, Companera Claudia Lucia Chamorro Barrios, the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on a special mission, to attend the inauguration of that country's president-elect, Oscar Arias Sanchez, in representation of the Nicaraguan Government.

Managua

5 May 1986

"25 YEARS LATER...ALL ARMS AGAINST AGRESSION" [upper case as published]

Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic

CASTRO SPEAKS AT SALVADOR ALLENDE HOSPITAL

FL032119 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of Havana's Salvador Allende Hospital (formerly Covadonga) on 2 May 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I cannot go around announcing myself as a volunteer speaker in public events. The great truth is that every time I do it is because I have been forced, one way or another, to participate in an event. In this case I came here to speak voluntarily. [applause] I want to chat with you and meditate over these matters dealing with public health. One reason for doing it is that this institution commemorates its 100th founding anniversary today. I am sure others have commemorated it too, or will commemorate it sooner or later.

But there are special circumstances in this case which led to very unusual reasons for holding this event. Those who built the hospital 100 years ago did not do it in 1 day, of course. Caballero [Castro is referring to someone near him] explained to me that they began by building wooden barracks back in 1886. The director explained that according to the historians, it was built as a result of a catastrophe in Asturias. I do not know what the catastrophe in Asturias has to do with the hospital. But apparently the patriotic feelings of the sons of Asturias emerged, and, in one way or another, and perhaps as an action to compensate for the catastrophe -- that is what I believe -- they decided to do something useful and humane and formed an association to build the hospital.

The director recounted that historical event. I will also review historical facts in connection with this hospital. I know what he said, not only because I heard it but because I had a copy of the speech. Someone sent me a copy of the speech. This was useful for me because I was able to make special references to the points he mentioned in connection with the hospital.

I believe this hospital was a positive move by the Spaniards and citizens of Asturias. We should not criticize them for it. It is absolutely just. But we should be grateful to a certain extent to those sons of Asturias who decided to build this institution. I believe that anyone who has built a school, or a health institution anywhere, and no matter who he or she is, deserves recognition. For once, we were able to inherit something that had quality. Not everything the revolution inherited had quality. We inherited the public hospitals which were a disaster, a complete disaster.

In those public hospitals, people received medical attention at the recommendation of some politician who had elections in their minds, or other dirty electoral dealings. As a result of the nationalization of all institutions, the revolution took over private hospitals, some of which were good and others very good. They belonged to the bourgeoisie, the rich people. Those were very well built and had good medical services. We also took over these mutual benefit institutions, in which the members were those persons who did not have great resources to go to private hospitals, or persons with certain income who believed the services rendered by these institutions were cheaper, and even workers with some income and able to pay the monthly rate for the family members. They became members of the association. The figure mentioned by the director, 40,000 members, is not low.

I cannot recall how much the monthly quota was. I know that in my young days when I was a student in primary school, my family paid membership in one of these institutions called "La Colonia Espanola" in Santiago de Cuba.

I believe in those days my family paid 1 or 2 pesos. All the family were members of that clinic. Perhaps my family could have paid for the services in a private hospital, but they probably thought they could save money. More than once we had to visit the hospital. These were relatively inexpensive. Some families were able to solve their medical attention problems that way.

I do not know how much it cost to be a member of this type of institution at the time of the triumph of the revolution. Perhaps Valdivia knows how much. He says it cost 2.50 pesos or 3 something. Someone says 2 pesos. A 7-member family would have to pay 14 or 15 pesos for the medical services, which were not the best but not bad at all.

The interesting part of this experience is that it demonstrates how the people, because of the lack of medical attention, because of the lack of good medical services, sought a formula to resolve the problem on their own. The state did not do anything about it. Those who could pay the 10, or 15, or 20 pesos monthly to cover the family became members of these institutions. There was a large number of persons, a majority of the population, who did not have money to become members of such a clinic.

Those peasants who lived on the mountains or in remote areas and many persons of the urban population had to go to public hospitals or first aid stations to get medical attention, so these mutual benefit institutions could be considered an important social step forward, an important step forward of a social nature. This was a sort of cooperative institution. It was a sort of socialist institution. Yes, a sort of socialist institution of which thousands of persons were members for the purpose of having some kind of security in the health field.

There were persons who never got sick, but they paid their quota. Others became ill many times and were given the medical attention for the same amount of money. It was a sort of socialist institution of a very advanced nature, an institution with which a segment of the people solved their health problems. It was not an institution which benefited all citizens, it benefited only a segment of all citizens. But certainly that social formula created by the people -- whoever it may have been, Asturians, Galicians, or citizens of the Canary Islands; all citizens of various Spanish regions had these institutions -- deserves admiration and respect. I do not know where the idea came from, perhaps it has historic roots. Perhaps it is a Spanish tradition, or the mutual aid institutions gave origin to this idea. Creating this type of health institution made it possible for a segment of the people to solve their health problems.

So, on the 100th anniversary of this institution it becomes necessary to recognize the efforts of our predecessors who created a socialist institution, a very advanced type of institution for its time. Of course, it is not what we have today, not what we have today. Today we have much more advanced institutions, which are absolutely free for the entire nation. If 190,000 people were able to create a good institution, 10 million people can create many and much better institutions than those created by those Spanish-origin citizens and shared by many other persons, I imagine, I believe that even though these institutions bore the names of Spanish regions, other citizens could join those institutions.

I do not know the exact date when the Public Health Ministry took over this institution -- Valdivia should know. Where are the historians?...[Castro addresses someone in the audience] Which year? When did that happen? 1962. They say it was 63. The director gave that information. He recounted his story. But we could have another story, almost the opposite. He spoke of the progress made by the institution in those 20 years. I believe there was progress to a certain extent. Doubtlessly, the present management, whether administratively, technically, or politically, deserves praise for the successes of this institution.

But we could add that this institution has gone back, has gone back if we do an honest review of the 20 years. There was a certain degree of regression in this institution over a period of time. The best demonstration of this is the director's speech in which he explained that despite having 300 fewer beds [Castro asks someone for a copy of the director's speech]...Where is the speech? That is what I want to talk about, based on the information given by the director.

He said that in 1963 the institution admitted 16,000 patients. [Castro reads from a copy of the director's speech] They remained an average of 19.6 days in the hospital for an average 63.8 percent rate of occupied beds, a net mortality rate of 6.4 percent. I do not know what net or gross mortality rate is, but I assume it is a statistical term. [laughter in the audience] The report states a net mortality rate of 6.4 percent and the gross 8.1. You doctors should know what that means. That indicator unquestionably is much better now, that cannot be denied.

In 1963 [as heard], with nearly 300 fewer beds, 2,100 patients were admitted for a 12.2-day stay, a 92.8-percent rate of occupied beds, a 4.8 percent net mortality rate under the 6.4 rate, and a 6-percent gross mortality rate, which is below the 8.1. The indicators show an improvement in medical attention between 1963 to the present. There is no doubt about it. A shorter stay is a favorable positive indicator as well as the mortality rate indicators, etc. The occupied bed percentage rate is greater if we compare the 92.8 rate to the 63.8.

The comrades managing this hospital should be satisfied because, despite all problems, this hospital's successes have been great. I believe -- perhaps he did not want to say so -- that this hospital, confronting numerous difficulties and with an almost total oversight on the part -- let us make it known here -- of the revolution.... [Castro leaves thought unfinished] The comrades managing this hospital can be proud, they can. Despite all the difficulties, they were able to make this hospital a member of the national vanguard during the last 4 consecutive years. [applause]

They made it possible for 34 services rendered by the hospital to be models, that is model units, and that among those services, the emergency room -- the tragedy of all hospitals, above all of the capital's hospitals -- was designated a model unit. [applause] They made up for the lack of support with an excellent effort, confronting all types of difficulties. This must be recognized today. This is the reason for the great merits of this hospital and its workers. We see in this what is positive. I have not yet mentioned what has been done in recent months, which is part of another portion of history. This belongs to the portion of history when this institution and others similar to this one began to receive special attention, an essential attention. But before when this special attention did not exist, what I should say....[leaves thought unfinished]

In recent years some things were done [by the government] on behalf of the hospitals. The revolution did not remain totally oblivious. Some years ago an effort was made with some resources that were used for purchasing modern equipment, which indeed remained without being installed in this hospital for 2 years. That equipment cost $60,000. The hospital, I might say, was on its own. It did not have the support it and other like it needed.

To tell the truth, I feel that the revolution has made an enormous effort in the field of health. It created services which did not exist before, such as rural hospitals, medical stations, medical attention for the entire country. It built large and excellent hospitals throughout the country.

That is very just. It built hospitals in Guantanamo, in Tunas, in Manzanillo, in Nuevitas. Others are being built or expanded in Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and many other places. But to be honest, the revolution certainly has done very little in hospital construction in Havana City. I agree that what was under construction by others was completed, such as the National Hospital. [Castro pounds on the podium]

Later we built the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, which today is the country's pride. That building was going to be a bank. Its construction remained idle a long time until we decided to make it a hospital. We discussed it with the architects and asked them to adapt the project. From there on, what was going to be a bank turned out to be a good hospital. I believe it has some vaults. They were already built, the vaults for the treasure. [laughter in the audience] Doubtlessly, this is an excellent hospital with an excellent building and of an excellent quality and above all, with excellent workers.

But if we examine what we did, the efforts made during the dengue epidemic, the expansion of all pediatrics hospitals, the construction of polyclinics in those pediatrics hospitals, the intensive care units in all pediatarics hospitals in the capital, which have saved so many lives and which have been built in other countries. There is a Latin American country where we built one of those wards and, in reality, has been greatly appreciated by that country's citizens. The country is Bolivia. There is a hospital in its capital which has an intensive care unit similar to the ones in our hospitals.

Throughout the country, 31 intensive care units were built. But if we put this aside, what we did in most of those years was lose hospital space in the capital, while the population grew. That is the truth.

I cannot explain what we were thinking about. [laughter in the audience] Some of our medical authorities remained oblivious to that fact. Well, we had the [medical] institutes. I am not going to say it was done on purpose. There was an effort to specialize personnel. The institutes have trained personnel and other positive things. There is no doubt about that. But, the institutes were created at the expense of hospital space. A certain mania of creating institutes emerged. The time came that this had to be examined. Because if we have 35 or more specialties and today we are working on the development of 25 clinical-surgical specialities, I ask myself if it was necessary to have 35 institutes, for each, and if our country could pay for such luxury. I ask myself if all research work had to be done only in institutes and the hospitals had no right or possibility of conducting research work.

We have an excellent example in the case of the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, which is introducing innovations in the medical field. It is conducting research work. Our opinion, and this we explained in a meeting recently held with all representatives of all institutes, is that all hospitals, the main hospitals of the country, must make innovations, introduce new technology, and do research work. The research work does not have to be conducted only in institutes. The institutes that have been created can continue to operate. They have their history and merits, but this is not the path to follow today, much less if in doing that we have to cut back in hospital beds.

We are going to expand what used to be the tuberculosis hospital, the Julio Trigo Hospital. It was going to be used as an institute also, and seeing all the needs we have during the dengue epidemic -- we paid a visit at the time to the pediatrics hospital across from it, I cannot recall its name [someone shouts the name], the Aballi Hospital -- I said: with all the needs we have, it would be best to make this building a clinical-surgical hospital.

That was the decision that was made, and work got started, and it has taken quite a while. But this year it is going to function as a clinical-surgical hospital. Other installations that were located behind it are going to be enlarged and we are going to have 900 beds. The truth of the matter is [changes thought]; of course if we fought successfully against tuberculosis and made some installations available, it seems much more rational to me to have converted this hospital into a clinical-surgical hospital. That is what we did, but we lost beds. We lost beds because we organized institutes. Sometimes we lost beds because of a lack of maintenance, and then we would have to close down an installation. That happened with some of these hospitals. They were not appropriately maintained.

We are now in a recovery and enlargement program. We realized that this situation made it necessary to build two large new hospitals rapidly, one in the eastern part and another in the western part of the capital. We are drawing up the plans, etc., but we recently decided something even better, or faster and this is a series of expansions. This is much cheaper and much faster. We did not renounce the other hospitals, but even working fast they will take 3 years.

This entire program is fruit of the meeting we held in December to study the problems of the hospitals because there were problems and the people complained of some of these problems, of negligence, of inefficiency, even of irresponsibility. We met to study the subjective factors, and we had 2 days of long meetings. I said: let us make an effort, let us visit the hospitals to give them support. We spoke with the ministry. Some problems still exist, problems for which the answers are slow in coming. We decided to maintain contact with all hospital directors in the capital, and with the secretary of the party committee, the trade union secretary, the chief of nursing, and the secretary of youth; five persons for each hospital. There are 50. We worked 2 days studying the problems. This was when I learned of some of the incredible objective problems of this hospital, even with the efforts the director and workers of the hospital were making.

There were 14 or 15 administrations within this hospital. For some reason, on some occasion the hospital basements had been used as storerooms by institutions that even included public health. This caused heavy traffic with cars, even tractor-trailers. This seemed incredible to me. How caould this situation exist at a hospital! Incredible! And I said so to Caballero, who was the one who described the problem with great objectivity and clarity. I said I couldn't conceive of it, I am going to visit this hospital because I want to see with my own eyes that rare, that incredible phenomenon, [laughter] In the basements of the hospitals buildings! What country are we living in, in what age? [laughter] We do such silly things and they last and last. [laughter].

That is why I came in December. Our meeting hadn't ended yet. The second day we started in the afternoon, and I came in the afternoon because I wanted to see that phenomenon. [laughter] Then I had the opportunity and I visited. I also realized what an effort the supervisor of the hospital had been making, and how meritorious it was for the institution to have had vanguard status during 4 consecutive years. That was a real feat under those conditions [laughter] we spoke of applying a series of measures here and in all the other hospitals.

We set out to study the subjective problems, of which there were quite a few, and we discovered that there were objective problems too in the capital's hospital service. It really irritated me to find that we had acquired an expensive piece of equipment and it had not yet been possible to install it in a hospital. I found that the hospitals did not have enough maintenance materials. The "lumpen" who are busy with deals have materials to build a residence, but the hospitals did not have materials for repair work or remodeling.

I would say that, in those 2 days of meetings, a series of very important conclusions were reached that were going to have great repercussions. You learn something every day, and from every experience you have to learn something. A work program came out of that meeting.

You should have heard what was wrong with the elevator at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hospital. One hundred beds were affected. For nobody knows how long, a Construction Ministry enterprise had been fixing that elevator, or installing it, or how long an enterprise of the people's government had been waiting to receive the elevator, which had been finished 3 months earlier but had not been received! [laughter] The next day, within 24 hours, all these things were done. The elevataor began to work, and those 100 beds started to be used. How can one conceive of such negligence, such irresponsibility, such idiocy! [laughter] How could we permit such a thing? From the problem of the basements to the problem of the elevator, which had been going on for 3 months and which affected 100 hospital beds, I have given you two examples, but we discussed dozens and dozens of different problems. We would say: We have to solve this one, all of these, and other subjective and objective problems.

The party has been working, holding monthly meetings with the secretaries of the committees of each hospital, closely following what we have discussed and agreed on. In the not-so-distant future, we are going to hold another meeting to study the progress being made in everything we agreed on. So it can be said that, since then, a lot has been accomplished: The decision to enlarge certain hospitals was adopted. For example, the Navy Hospital. The enlargement of the Navy Hospital had been under way for a long time. They would dig a few holes, put up a few columns, and then be told that no more money was available, and they would have to wait another year. So they would go somewhere else, dig a few holes, and put up a few more columns. [laughter]

Here is another example of how we cannot do things. We drew up the program for the enlargement of the Finlay Hospital. There was nothing, only the plans. We visited the Miguel Enrique Hospital, which is located in the east, where there was great need. But there was not room as there was here. They planned to build a surgical building in the only little square that was left. It was surrounded by a densely populated area. They didn't know where they were going to put anything unless they cut off a main street. They had that road cut off for 5 years, putting up columns and paneling. [laughter] We went there with Comrade Lezcano. It was necessary to find a solution, and fortunately we found one. We found that in all directions but especially eastward, there were very low-quality houses. But there was a good hardware store there, and, with this complex we have with the problems of building anything, we would say, what bad luck that hardware store is there. It is a good building. Everything around it was in disastrous condition. We started to talk with the residents and asked if they would move out if we found them apartments. [laughter] to seek room to build. We had to find some room. The first day we were happy because we saw it was possible to get one block, the one where the hardware store was. There were some apartments available in Alamar; the people's government had a few more in the city. We talked with the residents to see where they wanted to go -- they were very happy, of course; they were going to get new housing -- but we kept on studying that situation, that hospital, and the needs. Applying the same method, talking with certain organizations that also had installations nearby that weren't much good, we got two blocks more; three blocks now. The planners went crazy with that hardware store there in the middle of everything. Everything else got torn down but the hardware store was better built. They designed a bridge over the hardware store, they located something here, the school of nursing over there, all out of respect for that sacrosanct hardware store. We had designs and projects and more designs until I asked whether the hardware store was a sacred temple. Was it untouchable or what?

Does it have to stand there until the 22d or 23d century? [laughter] Not even if it were the Morro Castle! [laughter] This shows you the existing mental condition, the problems that exist to build anything. We made the logical, elementary decision to raze the hardware store and rebuild it in an empty lot nearby. Then the planners could use more imagination because they no longer had that hardware store there in the middle where they were running into it every day all day.

We had acquired three blocks, and great plans and an expansion are being drawn up, and they are increasing the number of beds by nearly 700, I think it was 450 now, and it will have more than 1,000 with the expansion. It gives us more time to build the other hospital; we do not have to begin it in desperation in 1987 or 88. We may begin it in 1989, but it will take 3 years to complete; but not 3 years of playing at placing columns here and there. [laughter] We are going to build it because we can. The curious thing is that everything is possible, and this is being demonstrated in the Naval and Finlay Hospitals.

The decision was made to enlarge the Calixto Garcia Hospital by adding 300 beds and new wards and operating rooms; this was an old idea that was never carried out. It was decided to double the capacity of El Albarran, from 300 to 600 beds, and so on, everywhere, and enlarge Julo Trigo Hospital to 900 beds, with the new installations, part of which are for maternity use.

The fact is that money is a little tight; for that reason we decided that the appropriate response to the objective reality of the number of hospital beds is a 3-year program for about 4,000 new beds without building a new hospital. It is the least we can do, if we bear in mind that the population of Havana has virtually doubled since the triumph of the revolution.

We had fewer beds, and we need a little more management [last word in English]. A program was adopted to cope with this situation. Part of the program is what is already being done, because in this hospital they immediately began to see what they could do. The hospital lost 300 beds when the institute was organized. The institute is beds, and they are quality beds. (sentence as heard) It is an institute that functions well. It has 105 beds. [applause] It has 105 beds so the 300 were not a net loss, but the hospital lost nearly 300, the hospital itself. Beds were lost on one side but were recovered on the other, with the basements filled, together with those problems, with the classrooms, etc. The hospital then had fewer than 800 beds; it had 796 beds.

I have visited the school that is being built near this hospital, I had a panoramic look at the technology. Because among the works -- and here I can describe as a very positive achievement of the revolution the medical doctor training program, both in numbers and quality, and the construction of a medical school in this institution -- a school of medicine -- and the construction of the technological institute are very positive facts. The medical school is not finished yet. In those days, we observed a certain tendency of the construction enterprise to prefer digging holes to finishing the installations. Because with their management system, with that shoddy mentality that some have, as we said on 19 April, we found that they earned more digging holes than completing installations, because digging holes is easier than doing finished work. We said, this cannot be. They have to finish the work. What is the country going to do? Are the interests of the country, of the people to be sacrificed for the interests of an organization that wants to do easy jobs, that wants easy money, that wants to be profitable with ease? Can socialism be built that way? Do any of you believe that socialism can be built that way? [shouts of "no"] With those ridiculous methods typical of capitalism?

It showed a lack of common sense and of a sense of duty, apart from the very serious planning problems that existed. The custom of assigning a budget, 200,000, 250,000 to a lot of construction jobs led to the practice of digging a few holes here and erecting a few columns: Then, when the money assigned was used up, going to another site to dig a few more holes and erect a few more columns, and so on. Jobs could take 20 years to complete. This was an absurd method. To be productive, construction jobs must be continuous: start one day and continue until the job is done! [applause]

We were aware of the existence of all these problems. stupidity, idiocy. I would say that this hospital is an example of change. When I talk about construction work, I must remember the institute of [word indistinct] which has been under construction for 4 or 5 years or who knows how long. That work must be completed in the year 1987 at the latest. They have worked building the Frank Pais Hospital for nearly 10 years. How is it possible to take 10 years to build a hospital with those absurd methods? A very simple hydromassage room has been under construction for 7 years! This is the result of those incorrect planning methods, of that mistaken stupid style that has nothing to do with socalism or with the revolution.

Next year, the Frank Pais Hospital is going to be totally complete. A brigade of construction workers that work at excellent speed is heading that way as soon as it completes a research center it is working on. They are going to finish the hospital in 12 to 14 months. They will complete the hospital and will go on to another. This is really how we must work. These problems affected us.

In the area of the hospitals, I have cited only a few examples. I believe that what we are doing here today is commemorating not only a centenary but also a radical change in public health and public health services in the capital. [applause]

High morale to confront the different problems was visible here. The subjective problems were discussed a lot. Historical comparisons could be made of how the clinic functioned under capitalism. What was the productivity of the workers? What did a worker do then and what does he do now? Because now sometimes there are three workers where before there was only one -- this is the truth -- yes, this excess of employees, of personnel, is another consequence of some stupid things that were done when the multiple-trades system disappeared. Now, each person performs one exact task. At that meeting, for example, we came upon the example of morgue attendants of a hospital in the capital. In the hospital, about 30 persons died each year, so you may have an example, about 30 persons died. One of the hospital positions was that of morgue attendant, who now has another name. Now they call him Thanatologist. Notice also the mania for inventing names. [laughter] Thanatologist!

So you can realize, I am giving you an exaggerated example of what causes excessive staffing. Only 30 died but there were four [morgue attendants] because a technician had to be there 24 hours a day, plus his vacations and Sundays. The hospital could not do without him, without that technician, not even for a second, all year! I told the comrades that this can be resolved with one person and a telephone. One person and a telephone! And I don't even say he has to go to the hospital but that he could stay tranquilly at home reading history, literature, poetry, whatever he wanted. [applause]

The man in his house with a telephone [applause] to let him know that a citizen, a patient has died. And I bother him 30 times a year, I can even raise his salary -- I believe it was a cat, [laughter] even a cat is complaining [as heard]. [laughter] That person could be bothered 30 times in a year if his services were needed. There were four people in the payroll to do that job exclusively.

I ask myself, is this a way to build socialism, by underutilizing human resources in such a brutal way? Instead of having that staff surplus, they could be receiving training, improving themselves. If there is no need for someone, I can send this one to study and I put this one to work. We have talked about this already, and this is what we are doing with teachers. We have 11,000 teachers in reserve with which we have an extraordinary training program. What do we have an underutilized man for? That requires more transportation, more dining rooms, physical space, they bump into each other. This is why we pay so much attention to these problems related with productivity, with efficient organization, with rationality. Possibly, surely, those institutions could function with less personnel. We have to worry about all these things; of objective ones as well as subjective ones if we want our country to continue developing economically and socially. If not, there would not be enough people. If we want to build a new hospital we could not because there would be no people to operate it. If we wanted to open a child care center we can not do it because there would be no people available for the child care center. If we wanted to build a new factory we could not because there is not enough personnel. Doubtlessly, the most extraordinary thing about today is the fact that 100 beds are added to the hospital, [applause] and the staff has not increased. I believe it is the most revolutionary thing. It is not only the 14,000 volunteer work hours where invested in these activities to build an excellent ward -- one of the best and cooler ones in the hospital -- with 100 beds, but the fact that this hospital's personnel has decided to operate these 100 beds with the same available human resources. I believe that is a true example and an example worth imitating. Because as a result of that meeting we saw there were other kinds of problems, we saw that if programs were developed regarding doctors, and doctors' salaries, male and female nurses...even clothing was included. I remember when we were going to begin that program, and we asked an institution to find out how many uniforms the country's nurses had and found out there were over 400 different uniform models. Each one of them had their uniform made according to their preference. They were not uniform at all. They were made of cotton and wrinkled easily. They had to be ironed. A number of measures were taken regarding the nursing staff, also salary measures were taken. But during that meeting we clearly saw that there was no program regarding the auxiliary staff. There was no consideration for the people who worked at the infectious disease ward. Those were very difficult jobs. Some of the auxiliary staff's jobs are very difficult, extremely difficult. [applause] This was discussed with the labor state committee. A program with measures was designed. Now, considering the enthusiasm in this hospital and the awareness regarding all those problems, it was decided to turn this in a kind of experimental center for measures that were going to be taken. This is how the comprehensive multiple occupational brigades, abnormal conditions, all these measures are beginning to be taken here. So you have been turned into a sort of pilot plan to conduct all these measures which, of course, are related salaries. Because we oppose the improper enrichment, the individuals who receive wealth unrelated to their work. But we favor work to be compensated. We believe that a harder job should be compensated better because this is a correct way of interpretating socialist formulas, of paying each one according to its work. [applause]

Therefore, Salvador Allende [Hospital] has turned into a pilot plan, a kind of school for the rest of the country. I talk about this so that you are aware of the great importance and the impact that what you are doing here and what you do here in the future is going to have on the rest of the hospital. As a result of that program the number of beds in the Salvador Allende [Hospital] will increase and in a short period of time. It will increase from the 796 beds it now has by 386 beds. We already have 120, these 100 and 20 more over there. By using the basement, by building a new on-call room, spaces have become available which allow us to recover beds. In this way 70 more will be recovered in the Julio Antonio Mella Ward, [applause] 70 with the remodeling of the Carlos J. Finlay Laboratory, [applause] 61 with the redistribution of services, [applause] and 65 with an intensive care unit.

[Text] The director spoke about...where is the director? What did he say? He was pointing out what had been done in the past 4 months. It was an extraordinary effort on the part of this center's workers. He spoke about remodeling the ward of the school of nurses, which other institutions now have. Those nurses in 2d and 3d years have a ward in the Technological Health Institute, which was built next to the hospital. The recovery of beds through the national recovery plan was very correct, very stimulating. Here is explained [Castro is reading from director's speech] how the nursing personnel has remained at the same level. Sometime in the future, logically it will be necessary to add some personnel, after rationalizing the whole thing. An effort must be made to service the 386 beds with the personnel we now have. Should we need personnel, we should get them from other hospitals to the degree we apply this policy at all centers. We should transfer the personnel we have from one location to another. There are calculations that show an excess of millions of people would result from rationalization and we do not want any extra people. What we want is for people to be employed in a correct manner. That is what we are struggling for.

He spoke about road work, repair of parks and fountains, outside and inside lighting which has been done during the past few months, remodeling of the cafeteria and its warehouse, traffic lights, installation of laundry equipment, interior and exterior restoration and remodeling of the ceremony hall, the central partition at the entrance and exit of the hospital. He also mentioned all the institutions that have helped in this effort which is very just and correct. We have to be appreciative of all those sectors that have helped in all this.

The director also spoke about the plans through 26 July and 11 September that include work projects for this year such as the parking area with a capacity of 87 cars and 5 buses and termination of the perimeter fence, something that is very important because everyone used to come to the cafeteria even though these services were not for them. The cafeteria had another adminstration; now it is administered by the hospital. That is reasonable; there are no longer 14 administrations. [applause] There no longer are 14 or 15 administrations. There is only one or two including the institution with which relations are good.

The boys, and those who were not boys, came [to pick mangos]. The mess would continue [laughter] All this will provide some order.

He spoke about remodeling the sterilization center, dining area, and pharmacy. The director also spoke about remodeling the X-ray area to install modern X-ray equipment. Also mentioned was the remodeling of basements in several pavilions to create classrooms and administrative offices and remodeling of the Julio Antonio Mella Pavilion. He mentions here the construction of a new gigantic park. The park is large but not gigantic. [laughter] What is gigantic is the idea of making that park. That is what is gigantic. [applause]

There was the problem of the mango trees. Clearly, there was no other solution. Mangos cannot be more sacred than the hardware store. [laughter] The whole hospital was full of mango trees. There were all types of insects, mosquitos, and boys who would enter to pick the mangos and possibly even patients who wrongly ate mangos. Mango trees belong in a mango orchard which is a farm to produce fruit like the agricultural belt of Havana if you wish, but the mango trees within the hospital made no sense. Nevertheless, I remember asking about it. They told me that the mango trees were removed. Did the people understand why it was necessary? I asked. It had to be explained, they said. I said, correct. They explained this; many things need to be explained.

There is some idea that nothing should be destroyed and this is correct. Destroying a tree, a mango plant, is questioned whether it is right or not. Nevertheless, after thinking about it a little and receiving some explanation, one can understand that the mango trees in the hospital were incorrect and a good, beautiful park should be constructed in that area.

I suggested that they ask for cooperation...[interrupted by applause] from the botanical gardens directorate and everyone is cooperating, urban development from the people's government, the botanical gardens, everyone. That which is not yet beautiful will undoubtedly be an excellent park because this hospital has certain characteristics and is a very positive idea.

This type of institution cannot be constructed today. There would be no room in downtown Havana because of limited space since we cannot convert the areas that we need for feeding the population into buildings. If we had followed the concept of the past century, our construction would now have reached Batabano. That is costly and unsustainable which is why today we cannot consider the type of institutions and pavilions that were constructed during the past century because of the enormous amount of space they use. Now we have to construct other types of buildings with blocks like the Ameijeiras [Hermanos Ameijeiras Clinical Surgical Hospital]. We will have to construct new hospitals from the east and west but there is no doubt that this concession is very humanitarian.

When one goes to those pavilions there are areas where one can sit down, green areas. I think that can contribute extraordinarily to the well-being of the patients. I am sure that the beautification effort will culminate in a new park which will add to the beauty of the hospital and will create an optimistic climate for the patients. There is no doubt that this will give prestige to the hospital as a very humane institution. Now that we have an existing hospital, we will make maximum use of it, continue beautification of all the green areas and permit that sense of liberty that the patient of a monobloc hospital does not experience. Many things can be done in a monoblock hospital. It is perhaps more functional, closer, but it is impossible to create a climate such as can be created in an institution of this type. That is why the park is important. Everyone understood the need to iradicate those mangos from the hospital.

The director did not mention everything. He did not mention the intensive care unit. It is justified because these are ideas that they had. When we speak about intensive care units, it was thought that one of the other halls would be remodeled for this purpose. Later it was evident that this was not possible. It became a task to locate space near surgery and near the duty staff and near the specialized ployclinics which have...[interrupted by applause] which plan to locate to an area acquired by diplomatic efforts with, I believe, the Interior Ministry, so that they could receive an old police station. [applause] Why? To prevent millions of people from unnecessarily entering the hospital. Do you know how valuable that is in achieving tranquility? It is very reasonable, very functional.

They have been developing the idea of obtaining 1,700 square meters to construct a 5-bed intensive care and 50-bed intermediate care unit which will add to the quality of this hospital. We expect to do all of this but here the special circumstances made it impossible to use the existing pavilions as a solution. That is why it is paractically the only new work and certainly small type of construction that will be realized to achieve these 386 beds. It is very important. It was not included here because the decision to construct this was not resolved. It was just an idea and was not approved, but this is elementary.

I was speaking with Comrade Lezcano of the provincial party and asked him how to accomplish this. We do not want to give more tasks to the Micons [Ministry of Construction]. Micons has very justifiably received criticism but I should also say they are making a serious effort at this moment to overcome their difficulty. They are performing excellent work in a series of projects and are greatly supporting health tasks and if we have criticized them for things that were occuring, it is also just that we point out all the support and cooperation that they are providing at this moment. This can be seen when passing any of those works. We support the new form in which they work in Cuba and we want to support it to the maximum with equipment and the means to improve productivity, including support of 30 construction requirements that are outside the realm of their resources. We are making an important effort in the Micons and I think that their work will greatly improve. We are changing ideas to achieve this process of continuous construction.

We need to complete a task here. We do not want to give one more project to Micons this year, not immediately. Micons has to start construction of the Albarran, Calixto Garcia, Miguel Enriquez, all those new projects in January. The projects should be completed in the next 2 years. Between 87 and 88 they have many tasks. Now they are working on the Julio Trigo. We cannot give them one more project. It would not be right. We would saturate them, disorganize them.

That is why we were saying to Lezcano that a small 1,700-meter project needs to be done here, who can do it? It is slightly complex because of the tubes, because of the cost involved. Can the people's government accomplish this?

We were also speaking about the party calling for support from labor centers where there are workers who have construction experience similar to that of the 506 houses being built for family doctors in Havana and which will be completed by the end of this year. That is an example...[interrupted by applause] there you have an excellent example, a very correct example, demonstrating how socialism is constructed by building 506 houses. How can 506 houses be built in 506 different locations? They are two-floor buildings, the consultative area below and residence above. I think building these homes is an excellent idea. We could not do this for the first doctors. We are constructing homes for stability, security. Recently we visited some of the homes built in the municipalities by the people's provincial government with the support of the party.

We are completing the task of the 506 houses in a few months and with quality. When this is observed, one asks can projects be accomplished or not? Were there brigades? No, there were no brigades. Micons was lacking in personnel. Even here, to complete the works on the faculty of medicine, Micons requires 100 more workers. Where will the workers come from? There imagination worked for us. Last year, with Micon's help the prototype houses were completed. Micons worked very well on that type of prototype with the giron system, conventional system, or large panel four (gran panel quatro) system, and others. Five or six prototypes were constructed last year to be able to complete the project tomorrow. They are constructing 506 consultative rooms with residences and in August or September, when they will be needed, they will all be finished.

What did they do? They asked support from the work centers. There are many workers in the country who know how to construct. They asked the work centers and the population for support and the population is very motivated to contribute and cooperate in constructing nothing less than a consultative office to be able to have a doctor on the corner who also lives there. I believe that this is a perfect example of revolutionary and political work, not commercial work, which is something we have to know how to distinguish.

With that procedure, which is truly socialist, the masses were accumulated when there were no brigades, when there were no work forces, and nevertheless they will construct 506 consultative offices with residences.

I have spoken with some of the workers and they are very encouraged by the importance of the service that those centers will provide. They are utilizing several different procedures. They were assigned some equipment, some cranes. I visited a group of eight workers in Lawton who were constructing one of these. They had been waiting 15 days for a crane. They did not have the strength of that person who managed to obtain one pair of everything, pipes, cranes, concrete mixer, everything they had been waiting. They had everything ready to cover the roof of the second floor. I cite this with much satisfaction because it is an example of good work, good political and revolutionary work. It is proof of what can be done.

Remembering this, I told the comrade director of the hospital, Oscarito Lezcan, we are building about 506 housing units in just a few months. How could it be impossible for us to build this intensive therapy unit even using the same methods and without asking the Ministry of Construction [Micons] for a hand? We are sure that it is just a matter now of asking the comrades working on the project to make a special effort to have the project completed by August. I'm referring to this intensive therapy unit. Let's see if in September we can be working on it. We will have it completed as soon as possible, by mid-1987 if possible, the intensive therapy unit with its equipment. I also want to say that the equipment for this unit has already been acquired, it will arrive late this year. [applause] The least we can do is make the effort, without passing the problem on to the Micons, using revolutionary methods, with the cooperation of the masses too. Just as you did this other job, we are going to build the intensive therapy unit, which will add greatly to the quality of the hospital. We want this hospital to be one of the best and to compete with Hermanos Ameijeiras, Claixto Garcia, and the other hospitals. This old medical institution, where man can do a lot, where man is decisive.

You will receive cooperation. We have studied certain additional equipment. There is certain equipment that some but not all hospitals can have. Some equipment in the Hermanos Ameijeiras hospital does not have to be repeated in other hospitals because it can give the service the capital needs. It used to be necessary to take it to Santiago, and to the center of the country. That is, we could not say, we are going to install a [name of equipment indistinct] here. We are going to put the next ones in the center of the country and in Oriente, the very next ones will have to go in that direction. But those that have been installed are functioning, and there one sees the fruit of revolutionary passion. The effort of the medical group directed by Dr Larrea who studied that equipment, worked to acquire it, and have put it into operation with successful operations, bloodless operations, without surgery, reducing the number of complex, traumatic operations, using a very sophisticated technique that destroys the large stones that cannot be passed. They are destroyed by ultrasound waves. And this equipment was installed quickly and is functioning with great success, and we are preparing a second team in the Ameijeiras hospital.

The machine operators of the first equipment are preparing the second team of operators and are going to prepare the third. Our idea is to prepare the machine like a plane that is on the ground only a few minutes. We intend to have the machine working 24 hours a day. The comrades from Hermanos Ameijeiras are coordinating with the other hospitals of the capital so that in the briefest possible period of time we can discard those traumatic operations.

Thanks to this machine, we will be able to avoid 3,000 operations. With this first unit, we aspire to perform all the operations. Naturally, because of the matter of regionalization, it will be necessary to install another unit in the center and in Oriente to avoid having to transport the patients.

It will be necessary to make the investment. In the future, the machines will not work 24 hours a day, and there will possibly be a second machine for the the capital, in reserve. But for now, we intend the machine to be in operation 24 hours a day as soon as the different teams of operators are trained. There are six [one each team] including the electronics engineer who must be present.

The Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital will soon have a very modern magnetic [name of equipment indistinct]. An information system of everything new that comes up in medicine has been established, both in curative techniques and in medical equipment, so it can be evaluated systematically and, provided we can afford it, make the decision to buy it or apply it. We do not want 10 or 15 years to go by after a new technique appears before it is applied on our country. In our seeking to perfect our country's public health service, that system has been cheated. So, all these matters receive prioritized attention.

We give great importance to medical services in the capital because they become models, examples. Here in the capital, everything is more difficult because of the capital's characteristics of a great city. It has more than 50 hospitals and is not like a provincial capital that has 3, 4 or 5. There are more than 50 hospitals and institutes here. In this sense, every time we win a battle here, we win a battle for the entire country. Each time we apply a technique here, we are creating experience that can be carried throughout Cuba immediately. Here we have started using specific kinds of equipment that have been introduced throughout Cuba as soon as possible.

Here is where the intensive care units for babies began that later were installed throughout the entire country. Here also are going to begin the intensive care units of the clinical-surgical hospitals, which will later be installed throughout the entire country. Here is where a very important program is going to begin to be applied in the maternity-children's hospitals, to convert all of them into top quality institutions, both as pertains to the mothers and to the children. If the Gonzalez Coro hospital has great prestige in our capital, we are going to make all the maternity-children's hospitals in the capital like the Gonzalez Coro, and even better because the Gonzalez Coro Hospital itself participates in the program.

To create these institutions of maximum quality in the field of maternity-children's hospitals, we still have to advance in all prenatal programs, and we know it. We are going to make a great effort in that direction. All these techniques, all these improvements that are being applied in our capital are a prelude to immediately using the experience acquired in the capital in all the rest of the country.

I believe these are really encouraging perspectives. We are pleased to see a great number of students of the Carlos J. Finlay detachment here. They are completing their 4th year, and within 2 years they will begin to graduate. Who would have thought it! It seems like only yesterday that the medical sciences detachment was created. What important progress this is! The program of selection and preparation of the personnel with a new studies program that was drawn up patiently by the most experienced specialists! Because the best universities in the world were visited, universities of the most advanced countries. I mean to say that, in public health, we have been working, faster in some areas and slower in others. I would say that now we are working integrally. But some of these programs, like the teaching program, the creation of medical schools in all the provinces, allow us to make use of that enormous abundance of human resources in the field of medicine, which will allow us to cover the entire country with the family doctor program, and man the work centers, and the schools which will allow us to have 65,000 physicians within 14 years or a little sooner, which allows us to graduate almost 3,000 doctors per year.

This will allow us to graduate 3,200 doctors in 1988 when the first contingency from that detachment graduates, and it will allow us to graduate more than 3,500 doctors every year. It would not be unusual for us to graduate 4,000 doctors at some time because of an increase in study, discipline, and efficiency.

The comrades of the detachment are good, especially those that are approaching the higher education levels. However, I should mention that the medical students are not yet sufficiently good students. Not all of them are good students. That is to say that in the area of improvement and advancement, there is still an important gap.

I know that the selection of the detachment gave good results. Not one of those who joined the faculty of medicine have a gradepoint average of less than 90.0, but I know that, despite this, they are not devoting themselves 100 percent to their studies when we achieve this, greater dedication, greater efficiency of the professors and faculty, we will graduate approximately 4,000 good doctors every year.

We consider the family doctor plan to be a great promise for the country, and we consider that the sum of all these factors will make it possible for our country to occupy one of the first places in the world in the medical arena. What is what is meant when one speaks about a medical power, but this is not an involved or chauvinistic goal or a matter of national pride. This goal is related to the idea and purpose for our people to have the most complete health service in the world. What is sought is the well-being of the people. [applause] What is sought with this is the well-being of the people not the prestige of the revolution or the prestige of the country. The prestige of the revolution and the country will be a product of that justifiable and humane goal. We can achieve it, and you know this, the doctors, health technicians, nurses, auxiliary workers, and the medical students of the detachment. The nursing students know we can achieve this.

It is because of all this that is so important to us that we have this ceremony commemorating the construction of a hospital that started as a wooden barracks. This act, in this institution, with this collective, is very importat because you have become an example and a school because of what you are doing. This afternoon, I wanted to make you aware in some way of the responsibility you have in the effort of which we have spoken today.

I congratulate you all, the hospital directorate, the party, workers, doctors, technicans, and students who I think became very quiet when I said they were still not making their greatest effort, but they know that what I say is true. All those who enter the 1st or 2d year and advance in their career become more mature, but I think, I wait for the day when we can say our students dedicate themselves to their medical studies more than any other student in our universities, more than any medical students in any other country in the world.

I hope that this date becomes a historical date for you, not because I have spoken, but because of what it signifies and because it involves a commitment and promise for the public health of our fatherland.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

BARBADOS

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED; ELECTIONS CALLED FOR 28 MAY

FL062030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 6, CANA -- Prime Minister Bernard St John today announced general elections for Wednesday May 28, after an apparent last-minute change of mind not to go for a Thursday, the traditional polling day in Barbados

I think the (ruling) Barbados Labour Party (BLP) has an excellent chance (of winning), St John told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) shortly after the announcement. The information garnered...indicates that the substantial majority of people in Barbados are well satisfied with the performance of the government.

He said he had advised Governor-General Sir Hugh Springer to dissolve the 27-seat legislature with immediate effect. Nomination day was set for May 13.

Asked why he had opted for a Wednesday when he had told THE WALL STREET JOURNAL only recently that polling day would be a Thursday, St John replied: I don't mind what I am reported as saying. The day that is most appropriate to me. I go for and I think Wednesday the 28th is a good day and I have gone for that.

In an immediate reaction, leader of the main opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) Errol Barrow said the party was ready and he too predicted victory. I feel that we have a majority. Anything from 15 (seats) up is alright with me because 15 is a clear majority, he added. Noting that the DLP has been on the campaign trail for a year now, Barrow declared: We have the right mix (of candidates) for 1986.

The BLP, which holds 17 seats in the House of Assembly, will be after a third successive five-term in government. The DLP holds the other 10 parliamentary seats. The year-old Marxist Workers Party of Barbados (WPB) will be the third party in the race. It plans to field two candidates.

Today's announcement followed a week of intense speculation here that elections were imminent. St John said the BLP, which will be going into its first general election since the death of former party leader Tom Adams a year ago, would campaign on its record in government over the last 10 years.

We are also going to project ourselves as the party that has the capacity and the competence, the energy and the manpower to lead Barbados into the 21st century, he told CANA. We have a fine group of young men and women who are on the BLP ticket. The performance of the party over the last 10 years has been the envy of many governments in the Caribbean and in the developing world. I believe we have managed the recession very well, so that the economy, and the capacity of the party will probably be the two major issues in the campaign, he added.

St John became prime minister and political leader of the BLP on the sudden death of Adams, the party's key political strategist in the last 15 years.

The BLP will field a full slate of 27 candidates. The DLP has announced 26 to date and is awaiting word on whether estranged BLP parliamentarian, ex-Cabinet minister Dr Don Blackman, will contest the election.

Barrow said today he had had no confirmation that Dr Blackman, who left the Cabinet after a run-in with the then Prime Minister Adams, wanted to run on a DLP ticker. But Barrow made it clear the DLP would not put up a candidate in that constituency as long as Blackman was running, even as an independent.

Electoral officials estimate that just over 170,000 persons will be eligible to vote. Barbadians last went to the polls on June 18, 1981.

DOMINICA

CHARLES COMMENTS ON BY-ELECTION RESULTS

FL061900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 6 CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has described her party's victory in a by-election yesterday as a vote of confidence in her government's policies -- including those relating to radio broadcast of parliamentary debates.

A preliminary count showed Wilmurt Shillingford of the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) beating his Dominica Labour Party (DLP) rival Roosie Mills by more than 100 votes.

Miss Charles told reporters: The whole of the nation's eyes were focused on his by-election, and it (the result) shows that the people of this country are satisfied with what we are doing, and they approve of the policy we've carried on. She added, in particular, they seem to have given us the OK to prevent us having live broadcasts in the future.

The stoppage of live broadcast of the parliamentary proceedings since the July 1985 elections, and the subsequent protest boycotts of parliamentary debates by the opposition were a major issue during the campaign.

Miss Charles described the opposition party as always disunited and without a policy. She said of the DLP: Every man is trying to get up there somewhere and get something for himself, rather than people working together in unity for the betterment of the country...everybody wants to be king crab in his own hole.

Serious differences between Mills and opposition leader Mike Douglas forced the DLP leader to withdraw from the campaign.

Douglas said the defeat was a blessing in disguise and part of the painful process which would leave the party cleaner, more disciplined, respectful, and more together.

OPPOSITION LEADER DOUGLAS HAILS SOCIALISM

FL032255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2254 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 3, CANA -- Opposition leader Michael Douglas says Dominica can only make progress and develop when workers appreciate the difference between the socialist and capitalist ideologies.

Douglas told a May Day rally of the National Workers Union (NWU) at Portsmouth, 30 miles north of Roseau, that although there were problems and obstacles in the way of this realisation, absolutely nothing can stand in the way of the liberation of working class people.

He described the socialist ideology as one which supposes and works towards a situation where the workers of a country own and control the wealth of a country, and thereby ensure that the resources of the country are made to operate in the interest of the working class of the country.

Douglas said the capitalist ideology was one which presupposes and works towards the realisation of a small clique...a small ruling mulatto class which he said existed in Dominica, controlling the resources for the benefit...the use...and the exploitation of that small ruling class in our country.

When the workers of this country reach that realisation, we will finally and irrevocably be on the road to progress and development in the country, he added.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS, SEARCHES FOR DUVALIERISTS

PA030344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 2 May (AFP) -- The new Haitian authorities have prepared a list of more than 30 civilians who they want to try for participation in crimes perpetrated under the Duvalier regime, it was stated today here by Justice Minister Francois Latortue. A dozen people have already been arrested, but the others are missing and being actively sought, said Latortue in an exclusive interview with AFP.

The minister, who did not reveal the identities of the arrested persons, confirmed that Franck Romain, a former colonel who was chief of police in Port-au-Prince and former mayor of the Haitian capital, had been placed under protective custody.

In addition to Romain, the Haitian authorities have arrested Paul Vericain, former commander of the "Tontons Macoutes" (Duvalierist popular militia).

"We receive complaints every day, but the investigation of each case takes time," Ltortue told AFP. He added: "The main culprits have been identified and there will be no need to organize a people's court, because this would open the door to arbitrariness."

He added that in addition to the approximately 30 civilians mentioned, a dozen military officers have been or will be arrested for their participation in the two Duvalierist governments (father and son).

JAMAICA

SEAGA PRESENTS NEW BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

FL032235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, May 3, CANA -- The Jamaica Government this week announced fresh initiatives to reflate the ailing economy and move the 4,411 square mile Caribbean country into a sustained period of growth. Prices on a wide range of consumer products will be rolled back. Capital expenditures will more than double and interest rates will come down.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Edward Seaga, in presenting his 5.8 billion dollar (1 Ja doll; 18 cents U.S.) 1986/87 budget to parliament Thursday night said: The economy has now turned the corner, after years of struggle and painful adjustment.

The gains from the adjustment process must now be consolidated and put to greater use so that we may reap the benefit of growth and a better life.

The new economic initiatives come at a time when the Jamaican economy is registering some improvements. For the first time in 10 years, the country's operating costs will be financed entirely from revenue rather than borrowed money, Seaga said. The budget deficit, which stood at 17 percent in 1980, has been slashed to just 5.7 percent, he told parliament.

Capital expenditures will rise from J650 million dollars (U.S. 118.2 million dollars) last year to J1.131 million dollars (U.S. 205.6 million) in this fiscal year, the prime minister said.

Prices of many goods have been lowered to last year's level, while some will drop to the levels of two years ago, Seaga said. He gave much of the credit for the lower consumer prices to the decline in oil prices and the gains registered by the government's drive to cut costs and raise revenues.

The Central Bank of Jamaica will reduce the liquid assets ratio from 44 to 35 percent, Seaga said. Beginning May 4, the mandatory minimum interest rate on savings will be reduced from 20 to 16 percent.

The prime minister was cautiously optimistic in his remarks as he ticked off the various improvements in the overall economy. Tourism bookings have recently surged and the government plans to spend J175 million dollars (U.S. 31.8 million) this year to promote the industry, which is vital to the country.

Agriculture continues to be a pacesetter. Winter vegetable exports may reach 85 million pounds this winter earning up to J34 million dollars in foreign exchange. Banana exports have shot up from 14,000 tons last year to 40,000 tons this year. Rice production has jumped 237 percent to 13,500 tons this year.

Garment exports continue to boom with employment in the sector expected to expand by 9,000 to a total of 26,000, with foreign exchange earnings of 52 million dollars. More than 500 new investments have been recorded since 1981, Seaga said.

Jamaica's first private free zone will come on stream this year and it is expected to employ 9,000 workers with a gain of 19 million dollars per shift in foreign exchange.

In the crucial mining industry, the government's Clarendon Alumina Production Limited (CAP) plant, taken over from Alcoa last year, will increase production of alumina from 250,000 to 650,000 tons in six months, the prime minister said.

The government's divestment programme is going ahead full steam, Seaga said, with major commercial assets reverting to the public through the stock market.

The Jamaican prime minister, who assumed office in 1980, has in recent years presided over an economy in crisis, caused mainly by the world recession in 1982 and the sharp drop in the prices of Jamaica's major exports. He embarked on an ambitious structural adjustment programme to re-orient the economy and steer it away from its dependence on bauxite earnings and emphasise agriculture, export manufacturing and tourism.

Thursday night he said the years of struggle and hardship appeared to be finally paying off. The flowers have begun to emerge, he declared.

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L.A. PRESIDENTS BEGIN MINISUMMIT IN COSTA RICA

PA090316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0245 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Eight [as received] Latin American presidents have begun a "minisummit" here to discuss the pacification of Central American and the foreign debt of the hemisphere's developing countries.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, whose government was sworn in today, revealed that he will submit to the consideration of his colleagues a plan to reach peace in the region gradually within a 2-year deadline. Regarding the second point on the agenda, Arias said that "it is one of Latin America's major problems," because the total debt of those countries exceeds $100 billion.

Presidents Raul Alfonsin (Argentina), Julio Maria Sanguinetti (Uruguay), Leon Febres Cordero (Ecuador), Belisario Betancur (Colombia), and Eric Arturo Delvalle (Panama) are attending the summit. From the Central America area Vinicio Cerezo (Guatemala), Jose Napoleon Duarte (El Salvador), Jose Azcona Hoyo (Honduras), and Oscar Arias (Costa Rica) are present. Alan Garcia is not participating in the meeting because he left for Peru this afternoon to look after pressing affairs, including the reception for Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte tomorrow, when he will begin a visit of several days in Peru.

Upon entering the National Theater, where the meeting is taking place, Colombian President Belisario Betancur discussed the document that the heads of state and mission chiefs of the countries that comprise the Contadora and Support Groups signed on the pacification of Central America. Betancur described as an important part of that declaration the fact that "it explicitly establishes 6 June as the deadline for the signing of the document for peace and cooperation in the region."

Duarte, meanwhile, said the meeting was a gesture of good will toward the Contadora peace process.

Guatemalan President Cerezo reacted favorably to the rumors that are circulating in connection with the possibility that Nicaragua will sign the document on the established date. In his view, "everything must be done and all the necessary concessions made" to strengthen democracy and peace," [quotation marks as received] while regretting the absence of Nicaragua from this meeting.

Presidents Issue Document

PA090233 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0011 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (DPA) -- The Latin American presidents advocated "peace in Central America" as they met tonight in a private session at the National Theater to sign a document for peace in Central America. The document also refers to the need to "analyze the Latin American foreign debt and seeking solutions."

The document was signed by Raul Alfonsin (Argentina), Julio Maria Sanguinetti (Uruguay), Alan Garcia (Peru), Leon Febres Cordero (Ecuador), Belisario Betancur (Colombia), Vinicio Cerezo (Guatemala), Jose Napoleon Duarte (El Salvador), Jose Azcona Hoyo (Honduras), Eric Arturo Delvalle (Panama), and Oscar Arias (Costa Rica).

The document reads:

While gathered in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the occasion of the new Costa Rican president's inauguration, and given the critical situation which prevails in Central America, the undersigned proclaim that:

A. It is necessary to find formulas that guarantee peace in Central America.

B. It is imperative to accept the so-called "Document for peace and cooperation in Central America" which has been in preparation by the Contadora Group since October 1984.

C. It is necessary for all the foreign military forces to withdraw from the Central American region as soon as possible.

D. The Contadora Document must be implemented as soon as possible to prevent greater conflicts in the Central American region.

E. All the Central American governments are urged to sign the document for peace in Panama City next 6 June.

Given that the Latin American foreign debt affects the people's social, political, and economic stability, we state the following:

A. Latin America and the Caribbean need better conditions to renegotiate their foreign debt.

B. International organizations should make their collection procedures more flexible.

C. The Latin American and Caribbean people's development must not be affected by coercive measures.

Lastly, "we state our hopes for all the Latin American and Caribbean countries' democratization, as well as the welfare and progress of their people."

Likewise, "we hope that a consensus is achieved in the upcoming summit of Central American and Panamanian presidents in the city of Esquipulas concerning the most urgent probelms which affect the Central American region."

'Minisummit' Ends

PA090449 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (AFP) -- The Central American and Contadora Group countries tonight failed in their efforts to define mechanisms concerning the regional peace document, which should be signed in less than 1 month at Panama City. New Costa Rican President Oscar Arias convoked a summit of eight Latin American leaders, but it was concluded 90 minutes after it had started, without attaining specific results. Several south American delegations, members of the Contadora and Support Groups, left the National Theater in San Jose, the site of the meeting, visibly upset about the meeting's failure.

The meeting included the participation, in addition to Arias, of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte, Honduran President Jose Azcona, and Panamanian President Eric Delvalle. Peruvian President Alan Garcia, who attended Airas' inauguration on Thursday, left Costa Rica hours before the summit started, forceseeing the problems that would later "abort" the summit.

The exclusion of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, to whom Arias did not send a personal invitation, and the absence of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, who cancelled his attendance at the last minute, also created a "negative atmosphere" for the presidential meeting.

Unofficial sources reported that the delegates of the Contadora and Support Groups failed to reach agreement with their Central American colleagues on the future of the area peace efforts as a result of the serious differences that exist on the subject of Nicaragua. Hours before the presidents' meeting began, the Contadora and Support Group countries demanded "adequate guarantees to prevent the frustration of a conclusion and implementation" of the Central American peace document that should be signed in Panama on 6 June.

Tacitly, but inequivocally intended for the United States, Contadora's demand specfically asked for the end to the aid to "irregular forces" and "strict respect" for the principle of nonintervention. However, during the meeting the Central American countries rejected that demand, thus frustrating any other possibility for agreement.

Upon leaving the meeting, Colombian President Belisario Betancur refused to comment on the topics that were discussed, instead making an ironic remark to the effect that he was "very pleased with Costa Rica's climate." Argentine and Panamanian Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Jorge Abadia, respectively, also made no effort to conceal their disgust over the meager results of the summit. Abadia acknowledged that the Contadora process is difficult, because "we must move on a game that affects the interests of many sovereign states."

According to unofficial sources, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias sought to discuss his plan, which would allow a 2-year term to reach "a total democratization" in Nicaragua. However, Arias' plan was not even discussed by his Latin American counterparts, according to sources near the meeting.

Several of the members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group also refrained from participating in a work breakfast on Thursday morning with U.S. Vice President George Bush, during which the future of Central America would be discussed. Asked why his meeting with the other participants in Arias Sanchez' inauguration had failed, Bush said: "All they missed was a good breakfast."

Gesture by Bush 'Encouraging'

PY090300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0013 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said here this afternoon that the gesture that U.S. Vice President George Bush made today is "an encouraging signal" that allows us to consider with some optimism the possibility that the positions in the Central American conflict might be made more flexible.

Caputo, who spoke after the joint statement by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group was released, said that on the basis of the new factors, such as this gesture by Bush, "the eight nations believe they have resumed their task" of mediation.

Caputo, who looked tired after 18 hours of virtually uninterrupted work on the joint statement with his counterparts, said that "we found a path after being against a wall for some time."

Caputo pointed out that the joint statement "reflects what has happened here [word indistinct] the deadlines for signing the peace treaty and the confirmation of signals like the gesture by Bush, are encouraging signs that allow us to consider with some optimism the possibility that he positions in the Central American conflict might be made more flexible."

Caputo said that "the joint statement has another element which must be emphasized, namely, that the quest for peace will not end with the signing of the act. Only the political will of each nation will ensure that te letter of this document will serve to guarantee regional peace. We have appealed to that political will." He added that "the final part of the joint statement hints [word indistinct] to guarantee that this peace treaty will be complied with."

Caputo concluded by saying that "where there was a wall, there is now an opening" and that "now we are really satisfied to see an escalation of negotiations instead of an escalation of military actions."

PERU'S GARCIA: CONTADORA DOES NOT NEED U.S.

PA081510 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Interview with Peruvian President Alan Garcia by Danilo Antunez at the Soda Palace Cafe in San Jose; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Garcia] Contadora does not need the backing of the United States. Contadora is a Latin American effort. We must understand that Latin Americans do not need the protection or the support of the United States. Contadora is a Latin American effort that [words indistinct]. It is the first Latin American effort to find a peaceful solution.

Regarding this, we have the (?support) of the Costa Rican people who want peace. This is a neutral country that has always wanted peace and Contadora is an effort to affirm the peace Costa Rica has always wanted.

[Antunez] Are any efforts being made to resort to other organizations such as the OAS, the Contadora effort [words indistinct].

[Garcia] Contadora is an effort that is bearing fruit. The escalation of violence has been avoided. It has pacified certain [words indistinct] attitudes, not only from imperialism which wants to intervene. I think that 1 month before the date established to sign the Contadora document, we must make the maximum effort so that there won't be intervention by the United States, as it barefacedly wants through its support for the contras, and so the Nicaraguan Government understand that it must do its share in order to show that Latin America is right in seeking the signing of the Contadora document. After that we will see what we can do., Signs of good will must become evident. This is what Latin Americans demand. We did not get involved in this Contadora process to become disappointed. We firmly believe that things can be done.

I stated at a news conference that just as Mr Reagan wants to give $100 million to the contras, well then, the Latin Americans must help not with weapons, tanks, and rifles but with instruments for development -- capital, manufactured products, and food. If they want to give [words indistinct] technology from their big power status and if they want to foment war from their almost supernatural strength, we must show the greatness of the Latin American spirit by helping development and economic growth.

I say that Peru is willing to help in the reconstruction of what was devastated by war with credits, for very long term and at very low interest, not like the international interest rates, as a way to show that Latin Americans are involved and want to help one another.

[Antunez] Do you have any recommendation for the Managua government?

[Garcia] I am a chief of state of a Latin American country, and I cannot make recommendations because that would involve a hegemonic stand or leadership which Latin America does not accept or want. But I could say that we hope that the Contadora document will be signed. So, let's put a stop to mistrust and let's make an effort of goodwill. Let's make an effort to give of ourselves and then we'll see. As we say in my homeland, things will even out in the end and we will fix them gradually.

[Antunez] Nicaragua has been a problem by not signing the Contadora Document. What is your opinion?

[Garcia] How can you say so hastily that Nicaragua has been the problem? Nicaragua cannot trust good intentions and goodwill when there is a public, international, and open request of the U.S. Adminstration to send $100 million in weapons to areas where the insurgents who oppose the Nicaraguan Government operate. Therefore, I wouldn't go around hastily saying that Nicaragua is to be blamed. I would say that perhaps Nicaragua can do a bit more for this process but I feel that the responsibility lies with that bipolar conflict of the world which hurts us so much and precisely, the Contadora Group wants to prevent from reaching our countries and our America -- because Central America is part of our America too -- become involved in the conflict of the big powers and make Central America become the scenario for this conflict.

[Antunez] Are you planning to go to Managua?

[Garcia] Yes, whenever possible.

[Antunez] But not during this trip to Central America?

[Garcia] No, because I came to attend this important event which confirms to us that Latin Americans can have peaceful democracies. Unfortunately, I have to leave tomorrow afternoon after attending the state ceremonies because I will be receiving the Salvadoran president who will go to Peru.

PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT 'DISAVOWS' ENVOY'S COMMENTS

PY090322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0256 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry this evening announced that the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry disavows the statements that its ambassador to Argentina made in Salta on 6 May. In the meantime, it has been learned that the Paraguayan ambassador will be relieved of his duties.

In this regard, the Argentine Foreign Ministry has issued the following communique: The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry has delivered a note to the Argentine Embassy in Asuncion explaining that the statements made by Ambassador Luis Gonzalez Arias reflect his own personal views, which he conveyed to the press, because the Paraguayan Foreign Minstry has given him no instructions to make such statements.

The communique adds that therefore the statements can in no way harm the cordial relations between the governments of the two nations, and thus the matter is considered closed.

SHIP'S ARMS CARGO INTENDED FOR L.A. INVASION

PY071821 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA) -- According to a press report in Brazil, part of the war materiel transported by the vessel Nobistor, which departed Buenos Aires for Ghana, has been illegally unloaded in Brazil. The report added that the materiel was intended to arm 150 men presumably with the purpose of establishing a "beachhead" for invading a country, possible in Latin America.

The newspaper O GLOBO, which is published in the Brazilian city of Rio Grande, states that the arms shipment transported by the Nobistor, part of which was seized in Brazil, was loaded in Buenos Aires as "secret war materiel" and transported to the port of Burenos Aires on trucks of the Argentine Army.

One of the crew members of the Nobistor -- all of whom are being held in Brazil -- told the courts that he had been hired in the United States "to give military training in Latin America for 3 weeks," but he did not reveal the country or the region where he was to accomplish his mission.

The amount of materiel seized by the Brazilian police is less then was loaded in Buenos Aires and it was learned that machine guns, rifles, grenades, and ammunition of assorted calibers are missing.

According to statements by experts from the Brazilian Army, the arms transported by the Nobistor, which flies a Panamanian flag, were intended to arm 150 combatants. On the other hand, the discovery of grenades inside one of the boats aboard the ship led the investigators to believe that all was set for a surprise landing.

The ship, which departed the port of Buenos Aires, was intercepted on 14 March by the Brazilian police in Itaipu Bay, Niteroin near Rio de Janeiro. At that time, Nobistor Captain Oscar Gilardoni, an Argentine citizen, and a group of mercenaries, as the crewmen were called by the Brazilian press, were arrested.

The crew members are Robert Dee Early, Roberto Edward Foti, Steven Warren Hedrik, Frederick Tenni Verduin, Sheldon Ward Ainsworth, Julio Raul Rodriguez Laurazabal, Steven Vila Rosa, and Timothy Michael Carmony.

After the crew members were arrested and the cargo was seized, the Brazilian authorities asked the Argentine Government for information. The latter replied that the arms were loaded in accordance with the laws in effect on this matter and that they were bound for Ghana.

According to the report published by O GLOBO, the arms seized had their serial numbers virtually filed off, which indicated the unlawfulness of the operation. In addition, it was stated that the Nobistor captain lied when he told the Brazilian courts that he only learned that he was transporting arms when he was already on the high seas. It could be determined that the cargo arrived in the port of Buenos Aires on Argentine Army trucks, escorted by a military guard. The documents seized by the Brazilian police do not provide an itemized account of the arms shipment but they do confirm that it is "secret war materiel," as the Argentine Government has alleged.

The interventions also refuted the excuse raised by the Nobistor captain that they had docked in Itaipu Bay because of a breakdown. Robert Dee Early, commander of the group of "mercenaries," has admitted before the courts that the breakdown was a sham. It is thought that the mercenaries removed the seals from the containers and tested the weapons at sea. Later, some of the war materiel was found by the police inside the cabins occupied by the ship's crew members. All the mercenaries are said to be Vietnam war veterans and they claim that they were recruited in the United States to guard the cargo and give training on how to use the weapons. Timothy Michael Carmony, one of the detainees, a Vietnam war veteran, stated that he was hired "to give military training in Latin America for 3 weeks" but he did not reveal the country or the region.

The material transported by he Nobistor also included equipment for landing troops, even inflatable boats with outboard motors and medical gear.

Brazilian Attorney General Juarez Tavares and the Brazilian police agree that the materiel was intended for establishing a "beachhead" in a country which the group apparently wanted to invade. When the police unexpectedly boarded the ship, an inflatable boat with several boxes of grenades was found, along with two containers of weapons.

It was proven that before the police action all the crew members went ashore during the 3 days the ship was docked. All the crew members, however, claimed that they went ashore just to go to entertainment places.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN ON RUMORED RESIGNATIONS

PY070300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 May 86 p 11

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez yesterday denied that any more judges would be resigning to protest government instructions to speed up human rights trials against servicemen or that President Raul Alfonsin had cancelled the inauguration of a Latin American energy congress to consider the matter with his ministers.

Meanwhile, Lower House Speaker Juan Carlos Pugliese told an impromptu press conference that 10 or 15 military officers would still have to be tried for human rights abuses, saying their positions made it possible for them to be ignorant of the illegality of their orders and the atrocities that were going on.

Lopez explained that Alfonsin had skipped the congress in order to analyze the socio-economic conference in telephone conversations with his ministers. The spokesman denied that Alfonsin met Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and Defence Minister German Lopez together with their respective secretaries Facundo Suarez Lastra and Horacio Jaunarena, Justice Secretary Ideler Tonelli, and Council for the Consolidation of Democracy head Carlos Nino. He also denied the government would issue a decree explaining the instructions, a denial echoed by Vice President Victor Martinez.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY HEAD'S OFFICE BOMBED 5 MAY

PY051950 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (DYN) -- Persons close to Vicente Saadi, first vice president of the Justicialist Party, have reported that an explosive device went off at 1855 GMT today at Saadi's private office. The office is located at 1307 Paraguay Street in Buenos Aires and the initial report did not mention any victims. The bomb was not very powerful.

New 'Movement' Claims Attack

PY061546 Buenos Aires NOTICAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0051 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA) -- The self-styled "New Argentina Movement" this evening claimed responsibility for the attack perpetrated against the office of Peronist Senator Vicente Saadi, through an anonymous phone call to this press agency. A man with a deep voice claimed to have perpetrated the attack, and said that on 9 May members of the group will issue a document listing charges against Saadi. However, he did not give any details of the document. The anonymous caller said that former nationalist leader Patricio Kelly "is aware of the contents but does not want to say anything." When he was asked for more details, the man said that "the information we have was obtained from abroad."

Kelly Discusses New Group

PY061606 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0210 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA) -- Guillermo Patricio Kelly [former nationalist leader] tonight said that he was not aware of the existence of the self-styled "New Argentina Movement" that tonight claimed responsibility for bomb attack against Senator Vicente Saadi's office. He also denied knowing anything about a document that the movement says compromises the Catamarca Province legislator. Kelly estimated that it could be a violent response to the "solidarity" that Saadi had voiced for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Libyan Government after the U.S. bombing of Tripoli. However, he noted that this was mere speculation because he did not know the real reasons for the attack.

Moreover, he warned that should the alleged charges that the terrorist group are making affect him, he will take "them to court." Kelly then said that "the anonymous calls are not valid" and that those who claimed to be responsible for the attack must "show their faces" because he repudiates attacks such as the "bombs against Channel 13 and the shooting against the CRONICA newspaper."

ARMY COMMANDER SANCTIONS RETIRED GENERAL

PY072156 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1804 GMT 7 may 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM) -- Army Commander General Hector Rios Erenu has sanctioned Cemida [Military Center for Argentine Democracy] president, General Ernesto Lopez Meyer, retired, for 30 days. The sentence is to be served at a military unit.

According to a reliable source, Gen Lopez Meyer was punished for having publicly criticized Gen Rios Erenu's statement on the supposed infiltration of subversives in political organizations. The Army commander had said that the ideological infiltration can be seen in the criticism of actions taken by the executive branch, the church, and the Armed Forces.

Gen Lopez Meyer contended that military authority has been seriously jeopardized by the Army commander's denunciation, which was made in general and vague terms without giving the names of people, organizations, or political parties or any other organization that infiltrates or is infiltrated.

In the wake of that criticism, Gen Rios Erenu summoned the retired officer to inform him that administrative inquest had been held, his statement analyzed, and that he was to serve 30 days in a military unit. The military unit where the retired officer will serve his time is not yet known.

FAVA DEMANDS GOVERNMENT CANCEL JUDICIAL DIRECTIVES

PY071504 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2154 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (DYN) -- Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava today demanded that "the directives imparted to the Armed Forces prosecutor by the Defense Ministry be canceled." He added that recent remarks by President Raul Alfonsin "have no legal effect." The Communist leader stated that the directives imparted by the Executive Branch "represented an attempt to end the trial against oppressors under the pretext of accelerating it." He added that the directives "seek to leave unpunished most of the repressors, who are accused of abhorrent crimes."

In a press item, Fava called all members of the Communist Party and the Communist youth to "participate actively in the mobilizations of human rights organizations to neutralize the efforts aimed at stopping the trials, which was the true but hidden aim of the measure."

BRIEFS

LABOR UNDER SECRETARY INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (NA) -- Labor Minister Hugo Barrinonuevo today installed Armando Caro Figueroa as the new labor under secretary. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0122 GMT 29 Apr 86 PY]

BOMB THREAT ON VARIG PLANE BOUND FOR ASUNCION

PY081819 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Relay from Amorim Filho]

[Text] An anonymous phone call has been received warning of the presence of a bomb aboard a plane that is now being held at Cumbica airport. As a result of this call, Infraero [Brazilian Airport Support Enterprise] has taken charge of the situation.

The caller, who has not been identified, informed Infraero that a bomb had been placed among the baggage of Varig Flight No 902, from Rio de Janeiro to Asuncion, Paraguay, which has scheduled stopovers in Sao Paulo and Foz do Iguazu. The DC-10 landed at Cumbica airport at 1020. The pilot, Commander Carvalheira, who had been warned about the bomb threat, parked the plane at the end of runway No 9, where support equipment, emmergency ladders, and four buses were waiting.

After 20 minutes, the 148 passengers and 16 crew members were taken to the airport's restaurant. The plane was recalled to Cumbica airport where explosive experts are checking the entire baggage area. Commander Carvalheira is the pilot of the DC-10 and his co-pilot is Officer Carlos Americo. The plane's identification number is PPBNW. [Words indistinct] different bomb threats received over the last 2 days at Cumbica airport.

RULING PARTY REJECTS U.S. ENVOY WALTERS' VISIT

PY090224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0053 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 8 May (EFE) -- The ruling Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] today rejected the visit to Brasilia of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations General Vernon Walters.

Walters will arrive here tomorrow, 9 May, amid tight security measues and an atmosphere of concern stemming from the open U.S. commercial threat regarding a Brazilian law on informatics that reserves the Brazilian computer market for the local industry.

Walters will be received tomorrow by Acting President Ulysses Guimarnes, who is also president of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the PMDB; and by Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima.

The PMDB has rejected Walters' visit, saying that he has attempted to meddle in Brazilian domestic affairs such as the informatics law approved by the national Congress, the proposal to resume relations with Cuba, and Brazilian relations with the Arab world.

Walters served as military attache in Brazil several times, especially during and after the 1964 coup. He has longtime, important friends among senior military officers.

The PMDB has charged Walters with being "one of the main orchestrators of the 1964 coup," which ended democracy and instituted a military authoritarian regime.

The Central American situation, especially that of Nicaragua, the possible resumption of relations with Cuba, and the informatics law are among the main subjects Walters will discuss with Brazilian officials.

CHILE WANTS $1 BILLION WORTH OF WAR MATERIEL

PY051909 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 May 86 p 4

[From Vale do Paraiba]

[Text] By the end of this year, Brazil will sign a $1 billion contract with Chile for the sale of military equipment manufactured by Brazilian enterprises. The Chileans want to purchase some units of the heavy EET-1 tank (manufactured by Engesa -- Specialized Engineers, Inc.), the multiple rocket-launcher Astros-2 (manufactured by Avibras -- Brazilian Airspace Enterprise), and the military training airplane T-27, the Tucano, manufactured by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company]. The three industries are located in Sao Jose dos Campos, (97 km northwest of Sao Paulo). This contract has not been signed yet due to a sanction approved by the 42d session of the UN Human Rights Commission 2 months ago, which condemned the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

The negotiations for the sale of weapons began in March, during the fourth National Defense and Air-Space Fair [FIDA], in Santiago de Chile where the Brazilian industries displayed their products with other international enterprises of this sector. On that occasion, Pinochet expressed great interest in the Brazilian weapons. Later, he contacted Engesa President Jose Luis Whitaker Ribeiro, about acquiring some units of the Osorio, the Astros-2, and the Tucano for the Chilean Army.

In June some units of the Osorio tank will be submitted to technical tests by Chilean military officers with the objective of assessing their effectiveness in combat. These tests are considered routine because all purchasing countries test the product in their territory. Avibras and Embraer will also conduct some demonstrations. In the past, Embraer was just about to finalize a contract for the sale of airplanes to the Chilean Government, both in the civilian and military markets. For economic reasons, however, the contract was canceled. During the fair, Chilean Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei sought leaders of the Brazilian industry to resume negotiations for the purchase of the Tucano planes. Brazil has always maintained commercial ties with Chile in the military sector, and a few years ago, it supplied spare parts for Chilean military planes.

The EET-1 Osorio is the newest tank manufactured by Engesa. It is 100-percent national technology and weighs 35 tons. It has the lowest tank profile in the West: 2.34 meters. Its silhouette can be compared to that of Soviet tanks T-72 and T-80. Its main attack weapon is a 105-mm cannon, but a 120 mm cannon can also be installed on its turret. It uses supersonic "arrow" ammunition. The tank also has a 7.62-mm coaxial machine gun and a .30-caliber NATO-type antiaircraft machine gun mounted on its turret. Its price on the market is estimated at $4 million. Engesa has invested approximately $50 million on the project. The German Leopard tank is similar in design.

The multiple rocket and launching vehicle, a sophisticated target control system, and a support vehicle, all of them capable of moving through any type of terrain, launch missiles at distant targets and withdraw before the enemy can retaliate. Each battery is made up of between four to six launching vehicles that carry the rockets, in addition to other equipment.

Its greatest quality is its operational flexibility. A launching unit can carry 32 tubes for the SS-15 rockets (127 mm), or 32 tubes for the SS-30 (the same caliber, but with longer range), 16 tubes for the SS-40 (180 mm), or finally, a single tube for the powerful SS-60 rocket which has a diameter of 300 mm. The truck carries two launchers, fitted on the two sides of the axis. All these rockets use solid propellant motors and are also manufactured by Avibras. Their price on the market is $10 million. The Tucano is an agile and effective turboprop plane. It has a flight range of 2,000 km at a maximum and effective turboprop plane. It has a flight range of 2,000 km at a maximum speed of 700 km per hour. It can carry load of up to 1 ton of bombs, missiles, and rockets under its wings. It gained prestige on the international market after the purchase of 135 units by the British Royal Air Force. The Brazilian Air Force has 100 units, Honduras has 8, Venezuela 44, Argentina 44, and Egypt 132. It is the Embraer's leading plane. Its price on the market is $1.2 million.

SARNEY PLEDGES TO IMPLEMENT LAND REFORM

PY052215 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 May 86 p 5

[Text] Brasila -- President Jose Sarney yesterday signed the first 26 regional projects for land reform -- for Maranhao, Ceara, Para, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Parana, and Espirito Santo States, where 45,300 families will be settled in 1986 on 1.7 million hectares of expropriated land. During the "Talking by the Radio" program, Sarney stated that land reform will be implemented without conflict and without detriment to those who work on their own land. The total cost of the initial project through late 1986 is estimated at 3351 trillion cruzados. Public debt certificates, which will be used to pay for the expropriated land, are not included in these cost calculations. President Sarney has decreed that all rural areas in the above-mentioned states will be priority zones for the implementation of land reform over the next 5 years. The expropriation will only apply to large land estates or rural real estates whose method of expliotation are contrary to social interests. Expropriation will not go beyond the targets set in the National Agrarian Reform Program (PMRA).

The decreee also provides for the creation of land committees in each state. These committees will be charged with selecting the land to be expropriated. The committees will include an INCRA [National Institute of Land Reform and Settlement] representative, a representative of the state agricultural agency, a representative of an agricultural school, three rural workers, and three rural landowners. The first three representatives will be designated by the INCRA president. In principle, this would guarantee a majority for the workers. However, this will depend on who is appointed as the committee's president. The projects will become effective with expropriations and the initial settling of the workers, followed by technical assistance and social organization for the families. The settlements must be made up of family units, associations, or mixed communities. The government will use INCRA to allocate land to the beneficiaries, before granting final deeds, to prevent speculative sales. Out of the seven states, Maranhao, President Sarney's homeland, is the one that will accomodate the largest number of families to be settled and the largest hectarage of land to be expropriated. In 1986, 12,700 Maranhao farming families will benefit from the program and 421,821 hectares of land will be expropriated. The smallest state is Espirito Santo where 2,000 families will be settled and 30,000 hectares are to be expropriated. In Para, the target is 16,500 families on 378,192 hectares. In Mato Grosso, the target is 4,500 families on 375,000 hectares. In Mato Grosso do Sul, the target is 4,400 families on 160,000 hectares, and in Parana State the target is 8,300 families on 184,200 hectares. Ceara was chosen on 28 April following a suggestion made by Minister Nelson Riveiro, who argued that a "truly northeastern" state should benefit because Maranhao state lies on the border of the northern region.

MINISTER CUADRA DISCUSSES TERRORISM, DIALOGUE

PY061337 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadra today once again called upon the people and especially those sectors with influence on the public to reject terrorism with their words and attitudes. Cuadra also confirmed that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia will meet National Union leaders on 6 May and that Garcia has met with other political groups in the recent weeks.

During a conversation with reporters, Cuadra referred to an attack on a bus in Valparaiso, in which six people were injured, including two minors. Cuadra said that this action shows that violence is absolutely unreasonable. He stressed that the perpetrators of such actions harm many Chileans who are living normal lives. Cuadra added that, in view of this the authorities had to adopt several measures to preserve order and security, and that they will continue to do so as strongly as necessary.

[Begin recording] The government is not seeking to adopt spectacular measures that may suggest that the situation is out of control. The government wants to use all available legal tools to control those groups that use violence and terrorism for political action. That is why the government once again calls upon the people, especially those sectors that influence the public, to reject violence and terrorism with their words and attitudes. [end recording]

Cuadra also confirmed that the meeting between the interior minister and a group of National Union leaders headed by Andres Alamand is in line with what the government said on 11 March, on the fifth anniversary of the approval of the Constitution. Minister Cuadra recalled that on that date the government expressed its willingness to welcome contributions from all citizens to express their opinion on how to improve the Chilean institutional system politically and in other ways. Cuadra added that all sectors that respect the current order have adopted a clear stance toward Marxism and that their attitudes have shown that they categorically reject terrorism. They have made it possible for the government to engage in dialogue because they have met the essential conditions, he stressed.

In conclusion, Cuadra reported that the interior minister has contacted several political groups in the past few weeks, and that the public will be informed on these contacts in the near future. As for the more than 600 people arrested during the street riots in Santiago on 1 May, it was reported today that 28 remain under arrest. A reliable Interior Ministry source has said that the ministry would decide by tomorrow whether it will release the detainees or file lawsuits against them. The source added, however that the government is also empowered to extend the arrest of those 28 people for 15 days.

VALDES DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY, RELATIONS

PY082017 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 May 86 p C2

[Text] Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes spoke to union leaders at a meeting held in Punta de Tralca on the objectives of Chilean foreign policy.

"The Soviet Union has failed in its attempt to destabilize the Chilean Government," Valdes told union leaders in Punta de Tralca during the 10th labor seminar entitled "National Objectives."

Valdes stated that "Chile is a nation of peace." He began his lecture by reading the document "The Chilean National Objective," implemented by the president of the Republic on 23 December 1975. He then explained the relationship between national interest and foreign policy, arguing that "international relations are generated when the foreign policy of a country goes into action and encounters the foreign policy of another country, each having as its objective the individual national interest, trying to reconcile these interests through peaceful dialogue and negotiation for mutual benefit."

He also explained the role of the Foreign Ministry which has the responsibility of outlining and implementing Chile's foreign policy in accordance with the inspiration and instruction of the chief of state. He also explained the task of a diplomat, stressing the danger he encounters today after losing the immunity he enjoyed in the past.

The main point of his lecture was the assessment of the international relations with Chile's neighbors, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Within the bilateral framework, he stressed the signing of the Peace and Friendship Treaty With Argentina, "giving an example of goodwill and mutual understanding in a world plagued with fear and distrust, and in which there are still rulers who have more confidence in force than in peaceful understanding."

Regarding relations with Peru, Valdes said that they have reached a high level of understanding. He said: "During the next few days the Peruvian foreign minister will visit Santiago. This visit will intensify our bilateral relations in the economic, political, and cultural sectors." "Chile has no pending territorial problems with Bolivia, because the 1904 treaty has definitely delimited the border between the two countries," Valdes stated. He added that Chile has greatly increased its diplomatic relations with countries overseas, intensely promoting rapprochement with Japan, South Korea, the PRC, Australia, New Zealand, and others. He said that our country organizes and participates in seminars to study the Pacific Ocean and its future.

"With the United States we have a normal relationship, in spite of the repeated remarks made by U.S. officials that represent an obvious interference in our domestic affairs. This position concluded with the U.S. vote at the UN Human Rights Commission in favor of a draft resolution criticizing several aspects of the Chilean situation, relating to human rights," Valdes said.

VENEZUELAN SOLDIERS ARRESTED IN 'BORDER INCIDENT'

PA091345 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Barranquilla -- In a new border incident, a Venezuelan military patrol has violated the national territory. All members of the patrol were arrested by the authorities. Nine Venezuelan military men, among them a lieutenant, were arrested in Carraipia Corregimiento, Maicao Jurisdiction, La Guajira, and are in the custody of the 2d Infantry Battalion at the Rondon mechanized group's Santander base. The Venezuelan patrol, led by Lieutenant Jose Hernandez, claimed that it was carrying out an anti-drug trafficking operation in the border area. The arrests took place at the El Ranchito farm, Majayura Corregimiento [name as heard] near Maicao. Those arrested with the lieutenant are 2d Corporal Jesus Coromoto and soldiers Jose Ramon Martinez, Jaime Diaz, Victor Marin, Jose Ramon Torres, Victor Julio Infante, and Alex Velazquez [eight names in total as heard].

Colombian authorities are investigating the case. They have confiscated only an FAL rifle, ammunition, and a communications radio, which does not lead to the assumption that a special operation was underway.

OFFICIALS DISAGREE ON EXTRADITION POLICY

PA082230 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Discrepancies between the attorney general and the justice minister are growing. The former, Carlos Jimenez, insisted today that President Belisario Betancur publicly state what he thinks about this matter and, specifically, approve or reject their attitudes regarding drug traffickers. The story began when the attorney general met with Colombian mafia leaders in Panama.

Coincidentally, last night, an individual went to the "TV Today" program and asked, on behalf of 68 men who may be extradicted, for an amnesty for them and their principals. Without thinking twice about it, Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez responded:

[Begin recording] I must categorically state that the government cannot accept that type of proposal because it is illegal. The government cannot negotiate whether or not to apply the extradition treaty, which was ratified by a law of the Republic which binds all Colombians. Therefore, when conditions are present for the government to grant extradition the government cannot do other than grant it, and regarding this, it cannot enter into negotiations, dialogue, or talks of any kind with the drug traffickers. I think that their obligation, if they want to be tried in Colombia and if the Colombian judges have proceedings against them, is that they must go to the judges involved in the investigations. They must talk with the judges, within a penal process and under the formalities established by the law, but the government cannot hold talks with them. [end recording]

ARMY CONFIRMS DEATH OF M-19'S SANTAMARIA

PA082151 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The 4th Infantry Brigade has confirmed the death of Israel Santamaria, leader and founder of the M-19. According to Commander General Rafael Padilla, two members of that guerrilla group were captured and they revealed that Santamaria died after he was critically wounded in a clash with the Army.

Israel Santamaria is the eighth leader of that organization to die. He was 47 years old and a lawyer. He was released following what was called the trial of the century, in which he was charged with stealing weapons from the north precinct.

The death of Jaime Bateman Cayon in an airplane accident on April 1983 marked the M-19's destiny forever. One year after Bateman died, Carlos Toledo was shot dead on August 1984, when he was leaving his house in Bucaramanga. Barely 15 months later, in may 1985, Antonio Navarro Wolff -- a visible leader of the movement -- was attacked and lost his right leg. Ivan Marino Ospina was shot to death 120 days later in Cali, during the operation "Hey, Caleno, Look." Barely 60 days had elapsed when, during the fatal 6 November takeover of the Justice Palace, Andres Almarales, Luis Sotero, and Alfonso Jaquin were killd.

We have now learned about the death of Israel Santamaria, who died in March during a clash in Abriaqui, Antioquia. The only M-19 commanders who are still alive are Carlos Pizarro; Gustavo Arias Londono, alias Boris; Marcos Chalita; and Rosemberg Pavon.

EPL: MURDERED POLICE PART OF ELECTION SABOTAGE

PA081718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Bogota, 8 May (AFP) -- The Maoist guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) announced today that they have implemented a plan to sabotage the presidential elections on 25 May. A man who phoned several radio stations in the capital city to claim this morning's murder of a policeman in northwest Bogota, said that the attack is part of the election sabotage.

The EPL, in a sudden action in which five men and one woman -- all of them very young -- participated, riddled Policeman Domingo Santamaria with bullets and seriously wounded two other policeman at 1135 GMT today.

The attack took place when the three policemen were beginning their patrol of a route usually used by the drivers of several Police and Army generals to reach the Defense Ministry.

The guerrillas took advantage of the fact that a "mota" (traffic policemen) had stopped the flow of traffic on an important avenue to open fire on three policemen, killing one of them on the spot.

The six murderers fled in three waiting vehicles, and they claimed the murder for the EPL through anonymous phone calls. The EPL is a Maoist group that unilaterally broke the truce signed in 1984.

According to information provided by radio network RCN in Bogota, the alleged spokesman for the EPL said that the action had been carried out by the "Luis Fernando Lalinde" group, named after a guerrilla killed almost 1 year ago.

The announcer said that the EPL also reported that "the action is part of a plan to sabotage the 25 May elections."

Meanwhile, the murder of the policemen in Bogota today coincides with the start of a special program initiated by authorities in the capital to reestablish the city's security, which has deteriorated lately. The Police and Army have implemented a large-scale operation in the city in search of the six criminals, but results have been negative.

GROUP AFFIRMS COMMENTS BY ENVOY TO ARGENTINA

PY081744 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 May 86 p 6

[Text] The Argentine-Paraguayan Cultural Association (ACAP) yesterday issued a communique in which it states that "the tenor of the statement by Paraguayan Ambassador to Argentina Luis Gonzalez Arias is strictly in keeping with the truth." The ACAP also urged the Argentine Government "to reject any sort of interference in Paraguayan political affairs."

The communique adds: "In view of the disagreement involving the Argentine and Paraguayan Foreign Ministries as a result of a statement made in Salta, Argentina, by Gonzalez Arias, the CAPA expresses "that the tenor of the statement by Ambassador Gonzalez Arias is strictly in keeping with the truth, because it is abvious that the present Argentine authorities are acting in favor of a minority sector that is seeking the protection of a foreign government to attack legally elected Paraguayan authorities.

"The ACAP regrets that the fraternal relations between the two nations are being tarnished by the actions of a leftist clique that is controlling the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

"The ACAP is surprised by the arrogant attitude adopted by the Argentine Foreign Ministry in granting the Paraguayan Government only 24 hours to retract Ambassador Gonzalez Arias' statement. This attitude is not in keeping with the principle of nonintervention, which was upheld during World War I by the famous UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader Hopolito Yrigoyen."

The communique notes: "The ACAP urges the Argentine Government to reject any sort of interference in Paraguayan political affairs and to strengthen the strong ties that unite the two countries."

This communique is signed by Jorge E. Flores Allende, president; Gustavo Alberto Guasti, vice president; and Silvio A. Doldan Paradi, secretary general.

ENVOY TO FRG VOICES REGRETS FOR ASUNCION ATTACK

PY081637 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 May 86 p 7

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) -- It was learned in Bonn today that the Paraguayan Government has voiced its regret to the FPG Government over the recent attack in Asuncion against an FRG diplomat and two journalists of the main German television network. Victor Manuel Godoy, Paraguayan ambassador to the FRG, has told DPA that on 5 May he visited the FRG Foreign Ministry to explain what had happened.

The ministry, however, has not yet issued a declaration on the subject. In answering DPA, a ministry official stated that the ministry might state its position on 9 May, tomorrow being a holiday in Bonn.

Godoy said he had met with FRG Foreign Ministry (administrative) Under Secretary Andreas Meyer-Landrut, to whom he voiced his "government's regret over what happened in Asuncion to FRG Embassy Press Attache Armin Steuer and to the journalists of the FRG Television network (ARD)."

He also noted that the Paraguayan Government had ordered a "thorough investigation of the incidents with the purpose of punishing those responsible once they had been identified." Godoy said he had also expressed the government's displeasure that Steuer had been seen on three different occasions in 1 week at unauthorized Paraguayan political meetings. The ambassador added: "I do not think that the excuse of having diplomatic rights can be used when a foreign official attends a meeting that has been prohibited by the established authorities of another country."

"Moreover," he stated, "one must look at it from the practical point of view because no one's safety can be guaranteed in acts where it is feared that there will be violence." The ambassador did not lend much importance to the episode, stating that "it does not represent an obstacle to the traditionally cordial relations of cooperation between the Paraguayan and FRG Governments."

ORTIZ SAID TO THREATEN RADIO CHARITAS DIRECTOR

PY082356 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 8 May (AFP) -- Education and Worship Minister Carlos Ortiz has threatened to expel Father Javier Arancon, a Spanish Franciscan priest who is director of the Catholic Radio Charitas, if he continues to maintain the radio station's opposition to the government, ecclesiastical sources told AFP today.

Paraguayan authorities have also asked Father Arancon to fire the radio's chief announcer, Guillermo Yaluk. Both the priest and the announcer received death threats in phone calls to the radio station last weekend, following the violent incidents between the police and workers on May Day.

Furthermore, the phones of Radio Charitas, which is owned by the Franciscan order, have been cut and, according to executives of the radio station, its transmissions have been subject to jamming since last Monday. Like the outspoken Radio Nanduti, Radio Charitas is considered an opposition radio by the government.

Priest Denies Report

PY090213 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 0158 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Our Press Department, through Maria Luisa Vera, has just contacted Father Javier Arancon, Radio Charitas director, who told Radio Nanduti that during his talk with Education and Worship Minister Carlos Ortiz Ramirez the minister expressed the government's concern about the radio program he directs and pleaded with him to change it. As for an AFP dispatch, Father Arancon categorically denied that Minister Ortiz Ramirez had threatened him in any way whatsoever.

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION AFTER MASS

PY081545 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 May 86 p 12

[Excerpts] A gathering of laymen took place last night at the Metropolitan Cathedral under the slogan: "Against violence, for justice and brotherhood." Some 2,000 people gathered to participate in a peaceful mass, which ended in brutality with the police attacking students, old people, and lay leaders as they were leaving for their homes. This happened on Independencia Nacional and 25 de Mayo Streets. The incidient left several people injured.

A community mass was said last night at the Metropolitan Cathedral, called by the Archidiocesan board of laymen and the National Laity council. Some 2,000 persons participated in the mass given by Asuncion Archbishop Msgr Ismael Rolon, who at the beginning of the mass stated: "This is not a political meeting, it is not a meeting to subvert. It is a meeting of the church with all the rights to which such a meeting is entitled. The church is not a wagon hitched to any political party. We have been called to think and act in response to recent events, which represent an attack on the fundamental rights of human dignity. We do not believe that to worry about human rights makes us communist. To attribute all these demands to communism is to honor it. We only need to be Christians to defend justice".

The bishop's statement was acclaimed with vigorous applause by the people.

Police brutality was once again seen at the end of the mass, as a group of students, politicans, and leaders of religious movements were walking along Independencia Nacional Street. On reaching 25 de Mayo Street, uniformed police troops pounced violently, treacherously, and brutally upon the people who chanted slogans and sang songs. Old women and young women students were the victims of the grotesque police action, which was led by Police Commissioner Schreiber. One of the victims is Maria Rosa Rios, a student of the Engineering School. It all began when an automobile driver was detained and the mob wanted to defend him from the police. It was then that the police violently attacked the peaceful demonstrators.

BRIEFS

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR -- John Grant Mac Donald, the new British Ambassador to Paraguay, on 7 May presented his credentials to President General Alfredo Stroessner. Mac Donald replaces Bernard Coleman. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 13 PY]

DEPUTIES CONCERNED OVER PARAGUAYAN SITUATION

PY071239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 6 May (EFE) -- Deputy Juan Justo Amaro of the ruling Colorado Party told EFE today that Uruguayan politicians are committed to promoting democratization in Paraguay. Amaro also commented on his trip to Asuncion next week to represent his party at an opposition rally slated for 14 May.

The Chamber of Deputies, of which Juan Justo Amaro is a member, has also approved a draft resolution proposed by the Foreign Affairs Committee and supported by the four political parties in Congress. The resolution notes "the worsening of the Paraguayan situation" and rejects "the repression of peaceful popular demonstrations."

The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies voiced "its concern over this new violation of human rights in the brother Republic of Paraguay." It also expressed its "brotherly solidarity with the Paraguayan people in their struggle to regain public and individual freedoms, which are indispensable for the establishment of a democratic and pluralist state of law."

DEPUTY TO ATTEND ASUNCION OPPOSITION MEETING

PY051530 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1437 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 4 May (EFE) -- Deputy Juan Justo Amado has been appointed representative of the Colorado Party, the ruling party in Uruguay, to attend the meeting which will seek the restoration of democracy in Paraguay.

The meeting will take place on 14 May in Asuncion and has been called by Paraguayan parties that oppose the regime of Alfredo Stroessner.

According to Uruguay's Colorado Party spokesmen, "political parties from all Latin American countries will send representatives to this meeting."

The meeting "to claim the enforcement of a political opening in Paraguay" coincides with the 32d anniversary of Alfredo Stroessner's government.

BRIEFS

SENATE VICE PRESIDENTS DESIGNATED -- Senators Eduardo Paz Aguirre, of the ruling Colorado Party, and Luis Alberto Lacalle, of the Blanco Party, have been designated Senate first and second vice presidents, respectively. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 86 PY]

URUGUAY'S SANGUINETTI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

PA081647 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said a few minutes ago that Mexico and Uruguay have signed complementary economic agreements within the framework of ALADI. The Uruguayan president also pointed out that during the talks with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid it was evident that the two countries share common views with respect to the international situation.

At a press conference President Sanguinetti said that in its handling of the foreign debt, Uruguay will continue to participate in the Cartagena Consensus and that the specific treatment used for each country's debt should be different.

Regarding the Central American conflict, Sanguinetti expressed confidence that the Contadora Document will be signed because he said that politics cannot be carried out without faith. He pointed out that the current attitude is to maintain hope and dynamism in the search for solutions. He said that Mexico represents the vanguard of all the countries seeking peace; that is why he was interested in making this official trip.

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Signed

PA081918 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Mexico and Uruguay today signed the first reciprocal economic agreement within the Montevideo Treaty of 1980. The document was signed by Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. By this agreement, Uruguay will lift tariffs on purchases made by Mexico of 1,800 products. In addition, preferential treatment will be given to another 300 products. The products which will receive this treatment in the Uruguayan market include machinery, tools, minerals, petrochemical products, and garbanzo beans.

The Mexican Government will grant concessions to all Uruguayan imports within tariff schedules exempted of the advanced permit [permiso previo].

Trade between Mexico and Uruguay has a balance favorable to our country and which amounts to more than $60 million, basically due to oil exports.

Leaders Depart for Costa Rica

FL081532 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0445 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor left today for San Jose, Costa Rica. The Uruguayan president is concluding an official 3-day visit to Mexico. Sanguinetti and Sepulveda Amor will attend tomorrow's inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez.

Before departing, the Mexican foreign secretary said the Costa Rican elections conclude an import cycle consolidating democracy in Central America since the area countries have governments resulting from the electoral process. Sepulveda Amor said this new characteristic of Central American governments contributes to the competent environment stimulating peace negotiations and dialogue between the countries in conflict.

The Mexican secretary will be conveying a message from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid expressing the Mexican government's support of the consolidation of democracy in Costa Rica.

MEXICO SELLS OIL TO JAPAN AT $10.85 PER BARREL

FL080250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Trade Crude Oil Committee authorized an average daily price of $10.85 per barrel in the sales made to Japan during the month of April, PEMEX has reported. PEMEX said that Mexico adopted a mixed sales system that consists of the application of formulas that link the daily price to that of other crude oils being sold on the international market. Thus, in other cases like that of Japan, an average monthly price will be established and applied retroactively when the orders corresponding to that period of time have been made.

PEMEX reported that in mid-May the average prices of export crudes corresponding to the month of April will be announced.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED -- Federal Judicial Police have siezed 23 kg of cocaine with a value of approximately 1 billion pesos. So far 10 people have been arrested in connection with this, most of them Colombians. The narcotics groups also seized 9 kg of cocaine aboard a ship of the Maritime Transportation Company; three crew members were arrested. In addition, a band made up of six Colombians was detained at a downtown hotel. They had 14 kg of pure cocaine. [Text] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 86 PA]

OPIUM CONFISCATED -- The Federal Judicial Police have confiscated 8 kg of opium valued at approximately $2 million and laboratory equipment for processing the drug and detained owner Felipe Maciel Espino. Sergio Luna Obregon, representative from the attorney general's office in Guerrero State, said the detention of the owner and the laboratory has been a blow to drug trafficking since Maciel Espino has implicated eight others in drug trafficking. The drug dealer told authorities that he harvested poppies from opium production from Guerrero mountains and processed the drug in the laboratory located in his home. Maciel is being detained on charges of activities against health and criminal association while his possible connection with drug trafficking in other parts of the country is investigated. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0333 GMT 7 May 86 FL]

ABADIA VOICES 'CONCERN' TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA081516 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 7 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia today expressed to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis the Panamanian Government's concern and disgust over the "suspicious insistence" with which Senator Jesse Helms manipulates the hearings of the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs. Diplomatic sources told ACAN-EFE that during the meeting, which was carried out in a friendly atmosphere, Foreign Minister Abadia delivered a note to the U.S. ambassador.

Ambassador Davis was one of the U.S. officials who spoke before the subcommittee chaired by Helms, shortly before assuming his post as U.S. ambassador to Panama on 26 March. His statement on Panamanian domestic policy prompted the Panamanian Government to give a protest note to the U.S. State Department; the State Department replied that Davis' statement had been misinterpreted by the press.

Diplomatic sources reported today that the note from the Panamanian foreign minister states that the hearings held by the subcommittee headed by Helms are unacceptable interventions in matters that are the exclusive concern of Panama, as a sovereign nation. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry feels that the insistence on conducting those hearings contributes to misconstruing the facts and gives room for misinterpretation.

According to diplomatic sources, Abadia's note states that those misinterpretations contrast with the excellent relations between the Panamanian Government and the U.S. Departments of State and Defense.

In a tone of mutual respect, Abadia stressed in his note the cordial understanding that exists between the Armed Forces of the two countries, as well as Panama's collaboration in the struggle against drug trafficking.

The Panamanian Government, describing Senator Helms as a long-time and continuous critic of Panama, reminds the U.S. authorities of the need to pay more attention to the subcommittee's activities. In mentioning the negative effects of the hearings, the Panamanian diplomatic note stressed the indignation they provoke in important national sectors, as well as the misleading of the U.S. public.

Diplomatic sources told ACAN-EFE that in his note Abadia mentioned the historic responsibility that must be assumed by those who are responsible for the transition toward the year 2000, a period during which Panama's destiny will be decided.

Station Raps Helms' Actions

PA081350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

["In-Depth Commentary"]

[Text] Televisora Nacional confirmed this afternoon that the National Government, through the Foreign Ministry, delivered to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis a formal letter conveying our country's deep concern for the suspicious insistence with which the Chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs is calling for hearings on the domestic situation in Panama.

We have affirmed in this manner that these hearings constitute unacceptable meddling in the sovereign affairs of our people. Panama had no other recourse. Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia was right to summon Ambassador Davis to his office so the Reagan Administration be made perfectly aware that Panamanians want an end to the willful misrepresentations of incidents against the good name of the country. Indeed, the prestige of U.S. authorities and prevailing friendship between the two countries cannot be imperiled by the actions of the subcommittee chaired by [U.S. Senator Jesse] Helms, as these can have negative impact in the permanent relations of the two countries. This would be regrettable, especially now when matters relating to the Panama Canal's defense, the compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and the relentless control on drug trafficking are going so smoothly.

Let us hope that Ambassador Davis will quickly and calmly present this position to the high authorities of his illustrious government. Thank you.

COCINA ACCUSES MILITARY HIGH COMMAND OF CORRUPTION

PA082208 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 20

[Text] The military high command is promoting destabilizing movement and sedition in which it intends to involve the young officers, the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization Cocina, says in a communique. Cocina, the communique adds, is issuing a warning over the military dictatorship's dangerous actions "aimed at severing the freedom of expression in order to increase repression and using brute force to sustain the reign of corruption and unethical values."

Referring to specific cases, Cocina says the fine on the newspaper EXTRA, the prohibition of Dr Hugo Spadafora's quotes, the attack on the Spadafora family, the repression against Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal's "Alternativa" program, and the treacherous attack on legislator Carlos Arellano Lennox "are part of a series of attacks on the news media and citizens who have raised their voice to protest."

"Cocina makes a patriotic call to all Panamanians to unite, to set aside political selfishness, and to really take part in the struggle for Panama's democratic transformation." When the "people gain represented by the freedom of expression is about to be abolished, Cocina calls on the political parties, civic organizations, and on every Panamanian "to unite around a nationalist, civil, democratic, and popular project," Cocina's communique states. [quotation marks as published]

Assembly To Investigate Attack

PA090148 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 18A

[By Flor Quintero]

[Excerpt] Camilo Gozaine, president of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly, has repudiated the attack carried out against legislator Carlos Arellano Lennox on Saturday, promising to appoint a special commission to investigate the case in depth.

During an interview with LA PRENSA yesterday, the president of the legislature said: "As citizens we disagree...we will never allow cases like these to continue to happen here in Panama." As a legislator, he continued, I am very upset because legislator Arellano Lennox is an honorable man. His behavior in the Legislative Assembly has always been very proper. He is a man who keeps his word and is an honest citizen." [quotation marks as published]

Gozaine said that the Legislative Assembly will adopt all the pertinent measures to counter this attack, even if members of the state security, National Investigations Department, or pro-government or criminal groups are involved in the action.

MARCHERS DEMAND 'FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION'

PA081618 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 May 86 p 1A

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] "Here is the proof that Panama is a center of drug trafficking and corruption" Miguel Antonio Bernal shouted before the people who applauded him at the Government and Justice Ministry after the "Pro-Defense of Freedom of Expression" march.

In fulfillment of his warning that he would march with the proof in his hands after being summoned by Government Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon, the commentator of the radio program "Alternativa" was supported by hundreds of people who marched from the University of Panama's law faculty to the Government and Justice Ministry in the area known as Catedral.

The marchers carried posters and shouted slogans such as: "Bernal is not alone," "The people can no longer be deceived ... Alternativa must remain," "For the liberty of freedom of expression the people take to the streets militantly," and "Down with the murderous military." They marched the length of Central Avenue. The march was headed by radio commentator Bernal, who throughout the demonstration carried a white bag hanging from a red ribbon, which bore the inscription "here is the proof."

When the march ended at the Government and Justice Ministry, a political meeting was improvised during which the director of "Albernativa" addressed the people from the ministry's steps saying, "We have arrived at this ministry, which 18 years ago ceased to be a Government and Justice Ministry to become an accomplice of all the crimes and arbitrary actions that are committed everyday against our people." "This regime has turned this country into a center of drug trafficking and corruption to our detriment and that of our children. They want proof of this and I am going to give them proof."

In the absence of Government Minister Rodolfo Chiari, the commentator presented "the proof" to Alejandro Moncada, general secretary of government and justice. The proof consisted of documentary and testimonial evidence calling for statements from Panamanians who have irrefutable proof that Panama is a center of drug trafficking.

Barnal also requested that Colonel Julian Melo Borbua, retired, General Ruben Dario Paredes, retired, and all the members of the General Staff be summoned so they can explain how they obtained their properties.

The demonstration ended with shouts of "Panama, bridge of the world, center of the universe ... center of drug trafficking and corruption."

COSTA RICA

UNILATERAL DEBT PROGRAM MORATORIUM DECLARED

FL080200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 8 May 86

[By Oscar Hidalgo]

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- Today Costa Rica declared a temporary moratorium on its foreign debt payments, official sources have announced here. The decision was made at the time of the passing of power from Luis Alberto Monge to Oscar Arias Sanchez, who will take over the leadership of the government 8 May. The decision to declare a unilateral moratorium was announced by Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano Fait, who explained that the debt amounted to $110 million dollars. Lizano Fait said that the World Bank, the IMF, and the creditor banks have suspended payments of new money that had already been approved. Nevertheless, they demand the carrying out of fiscal reforms to go ahead with the delivery of funds.

ARIAS INAUGURAL SPEECH REAFFIRMS CONTADORA

PA082025 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1812 GMT 8 May 86

[Inaugural speech by President Oscar Arias at the National Stadium in San Jose -- live]

[Text] Mr Luis Alberto Monge: When a man leads the fatherland in the most difficult times of its history and concludes his term surrounded by the love of all the people, there is nothing else to tell him but thanks. You don't need to wait for history to judge you, you are already in the heart of the people of Costa Rica. [applause]

Mr and Mrs Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez; Messrs former Presidents of the Republic, Mrs President of the Legislative Assembly, and Messrs Deputies, Mr President of the Supreme Court and Messers Magistrates, Messrs Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller of the republic, Mr Attorney General of the Republic, Your Excellencies Chiefs of State, Your Excellencies Vice Presidents of State, Your Excellency the Reverend Archbishop of San Jose, Your Excellencies Chiefs of Special Delegations, Messrs former Presidents of the Republic [repeats as heard], Your Excellencies the Reverend Bishops of Costa Rica, Messrs Ministers and Deputy Ministers, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, my dear Costa Rican people:

A few minutes ago I swore to God and Costa Rica that I will serve my fatherland from the Presidency of the Republic. I am assuming office by mandate of a people who are proud of their century-old democracy forged in the liberty of its children, whose sovereignty rests not only on legal foundations, but on the respect and admiration of the other nations.

I reaffirm here the words of President Jose Maria Castro Madrid: I want my fatherland, since it cannot be feared for its strength, to be considered for its justice and peace; so that the civilized world's anathema falls on anyone who harms it. We do not have weapons, but let us have the sympathy of nations. These words, expressed more than 1 century ago, are valid for the Costa Rica of yesterday, today, and always. My sense of duty, but most of all my love for Costa Rica, moves me to define for you the objectives of my government and confirm, to my country and the world, the principles that will guide the political activity of the new administration.

I am stating these objectives and principles as a guarantee that our democracy will never be stained by words or actions that counter the popular will expressed in the elections; as a confirmation that no one cast a shadow on the state's independence in regard to the various social groups; as testimony to our firm loyalty to the values of the fatherland; as a homage of gratitude to the inspirations of our forebears; as an optimistic welcome of that young fatherland that assumes the responsibility of responding to the serious challenges that are threatenening today; as a breath of hope from the poorest sectors; and as a way to thank God for this, our Costa Rica.

Never before in our history have the internal and external aspects which affect the life of the nation been so closely related. It is no longer possible to talk of peace and liberty and to make decisions about our development without first taking into account events occurring beyond our country's borders. In order to guarantee liberty and the just distribution of the fruits of growth among nations, we must form alliances based on values and principles which are shared in good faith.

We live in a difficult and tormented world. We live in a region where, in addition to serious economic and social problems -- typical of the North-South situation -- we have, unequivocally, those of the East-West confrontation. Here in the heart of the Americas, a cross is taking shape, and it is projecting a somber outlook. It is one of those crosses that mark the limit between war and peace and which mark on the map of the world the places where peaceful coexistence is threatened. We live in a difficult and tormented world. All too frequently we see that there is no relation between the speed with which a problem appears and evolves and the slowness of our responses.

In the meantime, we are accumulating, in cold statistics, the victims of terrorism and violence, the human beings who do not have homes and jobs, the youths consumed by drugs and alcohol, those who die of hunger in the world, until we are surrounded by a wall of insensitivity, hiding the ineptitude of many political systems. We live in a difficult and tormented world. Almost every day we see how policies foreign to the sacred values we try to share are applied. Thus, the savings of free men often come through the international financial system to lands ruled by tyrants that trample on liberties. Apolitical euphemisms are cynically invoked to popularize the amoral. Does not the same thing happen with arms?

I am convinced that we can overcome all of the challenges of this difficult and tormented world if we are capable of teaching and applying policies that are in keeping with our highest values. These values must govern internal political convictions as well as international relations between states. In the internal sphere we are at a crossroads. If we choose the right path we will lead the country to the goal of prosperity and justice, we will safeguard its institutions and strengthen its freedoms. If we mistake the path, we will be responsible for our children's poverty and the establishment of selfishness and tyranny. It is essential for me to call on all of my fellow countrymen to reflect on the situation, and to ask them to unite in response to the unavoidable challenge of the times.

For several decades we enjoyed the benefits of sustained development. In every field of national life that era of progress meant important changes; from education and health to housing and recreation there was evident [illegible]ogress. Costa Rican's standard of living improved. Democracy demonstrated that in pc[illegible] countries, too, it is the best political system to achieve a just development.

The economic crisis of recent years, however, has deepened weaknesses and structural imbalances. It has increased the gap between public income and expenses and between imports and exports, becoming a chronic problem. The country increased its foreign debt to satisfy short-term needs. The standard of living dropped, unemployment reached intolerable levels, and the country shook in the midst of a generalized panorama of social deterioration.

With great sacrifices by our people, with a realistic economic policy and the generous support of friendly countries, it was possible to achieve relative stability. Now we must follow a difficult path of deep changes and urgent adjustments in the national economy. We propose to modernize the structure of production and to take the greatest advantage of trade opportunities that may emerge. We understand that the economic future will not be easy. We will face it realistically. Economic transformation will gradually lead us to recover the standard of living we enjoyed before the crisis. Despite problems and obstacles, we will fulfill our foreign financial commitments, but we will struggle on every front for improved conditions for our development.

My government will never promote measures that will benefit a few of that will cause suffering and uncertainty to many. I believe in a humanitarian economy, the main objective of which is always man's well-being. By defining the new paths that Costa Rica demands, we propose to restructure the economy so that it will never be separated from the anguish and grief, happiness, and hopes of our men and women.

As a nation, we must be proud of the high national consensus that exists in response to the challenges the fatherland is facing. When we observe the high degree of agreement between the means that the different sectors advocate for the achievement of our goals, we see how fortunate we are. It is true that ocassionally the differences that separate us are important. In response to these differences the tone of the debate may be impassioned, but it will always be loyal to Costa Rica's interests.

Today we face new challenges. The problems of the present need different solutions, full of imagination and shrewdness. Old solutions are not acceptable. Never before has the country so demanded that in response to these challenges we use the traditional and beautiful virtue of agreeing and struggling together for all that which can make us greater. The country has not been presented to us for us to mold to our liking as if it were newly born. We received the responsibility of leading a country whose citizens have deep democratic convictions, a nation that has matured throughout its history and had forged institutions that it is not willing to lose.

Fortunately, Costa Rica has its own profile as a nation that its leaders must respect. I have committed myself to a Costa Rica that loves its liberty, that is devoted to democracy, and firmly believes in the law as the only way to resolve conflicts among men. The day after the elections I went to the Metropolitan Cathedral. I thanked God for the inestimable gift of making us all winners after the electoral process. Today, before the fatherland's altar, the campaign promises I made that day before God's altar have become goals for Costa Rica and its people.

All our government actions will be based on the spiritual principles of Christian civilization. No temptation will ever distract us from the most sacred moral values. No temptation will ever make us give up our humility. No temptation will ever make us forget our commitment of serving the most humble. We will tirelessly struggle for the full incorporation of women, who augur a greater Costa Rica, a Costa Rica where hatred and violence will never have a place in our social, political, and economic struggles.

We are going to incorporate the young people. All the great and beautiful things we inherited from our forefathers will be preserved with pride.

However, we also want to do new things, in response to the challenge of the times. We are living in a new world, but we have still not resolved very old problems, which are painfully reflected in a neglected Costa Rica. Many compatriots do not have a job or a dignified roof to shelter their families with love. Only education and culture are valid pillars in Costa Rica for transformations in liberty. Discipline, courage, imagination and creativeness, and love of nature and life will be our new educational goals. Sharing together the fruits of culture is our true wealth and the basis of our spiritual growth. Culture and education forge democracy and liberty. We are going to build 80,000 houses and we are going to generate 25,000 jobs a year. We are going to facilitate the creation of parks...[applause] we are going to facilitate the creation of parks for the healthy recreation of men, women, and the elderly.

Distributing political power is imperative. Communities, through municipalities and development associations, will make their own decisions. Each community knows its problems better than anyone else, and only if each community assumes its responsibility in resolving its own problems will we have a freer and more prosperous society.

We will struggle for greater economic democracy. The cooperatives must be extended to include the entire country and all of the country's acitivities. This is the best way for more Costa Ricans to have property and to participate in the creation of more wealth for all.

I vigorously declare my commitment to struggle untiringly against correpution. There will be no room in Costa Rica for drug trafficking or for men or women who in their public or private acitivites seek to become rich through dishonest means. [applause]

This is a sacred mandate we have received from our people, which at this hour calls for the restoration of absolute trust between the government and the people it governs, which calls for a future where there will be no dark clouds in the soul, where there will never be treason in the actions of the government leaders. We will say what we think and will do what we say. We will faithfully fulfill our commitment to defend and strengthen peace and neutrality. [applause] We will keep Costa Rica out of the armed conflicts in Central America, [applause] and will struggle with diplomatic and political means to keep our brothers in Central America from continuing to kill each other. [applause]

In order to begin the task of modernizing the state, an action which cannot be delayed, we must begin by redefining and strengthening our security and the state of law. We must promote the social change that Costa Rica demands with the law in our hands. The law is our main instrument for change and development. Our country's reality is a vivid testimony that security is not preserved with weapons. Costa Rica's security has been preserved with its prestige as a nation whose banner is reason and law, and which refuses to get involved in military conflicts that could endanger the peace and security. [applause]

I affirm that thanks to the international policy implemented by Costa Rica during most of its history as an independent nation, a policy of peace and nonitervention, we have emerged in the international community stronger than we would have if we had had to defend our security with weapons. Costa Rica will stay away from war. It will do so to strengthen its deep-rooted tradition of peace. [applause] It will do so to preserve its civil traditions, to maintain a climate favorable to economic development and social harmony. We will be neutral concerning the regional armed conflicts.

We are against war; for us peace has an unquestionable value. International law has been our strength, and it always will be. [applause] We will never negotiate over our national dignity. We will not tolerate any threat, offense, or action which could impair that dignity. We are a nation of sensible and peace-loving citizens.

However, let no one feel that these virtues that dignify us can at any time weaken or unflinching resolve to defend Costa Rica. [applause] We will never capitulate in our struggle against any threat to our sovereignty. I pray to God to enlighten us so these goals will take root in the heart of each Costa Rican. I am the president of all, and we will govern together without discrimination. When it comes to privileges, we will make an exception in favor of the poor. To the extent that justice increases we will make our freedoms more indestructible. [applause]

The oasis of peace we enjoy, our land's image as a haven of freedom, and our image as a paradigm of democracy throughout the world are virtues of which we are proud as a people. We want to share these virtues with all sister nations on the continent. When I look beyond our borders, my spirit is gripped by opposite feelings of joy and sadness. How could we fail to greet with joy -- with immense joy -- the return to democracy of so many brotherly countries which have recoverd their political freedoms in Latin America during this last 5-year period? [applause] As the oldest democracy in Ibero-America, Costa Rica greets with delight this return to freedom and renews its faith in a better destiny for the Americas. From now on all of us will tread the paths of free men.

How could we not feel unhappy because, after the fall of dictators, a gruesome picture of creulty, of useless indebtedness, of unbridled corruption, and systematic violations of human rights has been bared before the world? [applause] How not to be happy over the brave and solidaristic peace effort made by the member countries of the Contadora Group? [applause] How good it is to see the new democracies in sister nations join this effort through the Support Group! [applause]

How could we not be saddened by the doubt that some of them may flout this effort and use it for purposes other than the hoped-for peace? [applause] How could we fail to be full of joy and optimism upon learning that today, like never before, so many men and women in the three American regions and the Caribbean have an opportunity to fulfill their dreams of democracy?

How not to feel sad because at the precise time that the path to freedom is widening in the Americas, the soil of Central America is still being bloodied by violence? How not to feel happy that we Latin Americans have rejected despotism and adopted the pluralistic path of democracy to resolve the worst economic crisis on our continent? How not to feel sad when we see that we have not yet been able to establish the necessary cooperation with the Western powers, our sisters in democracy, to overcome our serious economic difficulties?

Upon comparing one with the other we see with satisfaction that the happy situations prevail over the sad ones. At this time of such bright outlooks for Latin America, we will not relinquish our optimism and our hope and confidence in our countries' democratic future. Together we must struggle, without hesitation, to maintain the freedom we have attained and to consolidate democracy and peace throughout our region. Costa Rica reiterates its undying faith in the search for a peaceful solution, through diplomatic channels, to the pressing Central American problems. Here we confirm our support to the Contadora Group, and our commitment to sign the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America, which is the fruit of long negotiations. [applause]

The efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups faithfully reflect the hope to generalize the democratic regimes in Central America and on the continent. The peoples on this continent have understood after anguishing dark periods of intolerance and death that the challenges of development can only be taken up in peace founded on tolerance and respect for the rights of all Americans. Peace must be democratic, pluralistic, tolerant, and free in America. There will not be peace as long as intransigence and an absence of dialogue exist. In political negotiations, the necessary accommodation must be sought to achieve harmonious coexistence among peoples.

This negotiation has the support of the Central Americans, Latin America, and the entire continent. We must not fail in our efforts to find political solutions at all continental forums. We must warn those who doubt diplomatic solutions and the power of international dialogue to avert bloodshed. It is foolish to confuse dialogue with weakness. It is unwise to undermine diplomatic efforts with disloyal intentions. For this reason, diplomatic negotiations must not be prolonged indefinitely. To accept such attitudes would mean changing the sense of the dialogue, making it an instrument of deceit and a mockery of good faith.

Costa Ricans demand the establishment of fixed deadlines for the due fulfillment of commitments made. The date 6 June is a sacred date. On that day we should sign the Contadora document. Beginning at that moment, my government will encourage, [applause] in close coordination with friendly nations concerned about the fate of Central America, the development of three simultaneous processes. The first stage will be implemented in the next few months and it will include efforts to get the various congresses to ratify the document. Then we will be involved in a tenacious effort to implement the mechanisms contained in the agreement. In the third stage, we will promote the prompt opening of dialogues for national reconciliation in the countries affected by violence. The objective will always be to create or strengthen the institutions that are inherent in a democracy. These processes will be the backbone of Central American peace. God help the leaders who intend to mock the Contadora Group. Those who act in this way [applause] will betray the commitment of consolidating democracy among the Latin American nations.

Costa Ricans and dear friends who are visiting us from all parts of the world: Today in Costa Rica, the grateful hands of new generations are fraternally shaking the hardened hands of men and women who gave us so much. We must face challenges that are different from those of the past. We do not fear them and, for this reason, we can face them in peace and liberty. For this reason, we must listen to the freedom call of Bolivar and must heed it. The Contadora call is Bolivar's shout for freedom. When certain brother countries united in Contadora to work for peace, (?they proclaimed that) only democracy and freedom can prevent war.

Victor Hugo said that there is nothing stronger than an idea whose time has come. This is the time for democracy. Dictatorships belong to the past. Democracy, the government of the majorities, is the only path to free us from misery and dependence. [applause] Because there are more than enough reasons, it is the time to make Bolivar's dream a reality. Tyrants have no place on our continent. [applause]

Costa Rica believes in the need for an alliance for liberty and democracy in the Americas. We must not be allies -- economically or politically -- of governments that oppress their peoples.

I call for the formation of an alliance for liberty and democracy in the Americas and the Caribbean. [applause] It will be liberty and democracy for development, justice, and peace. In this great political enterprise there is no room for the fainthearted and the weak of spirit. It is the time to respond to the challenge and fulfill hopes. It is the time for us, who believe in liberty and democracy as the only weapons to overcome injustices, to close ranks and unite inseparably.

My loyalty is with the people of Costa Rica. My faithfulness is with the history of my fatherland. My commitment is with the future. I will not evade my duties to lead my fatherland when life and death, war and peace are at stake. [applause] I count on the compatriots who have an undying faith in the future of the fatherland. I count on the citizens who have the will to design a different future. I count on wise men and women who want to build, with their own hands, a happy destiny, inspired by love for Latin America.

I invite my compatriots so that together, as the protagonists, we can write a new chapter in our history uniting imagination and memory. In order to face a great challenge, like that overcome by our forebearers, we must recognize what they did for us and decide what we want to do for our children. Let's listen to Jorge Bravo, the poet whose voice is calling us: Listen to us working, let us create the world. With steps and with eyes, let us create the world. With the best of all ages, let us build the world. Hang on to this new view, let us build the world. With the bones of all our forebears, let us build the world. Brick by brick, man by man, let us create the world again. Thank you. [applause]

BOMB THREAT CUTS ARIAS PRESS CONFERENCE SHORT

PA080439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (AFP) -- Today Oscar Arias Sanchez, Costa Rican president-elect, reiterated that the only alternative for Central America is to sign the Contadora peace document. "Otherwise, an apocalyptic war would destroy all of us," he said. In a press conference, which had to be interrupted abruptly when the alleged existence of a bomb was reported, the new Costa Rican president gave assurances that the Sandinist government, so far reluctant to sign the Contadora Document, is revising its position.

Arias said: "We need peace for development. If the Contadora document is not signed, that would mean the continuation of the war." He added: "I am sure that Nicaragua is seriously thinking of signing that document." Commenting on the relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Arias, who will be inaugurated Thursday, said that in the past the relations have not been so friendly, owing to the Nicaraguan Government's "attitude." Arias added: "We are aware of the resentment toward Costa Rica because Nicaragua does not have a democracy like ours. However, this should not be an obstacle for the relations to be as friendly as possible."

Arias denied that there had been pressure from the United States because of his statements rejecting the aid for the Nicaraguan contras proposed by President Ronald Reagan. Moreover, Arias repeatedly expressed his decision to comply with the neutrality policy proclaimed by his predecessor, Luis Alberto Monge, and of not allowing the use of Costa Rican territory in actions against neighboring governments.

Asked his opinion on whether or not Nicaragua intervenes in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, Arias said he has no reason to judge the Managua government. However, he noted: "There are people in Nicaragua who believe that the only way to force the Sandinist government to give way is war." The new Costa Rican president added: "What we have done is to give the opportunity to Nicaragua -- should the Contadora document be signed -- to solve its problems through negotiation." He emphasized: "The survival of the region depends on the peace."

Regarding the foreign debt problem, Arias affirmed that unless Costa Rica gets better payment terms, it will be difficult to achieve development. Arias noted: "There must be a lot of understanding from the international banks, from the friendly nations, and from the international institutions on the payment of that debt."

Finally, Arias said that terrorism and drug trafficking "are two of the most serious threats to world coexistence." He announced that his government will maintain an attitude "as strong as possible" about these two problems. The news conference of the Costa Rican president-elect, which was attended by some 100 local and foreign newsmen had to be interrupted abruptly, "for security reasons."

Police agents surrounded the hapless president and, after giving him a message not disclosed to the press, took him out of the conference room under strict security measures. Unconfirmed reports say that two anonymous telephone calls had warned about the existence of a bomb at the conference room. Once President Arias had been taken out of the place, the newsmen were also asked to leave the room. Some 30 minutes after the suspension of the conference, no further incidents had occurred at the place where the press conference was being held.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON BORDER DISPUTE WITH HONDURAS

PA082313 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Hondurans are interested in seeing the border we share with El Salvador fully delimited. This was stressed during the conversation between journalist Danilo Antunez and Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, following a news conference. Danilo Antunez asked about El Salvador's position concerning the signing of a treaty and the mechanisms to be followed at the International Court of Justice to settle the dispute. President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the court's ruling concerning the border dispute will be respected, and they will abide by the court's decision.

[Begin recording] [Antunez] Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte, we represent Radio America in Honduras. Has your government definitely decided to let the International Court of Justice handle the border dispute with Honduras?

[Duarte] Well, according to the treaty, this is a fundamental point. Once the period of bilateral negotiations expires, we begin the period of preparing to present the case at the court. We are ready and prepared to sign the treaty with Honduras... [corrects himself] to start the mechanisms to be followed in the process at the court. We are currently working on this and [words indistinct].

[Antunez] Will El Salvador respect an International Court of Justice ruling?

[Duarte] I think this is fundamental. If the two countries, Honduras and El Salvador, reach an agreement on the methods and mechanisms, and on seeking the court's help, it is because we respect the concept, the importance of an international court.

[Antunez] When will you visit Honduras, Mr President?

[Duarte] When President Azcona invites me. I will be pleased to go. [end recording]

OFFICERS DENY ALLEGED LINK TO KIDNAPPINGS

AFP Correspondent Summoned

PA072001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (AFP) -- Ana Cristina Hasbun, the AFP correspondent in San Salvador, was called this morning by the Armed Forces General Staff where two of its officers notified her of its decision to charge her with "slander." Asked about this on his arrival in San Jose this morning, President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who will attend the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias tomorrow, Thursday, said that the correspondent has not been arrested and justified the right of the military to interrogate her on reports published today.

In a dispatch, Ana Cristina Hasbun cited statements by Radio Venceremos, of the FMLN, accusing Lieutenant Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chief of operations of the Joint General Staff, and Colonel Orlando Zepeda, Army chief of intelligence, of being implicated in several kidnappings that have been carried out by an extreme right-wing group in El Salvador. After being interrogated by officers who recorded her testimony, the correspondent left the office of the General Staff shortly after noon today (1800 GMT).

AFP Dispatch Censured

PA081748 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 May (AFP) -- General Adolfo Blandon, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, today categorically rejected any link between Lt Cols Rene Emilio Ponce and Orlando Zepeda and the kidnapping of industrialists, which is being investigated here. General Blandon made this statement to Ana Cristina Hasbun, AFP correspondent in El Salvador, who was summoned by the two staff members. Ponce ad Zepeda threatened journalist Hasbun with a lawsuit over her "defamation," because she reproduced in an AFP dispatch charges made by Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official voice, linking them to the kidnappings.

Gen Blandon expressed his concern over the contents of the dispatch, described Radio Venceremos as "irresponsible," and stressed that the two officers -- Lt Col Ponce, chief of Operations of the Joint General Staff, and Lt Col Zepeda, chief of intelligence -- are military men "with a clean record, who are well-known for their great responsibility and professionalism."

Lt Cols Ponce and Zepeda summoned the AFP correspondent to their offices to express their indignation over the mention of their names in the dispatch. They censored the use of the Salvadoran guerrilla's station as a source of information. The credentials granted to the journalist by the Armed Forces Committee (Coprefa) were retained by the authorities of the Salvadoran Army's Staff.

INVESTIGATION BEGINS ON 'DITCH OF DEATH'

PA071557 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] It has been 5 long years since Civil Defense members in Los Mangos, Armenia jurisdiction, spread terror in this small rural village located in this country's eastern area. On orders from President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Commission to Investigate Criminal Offences headed by Justice Minister Julio Alfredo Asamayoa, was created. Finally, after five frustrated attempts in recent years, today a team of experts from the Firemen's Corps, the National Police's Special Scientific Research Unit, and the Commission to Investigate Criminal Offences headed by Luis Dominguez Parada and Colonel Nelson Lopez y Lopez began to excavate a ditch in Las Piletas known as the ditch of death. Civil Defense members led by Commander Nandino Tula had captured area residents and accused them of committing subversive crimes. They hurled at least 15 persons into the ditch which is approximately 60 meters deep.

Authorities feel that finding a single piece of evidence of human remains will constitute sufficient and irrefutable proof to arraign at least 10 Civil Defense members of the Los Mangos Canton because these persons have already stated they hurled several people into the ditch of death, located on a small farm in Las Piletas, Los Mangos Canton, Armenia Jurisdiction.

COPREFA REPORTS 436 REBEL CASUALTIES IN APRIL

PA062248 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 86

[Report issued by Coprefa; date and place not given -- read by Carlos Armando Rivera]

[Text] Today the Salvadoran Army issued a report on its counterinsurgency activities during the month of April. In it, the Army claimed to have caused 436 FMLN guerrilla casualties, including prisoners, defectors, and forced civilian recruits. The Armed Forces' official spokesman said that this resulted from counterinsurgency operations in Chalatenango, Morazan, Usulutan, San Vicente, and Cuscatlan Departments. Coprefa has said that the casualties include 127 dead, 195 wounded, 2 prisoners, 73 forced civilian recruits, and 39 defectors. The report also says that the Armed Forces confiscated 97 rifles, 98 grenades, 2 pistols, 1 heavy machine gun, 125 mines, and abundent material to manufacture explosives. During the counterinsurgency operations, five graves containing the bodies of six guerrillas were found on the banks of the Aciguillo River, Tenancingo jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department.

The Army has admitted that during the counterinsurgency operations 30 soldiers were killed, 150 were wounded, and 41 were killed in accidents aboard combat aircraft. It has also been reported that the guerrillas have continued to sabotage the national economy by destroying 41 electricity posts, 18 pylons, an Agricultural Development Bank storage house, and the National Administration for Telecommunications facilities at San Buenaventura, Usulutan Department. Coprefa has also reported that 18 civilians have been killed and 18 wounded by mines planted by the guerrillas in territories in conflict.

VENCEREMOS ON DUARTE CLEARING COL STABEN

PA082308 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary: "Napoleon Duarte Bows His Head Before the Colonels, Puts the Lid on the Sewer, and Opens the Death Well"]

[Excerpts] Before boarding an aircraft out of the country, Napoleon Duarte exonerated Colonel Mauricio Staben, one of those involved in the case of the kidnappings, from all responsibility. We had said it. Duarte will put the lid on the sewer because he risks drowning in it. Regarding the death squads, Duarte cannot and does not want to cast the first stone, because all of them are guilty.

The dark channels of the sewer led to Col Staben, a CIA agent and commander of the Arce Battalion, trained in Honduras by the Americans; Colonel Rodriguez Murcia, cavalry regiment chief and second in command to Colonel Sacasa; and Major Jose Alfredo Jimenez. The thread continued until it led to Colonel Emilio Ponce himself, staff chief of operations, and other high-ranking officers were also involved.

At this point, the U.S. Embassy and Duarte ordered the investigations suspended immediately. This is the limit for Duarte's political game. The information, however, leaked to the news media, and the sewer was left half open because the names of 21 others involved have not yet been disclosed. In a military intelligence report that we published some days ago, we indicated that the military faction headed by the so-called philharmonics [filarmonicos] to which Staben belongs had threatened Duarte with preventing his return to the country if he did not make a public statement exonerating Staben and guaranteeing that he would put the lid on the death squads' sewer. His trip to South America being so close, this meant the greatest humiliation for Duarte. He made efforts for Coprefa of Rey Prendes to make at least the public announcement of putting the lid on the sewer. Yet, in order to make Duarte's humiliation more shameful, the High Command demanded that he himself and in his own voice pronounce Staben innocent and announce the colonel's reinstatement as Arce Battalion commander.

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS 55 KILLED IN 1 MAY PLANE CRASH

PA080004 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Attention, we now bring you an intelligence report that confirms that the number of military men killed in the Air Force DC-6 plane is higher than the figures reported by the military High Command. This intelligence report specifies that 55 military men were killed in the DC-6 plane and not 37, as General Bustillos reported.

The report added that these flights to Panama are not made very frequently during the year, and are to take Air Force officers, noncommissioned officers, and experts to Panama for training. These flights are used to take members of their branches -- such as the infantry and artillery branches, for example -- to undergo training in communications, intelligence, and so forth. The DC-6 flight that left from Ilopango base early in the morning of 1 May was also carrying 18 Army soldiers, including cadets and noncommissioned officers. Therefore, the Duartist Armed Forces sustained 55 casualties on 1 May near Tonacatepeque.

Gen Bustillo and Blandon decided at the site of the accident to hide the 18 infantry casualties and admit to only 37 Air Force casualties, which were impossible to hide. The 18 cadets and noncommissioned officers had been taken to Ilopango from various garrisons, and for security reason were told they were traveling to Panama just a few hours before boarding the DC-6 plane.

Gen Blandon gave strict instructions to the Coprefa chief that the truth must not be leaked to the news media. In his nervous attempts to hide the truth, Colonel Mauricio Hernandez said in the Coprefa communique that the 37 deaths were part of the casualties for the month of April, when in fact they are part of the casualties sustained by the Armed Forces during the month of May.

HONDURAS

AZCONA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA080440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1625 GMT 7 May 86

[News conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo with unidentified reporters in San Jose, Costa Rica -- live]

[Text] [Announcer] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo is holding a news conference, which started a few minutes ago. He has referred to the Central American and Nicaraguan situation. He said that Honduras is not in any conflict with Nicaragua, and that if Nicaragua signs the Contadora Peace Document, all the U.S. military advisers and experts currently in Honduras will leave that country within 48 hours, as long as the Sandinists also withdraw all their foreign advisers from Nicaraguan territory. Let us hear the Honduran president's statement:

[Azcona, in progress] ...even so, they receive the benefit of the general amnesty, although they were charged with crimes such as placing a bomb in the Supreme Court of Justice, causing the death of a policeman, as well as participating in other terrorist actions. However, since they were dealt with as political prisoners, the crimes they committed were included among those to benefit from the general amnesty and they were all released during Holy Week. There is not a single political prisoner in Honduras. There are no political refugees in our country, and not a single Honduran is in exile. Under these conditions, Hondurans have a perfect right to think about having real peace in Central America and to expect that no citizen from any Central American country should be expelled from their respective country. This is what we in Honduras would like to see. During the next 4 years we are going to make every effort to ensure that there are no political prisoners in Honduras or that any citizens of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, or Costa Rica have to leave their country as refugees.

[Reporter] Mr President, just a while ago you said that Honduras is prepared to sign the Contadora peace plan. On the other hand, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has constantly said that Nicaragua is not going to stop arming itself at any time. Since a fundamental point in the Contadora peace plan is disarmament [words indistinct] if Nicaragua does not accept it?

[Azcona] The Nicaraguan Government's problems are different from those that the Honduran Government has. In my office at the Presidency, I receive notes from the most humble peasant, from groups asking for the construction of a school or asking for drinking water facilities or electricity. We cannot deny these things to the people. We cannot use our funds to buy arms and to promote a warmongering policy.

Since we cannot spend our money in buying arms and on increasing the number of men in our Army, which already has over 17,000, we have resorted to the bilateral agreements we have with other countries, especially with the United States, to help us in such cases as the one we faced during Holy Week. If Nicaragua does not sign the Contadora Peace Plan because it does not want to reduce its arsenal or its troops, then the world will know which country wants peace and which country does not. We will abide by everything established in the Contadora Peace Plan and we expect the other countries to do the same.

[Reporter] Mr President, are the presidents going to discuss Latin America's foreign debt when they meet tomorrow?

[Azcona] I have been informed about a presidents meeting tomorrow. I think we are going to exchange views about the foreign debt. When I assumed the Presidency I said, and I will repeat it again, we will support the Latin American countries in decisions to counteract the effects of unjust commercial exchange terms and high interest rates from international and foreign private banks and also the problem of the foreign debt. Latin American countries can depend on the Honduran Government's solidarity and support in any decision they reach in this respect.

[Reporter] Nicaraguan Viçe President Sergio Ramirez said he hoped that relations between Hondurad and Nicaragua would improve under your administration. We have heard about better communications between the Sandinist government and your government. Do you really think that relations with Nicaragua have improved? Is there any type of communication going on with the Sandinist government?

[Azcona] On Easter Sunday I talked to the Nicaraguan president, I told him about Nicaraguan helicopters flying over Honduran territory. He told me he did not know anything about it. I asked him to find out because what I was telling him was the truth. I even told him about Nicaraguan troops intering our territory and that we were going to repel them if necessary and that we did not want any problem. This was the last time we talked. He tried to get in touch with me all day Saturday, but it was not until Sunday that he reached me. He called to complain about President Monge's proposal for a vice presidents meeting in San Jose. He was also annoyed by the communique signed by the four Central American presidents in Tegucigalpa, during the visit of Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez. I want you to know that I was the last one to sign the communique. In it we expressed our approval of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte's proposal asking the Sandinist government to begin a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries and that he would do the same with the Salvadoran guerrillas. Apparently these two things annoyed the Nicaraguan authorities because in some way they felt left out. The Honduran Government did not play a particularly active part in any of these decisions.

[Reporter] Mr President, you just said that there are no counterrevolutionary camps in your country. My question is, do you think that the international news media, especially the U.S., not only has been unjust but has lied to the Honduran Government and people, when we all know by photographs and reports of the existence of such camps?

[Azcona] Yes, there are counterrevoltuionary troops. They come and go, and they set up camps. What I mean is that they do not have permanent bases in Honduras. There are probable provisional camps. Any group of persons, either military or civilians, can set up camps wherever they go. However, a base is different from a provisional camp.

[Reporter] The problem of the counterrevolutionaries in Honduran territory, as you have admitted it, is that it gives the Nicaraguans the right to repel their attacks. Could not this affect the relations between your country and Nicaragua?

[Azcona] I do not think so. The Nicaraguan problem is exclusively a problem for the Nicaraguans. If I were the president of Nicaragua, I would not refuse to talk to the counterrevolutionaries nor to any other adversary. If the Communist Party of Honduras asked me for a meeting to discuss Honduran internal affairs, I would immediately say yes. I would not refuse to talk to them. I would not be asking Gorbachev nor any other leader of international communism for permission. I would talk to them because they are Hondurans. I think that the Sandinist government should accept the Nicaraguan democratic parties' proposal, which we feel is reasonable, it makes sense and is logical. The proposal has seven points which was signed by the six Nicaraguan democratic parties: the Independent Liberal Party, the Democratic Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party, the authentic Conservative Party and the Conservative Party.

Why are the Sandinist authorities opposed to a dialogue among Nicaraguans? I hope no one thinks that I am meddling in Nicaragua's internal affairs. The democrats of Central America would like to see such a dialogue take place so that they can solve their problems. Honduras is not going to attack Nicaragua. Honduras is not going to allow that its territory be used to attack Nicaragua. However, we are not going to use our resources to protect the Sandinist government's back. We do not have any plans to become the guardians of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government.

REGALADO DISCUSSES SUMMIT, CONDECA REFORMS

PA081258 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 86

[News conference by Armed Forces Chief General Humberto Regalado Hernandez with unidentified reporters; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Regalado] We will hold a working meeting with the Armed Forces commanders today to discuss matters of interest for the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] General, what is the significance for the Central American area of the accession to power of a new president at a time that the Central American situation is very difficult?

[Regalado] I feel that politics in Central America gets stronger and stronger because governments and presidents are elected by the people.

[Reporter] Excuse me, General. We reported a few minutes ago that you would not travel to Costa Rica. We would like you to give us some details about your not being there.

[Regalado] I told you a while ago that I cannot travel to Costa Rica for reasons of work. I must welcome a U.S. officers' mission that is coming for a working meeting to be held early tomorrow. The mission is headed by General Thompson. The various commanders will also participate in the meeting because this meeting is very important for the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Will the presidents' summit meeting to be held soon in Guatemala help pacification of Central America?

[Regalado] Well, I feel this is a good oportunity to exchange views and try to reach a consensus to achieve a civilized solution for this problem in Central America.

[Reporter] Gen Regalado, during a conversation with you some time ago, you said that the reactivation of Condeca [Central American Defense Council] is very important. Can you give us more information about this idea of yours?

[Regalado] In truth, I cannot expand much on Condeca, because although we want to reactivate the organization, we also have to revise the council's past history. From a military standpoint, we feel this reactivation would strengthen friendship among the Central American nations. Considering this, you will notice that there is no specific military organization in Central America to help us establish a military policy in the area.

[Reporter] Your presence and that of other Central American military leaders in Esquipulas might effect a discussion about Condeca during the meeting there?

[Regalado] I feel this would be a good opportunity to exchange views about Condeca's reactivation, provided the area defense ministers attend this meeting.

[Reporter] General, a deadline for the signing of the Contadora peace document has been set. Our representatives in this international group have said the peace document will be signed with or without Nicaragua. The question arises whether pacification in the area can be achieved without taking the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime into consideration.

[Regalado] The truth is that, regarding foreign policy, here is the foreign secretary. I feel he can give you an answer better than mine.

[Reporter] Excuse me, General. I would like to return to Condeca. Could this organization change its nature regarding Central American defense and still retain this acronym? Possibly, Nicaragua would not want to belong to this group. Your opinion?

[Regalado] Well, I can express my opinion from the standpoint of democratic armies. I dare not express an opinion about the Nicaraguan Army because I have not had even the pleasure of meeting these gentlemen.

[Reporter] Would it not be like returning to the Somoza style?

[Regalado] Leftists have always related Condeca to Somozists. To try to avoid this relationship established in the past, as I have told you, we must revise all Condeca policies and perhaps change its acronym.

[Reporter] General, do you have any information about the situation on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border?

[Regalado] Well, as you know, those poor people live in permanent uncertainty. We make considerable efforts to bring some peace to the border people.

[Reporter] Excuse me for insisting on Condeca. Is it possible that a force -- even if it is not Condeca, but some other Central American military organization -- can allow us to guard the long border with Nicaragua, because President Azcona's policy of not guarding the backs of the Sandinist government has been publicized?

[Regalado] No. Each country is sovereign and must abide by the Constitution. Condeca's situation is different. We have been infiltrated by the communist ideology and system, and I feel the Central American armies, being democratic, would take some steps to stop this communist ideology that is progressing through Central America so fast.

[Reporter] Your opinion about President Azcona's statement that Honduras cannot be a gendarme for Nicaragua?

[Regalado] I agree with him. He who has the problem is he who must worry about them.

NICARAGUA

SECURITY GUARANTEES NEEDED FOR CONTADORA PACT

PA090412 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to the OAS Edgar Parrales has said in Managua that Nicaragua requires security pledges in order to sign the Contadora Group peace document. No one signs a treaty fully aware that with such an action it is committing suicide, Parrales said during a meeting with foreign press correspondents accredited in Managua. Referring to the Contadora Group, the Nicaraguan diplomat gave assurances that it has sufficient vitality to continue its pacifist efforts. Parrales noted the international community's support for these peace efforts for Central America.

AMBASSADOR TUNNERMAN ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS

PA081635 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1408 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Managua, 8 May (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington Carlos Tunnerman has arrived in Managua after he was summoned by the Sandinist government for consultations, it was reported today in Managua. Meanwhile, "Radio La Primerisima" in Managua broadcast an interview with the diplomat, in which he said that he will discuss with the Sandinist officials the political importance of the International Court of Justice's [ICJ] ruling on the trial brought by Nicaragua against the United States for the mining of Nicaraguan ports 2 years ago.

Approximately 10 merchant and fishing boats were damaged by the explosion of mines that were distributed by CIA agents near Nicaraguan ports in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. [as received] Tunnerman said on the radio that the ruling "will have moral force" because the ICJ is the highest tribunal established by the United Nations for the implementation of the principle and norms of international law. Nicaragua has demanded indemnification from the United States for the damage caused by the acts of "state terrorism," as well as a halt to the Reagan administration's hostilities against this country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS COSTA RICAN PROTEST

PA052244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 5 May (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has rejected a protest note from the Costa Rican Government reporting an alleged border incident last April in a place called Monte de Plata. A Nicaraguan note released today in San Jose says that "at no time have members of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, fired at Costa Rican territory," nor against a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol, as the Costa Rican note of 23 April states.

"My government," says Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in his note, "maintains a policy of respect for the territorial integrity of states, and it is a country that has the greatest interest in preventing border incidents which could be used to justify new and major aggressions against Nicaragua." D'Escoto also insisted on the need "to have a climate of trust and detente along the border zone."

"For this," he added, "it is necessary to establish mechanisms that are effective in preventing sectors interested in obstructing a stable peace from promoting incidents that will damage the friendly relations that must prevail."

HUPPER CITES ADVANTAGES OF LIQUIDATION DECREE

PA030346 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Nicaraguan Finance Minister William Hupper has defended the decree whereby imports are liquidated with private funds. He argued that the measure will allow three things: 1) contribute to stabilizing consumer prices; 2) strengthen formal trade; and 3) increase revenues to the treasury. Speaking at a news conference, Minister Hupper said that those goods strictly necessary for the country will be excluded from the decree.

He said that there will be three types of liquidations: 70 cordobas to the dollar, 380 corobas to the dollar, and 950 cordobas to the dollar. The first kind of liquidation is for the government, industries and other productive sectors. The second is for formal trade. The third is for travellers and street vendors. According to Hupper, imports by street vendors have greatly served to solve the acute problem of imports stemming from the shortage of foreign currency which the Government is experiencing. However, he stated that only 20 percent of the street vendor imports can be classified as necessary. He added: "For that reason, we want to direct imports to essential goods through this decree, which is a measure complementary to the country's economic reorganization."

Hupper said that the measure protects travellers who bring in essential products (spare parts) in noncommercial quantities, and who use them to repair vehicles at their workplaces or for their personal use. Regarding street vendors who imported goods before the decree was issued, the Finance Minister noted that they will not be included in the liquidation of imports so long as they prove that they began their paperwork with the customs officials before the decree was issued. "There are merchants who import goods and leave them at the customs office a long time, that is, they do not do their paperwork on time. The liquidation of imports is done at the date on which the invoice is accepted, Hupper said. [quotation marks as published]

FSLN CONCLUDES EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

PA090308 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today the FSLN invited Nicaraguan political parties to patriotically participate in the historic task of drafting the political constitution of Nicaragua. This appeal was made by the FSLN at the conclusion of the extraordinary session of the Sandinist assembly, which was presided by the National Directorate members. During the meeting, the FSLN ratified its principles and historical commitments with the Nicaraguan people and its determination to institutionalize the revolutionary process.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON 30 APRIL-5 MAY CLASHES

PA071552 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] According to a press bulletin from the Defense Ministry, from 30 April to 5 May the counterrevolutionary forces suffered a total of 125 casualties including 116 dead, as a result of 26 clashes between troops of the Sandinist People's Army and mercenary groups. The actions took place mainly in Matagalpa, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, and Zelaya departments.

There were clashes on 30 April, 2 and 3 May in El Prisionero, El Barro, and El Carmen sectors, Jinotega Department, in which the enemy sustained 22 casualties. Other clashes occurred on 30 April, 3 and 5 May in Tontolar, El Zapote, (El Patio hill), Matagalpa Department, during which the enemy sustained 31 casualties. A total of 26 contras were killed during clashes on 1 and 3 May in El Dorado and El Cairo, Nueva Segovia Department. Military equipment was seized from the enemy as a result of these actions.

As part of the terrorist actions carried out by the contras, on 3 May they attacked the Quibuto settlement, located 7 km southwest of San Juan del Rio Coco, Madriz Department, which was heroically defended by the self-defense militia. The mercenaries burned 15 houses, caused the death of 1 civilian, wounded 1, and kidnapped 6 others.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Znedek Ostry, president of the Czechoslovak Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, and Daniel Nunez Rodriguez, president of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG], have signed an important bilateral agreement which will provide technical assistance to Nicaraguan farmers. Ostry said that the agreement will permit the exchange of experiences, specialties, and producers. UNAG members will be able to travel to Czechoslovakia for courses in technical fields, seminars, and meetings with members of cooperatives to gain practical experience. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 May 86 p 7 PA]

REAGAN REMARKS AT TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

FL071333 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo -- President Ronald Reagan has suggested the possibility of applying punitive measures against any country that, according to him, instigates terrorism, in clear reference, to Libya, Syria, and Iran. At a press conference at the end of the seven industrialist capitalist powers' summit and referring to the joint declaration against terrorist acts signed in Tokyo, Reagan said that from now on terrorism will be dealt with in a united front. The U.S. head of state avoided specifying the joint measures agreed on by the United States and its allies in matters related to what it is called a struggle against terrorism, specifically against Libya.

COMMENTARY SCORES 'OCEAN VENTURE 86' MANEUVERS

FL061839 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 86

["Revista de la Manana" international commentary by journalist Juan Francisco Alvarez]

[Text] For the second time in less than 5 years the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Army will invade Grenada and make a mock attack on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques. In the last 2 weeks there has been unusual movement of planes and troops in U.S. bases on the sister island of Puerto Rico. They are participating in the "Ocean Venture" military maneuvers. I repeat, they are based in Puerto Rico and on aircraft carriers, helicopters carriers, cruisers, and other types of U.S. Navy ships and involve over 20,000 U.S. troops. To give it a touch of Caribbean island color, tens of militry members from the puppet regimes of the islands of Barbados, St Vincent, St Lucia, Jamaica, Montserrat, Grenada, Antigua, Barbuda, and St Kitts-Nevis are also participating in these military exercises. While around 20,000 U.S. troops participate in these war exercises, only about 100 military and/or police members from these islands form the contingent to give an international appearance to the new U.S. war provocation in the Caribbean.

A U.S. Navy spokesman told reporters in Puerto Rico that the aim of these war exercises is to display the U.S. military force and capabilities which will be used when necessary and to protect its national interests by supporting friendly Caribbean countries. He added that these exercises are not expected to disrupt the work of Vieques fishermen and said the maneuvers could be halted to the extent that the fishermen oppose them. In previous years the fisherman have placed their fishing fleets in front of Navy ships to stop them from firing on the island. Vieques fishermen -- Puerto Rican fishermen -- have traditionally guarded Puerto Rico's national dignity each time there is a military exercise in Vieques, which according to the Pentagon and a U.S. press release we received this morning is the only U.S. Navy shooting range in the Atlantic. Each time they attempt to practice their target shooting on the island of Vieques the fishermen place themselves between the land and the U.S. ships and prevent them from firing on the island. Vieques is a source of income for many peasants, and at the same time it is where the Puerto Rican fishermen obtain their food.

The spokesman said the Navy has reiterated that these maneuvers are essential for U.S. national security, inasmuch as, as we said, Vieques is the only U.S. Navy shooting range in the area.

It is important to point out that the government of the so-called Puerto Rican Commonwealth -- that U.S. colony in the Caribbean -- was informed about these huge maneuvers only 2 weeks before they were held, prompting a former governor -- incidentally not known for his efforts to protect the island's national integrity -- Mr Carlos Romero Barcelo, protest and go to a federal court to oppose the maneuvers.

U.S. military exercises in the Caribbean, the occupaton of Grenada -- which is an insult to the sister Grenadian people -- and the shooting on and eventual 48-hour occupation of the island of Vieques to prevent an alleged revolutionary movement in those two small Caribbean islands constitute more humilitation for the countries of the area.

The intransigent attitude of the United States regarding peace in Central America is also reflected in the current military maneuvers in the area. We have to note that the Caribbean is very close -- even Panama is part of the Caribbean -- to the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. Guatemala and Honduras have Caribbean coasts. This is important, because a U.S. plane participating in these maneuvers against Grenada and the island of Vieques is only a few minutes away from Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and, above all, the Central American area of the Panamanian isthmus.

These "Ocean Venture 86" maneuvers once more show the unrestricted warmongering attitude of the current U.S. Administration, headed by Mr Ronald Reagan. This man, who is trying to be the Latin American and Caribbean bully, is going to end like the famous Havana bully story. "Ocean Venture 86", being held in Vieques and Grenada today and tomorrow, is one more demonstration of U.S. imperialism's rapacity, warmongering, and open state terrorism.

BRAZIL'S SARNEY ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL071423 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] In Lisbon, Brazilian President Jose Sarney has reiterated that his government is considering resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba, which is consistent with his line of maintaining links with all the countries of the world. At a press conference in the Portuguese capital, Sarney also asserted that he is not willing to use 20 percent of his country's income for the payment of the foreign debt, which he considers a political problem.

PARAGUAYAN OPPOSITION WARNED OF U.S. 'MANEUVER'

PA061604 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Last Sunday, 4 May, was the 32d anniversary of the coup in Paraguay that led General Alfredo Stroessner to power. The anniversary took place in the midst of the regime's concern over the intensification of the labor movement, the opposition's strong challenge, and the church's repeated calls for a national dialogue, situations which increase the inevitable crisis ailing the lengthy dictatorial process.

For more than 1 year the formerly ferocious Paraguayan dictatorship has been shaken to its very foundations by the awakening of a multisectoral struggle in favor of a democratic change, which has reached its greatest intensity in the past 2 months. Violent police repression of workers who staged a march on 1 May demonstrated how much the regime fears increasing discontent among all of the social sectors, which have taken to the streets to carry out the largest demonstrations in the past 3 decades.

Any relatively informed observer can see that for the past year important changes have taken place among all Paraguayan citizens and among various forms of media that openly report national problems. The repressive measures that have been implemented for some time against the well known Radio Nanduti, and very recently against other media, are an example of the government's effort to silence this combative sector, which has become a platform for the rejection of the regime's arbitrary actions.

We insist on what we have said before. The political events in Paraguay are evidence of the progressive attrition of Gen Stroessner's regime and the beginning of a radicalization process in search of democracy. This democratization process cannot be carried out without a change of government, an inevitable fact that warns of certain maneuvers originating in Washington, aimed at pressuring Stroessner to step down so that a figure loyal to U.S. plans can take his place.

Although somewhat new, the maneuver used in Haiti and the Philippines should be a warning to the Paraguayan opposition, especially in view of increasing rumors about Stroessner's poor health and his eventual retirement to the FRG or other incredible places such as Taiwan. While there is talk of possible successors for the disctator, a fact that heightens schisms within the government, the political parties that form part of the National Pact continue their political activities, and their constant protests are an unprecedented challenge to the old and eroded dictatorship.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES AFGHANISTAN'S NAJIB

LD072314 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The following congratualtory telegram from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Kabul addressed to Comrade Najib, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee:

Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Kabul, Afghanistan:

Please accept our congratualtions on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. At this time we renew our solidarity with the revolution of Afghanistan in the struggle against imperialist intervention, which openly strengthens and supports the counterrevolutionaries and opposes every just solution through talks, which bring the gift of peace and respect for the sovereignty of your country, they do not let the revolution be fully (?devoted) for the creation of a new and noble life. [sentence as heard]

I am fully confident that the existing fraternal relations between the two parties and our people will yet again develop further. I wish you success in your duties in the leadership of party work.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz,

First secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

BARBADOS

POLL RESULTS SHOW 28 MAY ELECTIONS VERY CLOSE

FL071321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2136 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 6, CANA -- Barbados next general elections -- called today for May 28 -- will find the island's two major political parties more evenly balanced than at any time in the last decade.

The ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) will be without ex-Prime Minister Tom Adams, the man who lifted the party from three straight defeats (1961-76) to two consecutive victories (1976 and 1981) and kept the other main group, the Democratic Labour Party (DLP), off balance since the mid-70's. Adams was a British-trained lawyer who combined his mathematician's mind with an incisive command of the language to demolish opponents.

His successor, Bernard St John, 54, is also a London-trained attorney, known here as a tough no nonsense leader, but without Adams' charisma and commanding style. St John in fact came out of a February public opinion poll here trailing DLP leader Errol Barrow by nearly three per cent in public preference for the prime ministership.

Respondents were asked who they thought most suitable to be Barbados prime minister. Some 15.9 per cent picked Barrow, while 13.1 per cent said St John. The last time St John led the BLP in a general election in 1971, the party suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the DLP, with St John himself losing his seat to a political unknown, Anderson Morrison.

But St John is confident history will not repeat itself: I've been the leader of the Barbados Labour Party over a year now. The people have had an opportunity to judge my competence as a leader and they have had an opportunity to observe my style, he told CANA. I think they are satisfied.

At the same time 10 years without the rigours and pressures of the prime ministership have produced a rejuvenated Barrow, now 66, flanked by comparatively younger lieutenants -- chief among them, Dr Richard Haynes, a medical specialist who has matured as the DLP's foremost spokesman on finance. Haynes, in his reply to St John's 1986 budget, offered a package of proposals that caught the public's imagination and generated near unprecedented debate in the news media here, particularly among influential economists and some bankers.

Puiblic opinion polls, commissioned by the local NATION newspaper and conducted by a Barbadian company, show the BLP and DLP separated by only very narrow margins, among committed voters. But a high proportion of those polled who said either they had no opinions, or who declined to state their preferences, put some doubts as to whether or not the polls accurately reflected the overall voting intentions of the electorate.

The first poll, published in mid-February, said the BLP found 17 per cent support among the committed voters while the DLP had 16.6 per cent. But almost 53 per cent fell into the don't know or won't say categories. A later poll published in April gave the BLP a near two per cent lead over the DLP, but almost 51 per cent of those polled declined to state their preferences. Both the BLP and DLP, in separate comments to the NATION on the polls, found comfort in the results, and both parties expressed confidence the survey results indicated they will win.

A lot of the early attention of both the electorate and analysts here will be focused on a constituency near Bridgetown, where the sitting member, ex-diplomat Dr Donald G Blackman, was bypassed by the BLP in the candidate selection process after a string of disagreements with the party and his public criticism of its late leader, Adams.

Blackman was one of 17 sitting members for the BLP in the 27-member parliament, with the remaining 10 held by the DLP. He has been replaced on the 1986 BLP candidate list by chartered accountant Richard Lynch. The DLP has declined to name a candidate for the constituency, sparking widespread rumours that Dr Blackman, a former Barbados ambassador to the United Nations, will join the opposition ranks. But Dr Blackman has, thus far, given no public clues of his intentions and has been away from the island for sometime now. Public opinion polls published here, however, show him still overwhelmingly popular in the St Micheal-East constituency which he won in his first try in 1981, defeating the DLP's Dr Rameses Caddle.

The elections will essentially be a straight fight between the incumbent BLP and the DLP. But at least two minor political parties, and a handful of independents, have announced their intentions of entering the fray. A final picture of the total number of candidates in the field will emerge next Tuesday, nomination day. But the 27 parliamentary seats at stake will almost certainly be divided between the DLP and BLP.

Elections in the recent political history of his 166 square mile former British Caribbean colony have gradually edged out third parties and independents, leaving the field exclusively to the BLP and DLP. The only serious recent effort to form a third political force in the island came in 1984 from a small group of intellectuals whose leftwing pressure group was upgraded into the Workers Party of Barbados (WPB).

Party leaders announced their intentions to field at least two, possibly three candidates in the forthcoming general elections, while the People's Pressure Movement (PPM), led by veteran political activist Eric Sealy had earlier announced plans to put up some candidates.

More than 172,000 people were registered to vote at the end of March -- about 5,000 more than in the 1981 election -- and the electoral office here promised an updated list by the middle of this month.

JAMAICA

SHEARER ON TERRORISM, MIDDLE EAST, AFRICAN ISSUES

FL071746 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 7, CANA -- Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has strongly condemned international terrorism, in a statement to parliament here.

International terrorism is something we condemn, declared Shearer, Jamaica's deputy prime minister, during debate of the government's 1986/87 budget. We support the stand that every effort must be made to stamp it out, but the method deserves careful consideration, he added in a statement viewed here as reflecting some unease with last month's United States bombing of Libya as punishment for its alleged support of terrorists. For several days after the U.S. raid on Tripoli and Bengazhi, Jamaica -- the United States closest ally in the Caribbean -- ignored calls from opposition groups and commentators here for its position to be made clear.

Shearer has since asked to have the matter placed on the agenda of the next Caribbean Community (Caricom) foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Belize this month. The deputy prime minister told parliament yesterday Jamaica believed the issue of international terrorism was an important question...to be examined soberly, taking into accont the whole set of circumstances.

Shearer repeated Jamaica's policy position of the need for a comprehensive settlement of the problems in the Middle East and the right of the Palestinian peoples to a homeland. He called for an Israeli pull back to its 1967 borders, but stressed the right of the Jewish state to exist. A comprehensive settlement (in the MIddle East) is long over-due, Shearer said. All states in the region have a right to exist and the Palestinians have rights as individuals and as a people.

In keeping with regular Jamaica position he denounced South Africa's apartheid system, dismissed as cosmetic the changes being instituted by the white minority government and called for comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria. Shearer has rejected the linking of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angloa and said South Africa should end its illegal hold on the territory.

BUDGET DEBATE BEGINS; SHEARER OPTIMISTIC

FL071546 Bridgetown CANA in English 1520 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, May 7, CANA - Jamaica's careful planning and economic adjustment policies over the last few years are paying off, with the island now within sight of being able to borrow without pain, Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer said in parliament here yesterday.

In an optimistic speech during debate of the government's 1986-87 budget, Shearer said that for the second year in a row the anticipated budget deficit of 6.5 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) -- which measures the level of borrowing -- was met and surpassed with an out-turn of 5.7 percent.

This year the target is set at 4.9 percent which will bring the nation within sight of 4 percent goal, the level to which it can borrow without pain, Shearer said during debate of government's 1986-87 budget of 5.8 billion dollars (LJCD doll; 18 cents U.S.). For the first time in ten years the operating cost of government will be financed entirely out of income, he said.

Shearer listed governments key areas of capital spending for the curent fiscal year, including J175 million dollars on tourism, J200 million dollars for repair or construction of 635 miles road, J100 million dollars to provide water service for a half million people, J62 million dollars to repair and build 173 new schools, J182 million dollars for agricultural credit, J13 million dollars to improve markets, J18 million dollars to improve courts and police stations, and J28 million dollars to build and repair health clinics.

Each item, Shearer said, represents a record level of expenditure, and a grievous need, a measure of the sacrifice and pain this nation has endured.

The deputy prime minister noted that according to the World Bank, the debt burden of the developing countries amounts to some U.S. 900 billion dollars, of which Latin American countries owe one half. But, he felt the international community was at least responding to some of the proposals of the developing countries.

In Jamaica's case, Shearer acknowledged the very considerable help that we receive by the way of technical assistance in the context of our bilateral relaitons and our relations with various multilateral institutions. Countries named were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Peru, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, United States of American, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

CHAMBERS PRAISES SELA ECONOMIC ANALYSIS REPORT

FL071606 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers has praised the economic analysis done by the Latin American Economic System or SELA including a study on the U.S. administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative. The group has strongly criticized the U.S. program saying it has failed to do significant reforms in trade and investments in the Caribbean basin.

Mr Chambers today completes a 3-day official visit to Venezuela, made his comments during a visit to the SELA headquarters when he met with diplomats representing the 24-member countries of the group. SELA is an organization of Caribbean and Latin American countries specifically to articulate common positions and economic and trade issues. Mr Chambers also met yesterday with business and labor groups in an effort to forge stronger ties between his twin-island nation and Venezuela. He is expected to sign a joint-statement today with President Jaime Lusinchi. Details of the document have not been released but speculation centers on increased trade ties which might include sale of Venezuelan crude oil to Trinidad and finalization of an agreement to settle fishing disputes in waters between the two countries.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHAMBERS' VENEZUELA VISIT

FL081404 Bridgetown CANA in English 1350 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 8, CANA -- Following is the text of a joint communique issued in Caracas yesterday at the end of formal talks between visiting Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi:

The prime minister and the president, while expressing their satisfaction with respect to the strengthening of Democratic institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean, reiterated their commitment to a political system based on popular representation and to a social and economic order based on justice and equity.

They pledged their fullest support for the efforts of the countries of the Caribbean which are endeavouring to live in freedom, to preserve their sovereignty and independence and to attain higher levels of economic and social development.

With respect to the present crisis in Central America, the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago reaffirmed his government's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group towards a peaceful solution to the problems in Central America.

Both the prime minister and the president agreed to introduce greater dynamism into rheir political co-operation through regular exchanges of information and consultation as appropriate on matters of common interest.

In considering the present international economic situation both leaders stressed their common concern over the influence exerted by external factors on their respective economies.

They exchanged views on the current instability of the international petroleum market, its effects on the economies of countries such as theirs and its implications for the international economy as a whole. In this regard, the prime minister and the president emphasised the urgent need for petroleum exporting countries, whether members of OPEC or not, to agree on measures which would bring to an end the present crisis affedting petroleim prices and thus promote greater economic and social development as well as international peace and stability.

The prime minister and the president reviewed their efforts at co-operation in the petroleum industry and agreed to explore all avenues for futher collaboration, to increase their contacts and to maintain a continuous exchange of information on matters of mutual interest.

The prime minister and the president also agreed on the need to strengthen existing economic and commercial ties between both countries in the context of a mutually beneficial co-operative relationship and to accelerate the implementation of economic, technical, scientific, and cultural co-operation programmes and projects.

Desirous of obtaining early tangible results, they noted with satisfaction that in preparation for the fourth meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago-Venezuela mixed commission in June 1986, preliminary meetings are being held to consider and promote bilateral trade and joint ventures in manufacturing, transport, and tourism. They mandated their relevant organisations to ensure that their deliberations result in positive and meaningful recommendations which will be capable of immediate implementation.

With respect to the serious problem of the illicit traffic in drugs, the prime minister and the president agreed to strengthen multilateral and bilateral efforts to combat and eradicate this problem particularly as it affects both countries. They emphasised the importance they both attach to the signing, as soon as possible, of a bilateral agreement on the prevention, control, and suppression of the illicit traffic and use of narcotic and psychotropic substances. A draft agreement submitted by the Government of Venezuela is being actively considered by the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

The prime minister and the president emphasized their particular satisfaction at the entry into force of the fishing agreement signed in Port-of-Spain in November 1985, through the exchange of notes during the course of the visit. They looked forward to the work of the fisheries commission established under the agreement, particularly as it related to the monitoring of its provisions, and the exchange of data and joing research for the evaluation of their fisheries resources.

The prime minister and the president took note of the programmes in cultural co-operation being develped by Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela through their respective embassies and the Venezuelan institute for culture and co-operation with headquarters in Port-of-Spain. They expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved which has contributed to closer relations and has promoted better understanding and greater knowledge between the peoples of the two countries.

The exchange of notes during the visit on a visa abolition agreement for diplomatic, official, and service passports represents yet another step forward in the enhanced relations between the two countries. In the same spirit, the prime minister and the president expressed their satisfaction at the imminent opening of a Trinidad and Tobago consular office in Eastern Venezuela, which would greatly contribute to increasing and strengthening co-operation and integration links between both countries.

The prime minister and the president reviewed the work completed by the Trinidad and Tobago-Venezuela negotiating team and expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved in relation to the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Paria, the Serpents Mouth and the south-east of Trinidad in the Atlantic. They reiterated the commitment of both governments to continue the negotiations with respect to the other marine and submarine areas in the Atlantic, in order to achieve as soon as possible a delimitation of all the marine and submarine areas that is acceptable and satisfactory to both parties.

The president of Venezuela accepted the invitation extended to him by th prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago to pay an official visit to Trinidad and Tobago at an early date.

The prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago expressed his deep appreciation to the government and people of Venezuela for the gracious hospitality extended to him and his delegation throughout his visit. (end of text)

TURKS-CAICOS ISLANDS

MINISTER RESIGNS; IMPLICATED IN ARSON, CORRUPTION

FL071523 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 May 186

[Text] An investigation of alleged arson and corruption in the Turks and Caicos Islands has lead to the resignation of one of the British Teritories Government's ministers. Development Commerce and Industry Minister Mr Stafford Missick has resigned his cabinet post but not his seat on the legislative council.

In his letter of resignation Mr Missick said there had been gross errors of judgement at the ministerial level in the handling of matters being investigated by a commission of public inquiry. The commission of inquiry is look into alleged arson in a New Year's Eve blaze and charges of corruption in the public works department. A public works foreman tape-recorded conversations with two opposition party leaders in which they allegedly favored a tax on buildings and officials as way of forcing the government to call elections.

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FURTHER REPORT ON BUSH MEETING WITH MINISTERS

PY090353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 8 May (NA special correspondent) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush affirmed today in front of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group that "the highest level" of his government considers that the concept of "simultaneity" to be "important" in the process of pacification in Central America. He explained that by simultaneity he means that measures should be adopted by his country and Nicaragua on a reciprocal basis.

The Bush statement was construed as being a "clear gesture" on the part of the United States toward the peace-seeking objectives of the Contadora Group, and it prompted a substantial modification in the terms of the joint communique issued this afternoon by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group. Bush met this morning with the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in San Jose.

According to highly reliable sources, Bush said during the meeting that "the terms of the letter sent to Congress on 12 April by President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy in the Central American crisis, Philip Habib, are endorsed at the highest level of my government." The Habib letter mentioned a program of simultaneous acts on the part of the United States to correspond with acts by the other side, subject to reciprocal verification.

Argentine sources contacted after the joint communique was written said that the Bush gesture was a clear indication on the part of the United States that it would stop aid to the "contras" provided the Nicaraguan Government takes simultaneous and verifiable actions. The simultaneity proposed by Habib and now publicly supported by President Reagan implies the gradual demilitarization of the hot border between Nicaragua and Honduras where the "contras" operate.

In the same meeting, Bush indirectly recognized the Nicaraguan gesture in expressing its willingness to sign the peace act if concrete gestures of suspending U.S. support for the anti-Sandinist forces deployed on the Honduran border are forthcoming.

After the release of the declaration signed by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, which was influenced by the gesture of Vice President George Bush, the Argentine sources said that "it represents a step forward, which seemed difficult before the meeting this morning."

Negotiator Philip Habib and Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams attended the meeting held between Vice President Bush and the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group.

BRIEFS

ALIDE PRESIDENT APPOINTED -- National Financial Director Gustavo Petricioli has been appointed president of the Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development, ALIDE. Petricioli is replacing Camillo Calazans. The appointment was proposed by the delegates attending the 26th ALIDE meeting in Mexico City. Also appointed as ALIDE vice presidents were Aldo Ferrer, head of the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank, and Jose Salaverry Llosa, president of the Financial Development Corporation of Peru. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0223 GMT 9 May 86 FL]

CHILEAN SPY RING BROKEN UP AT NAVY BASE

PY100121 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1927 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA) -- Reliable sources today reported that four people, among them a woman and a Navy Corporal, have been arrested and charged with belonging to a spy ring working for Chile. The ring operated at the Mar del Plata Navy Base, and was broken up by the Navy Intelligence Service and the Federal Police. The dtainees were identified as Josiane Van Ledegen, Isabel Carmen Luna, Enrique Dutehey, and Corporal Jose Luis Lusurraga, but no further personal details were released.

Sources connected with the investigation have reported that this spy ring had been operating since 1983, and was especially interested in data on the submarines operating at the Mar del Plata Navy Base.

Investigations began in December 1983, when the Navy Intelligence Service discovered that a woman was trying to obtain information on the submarines. Thw woman was Isabel Luna, who worked for the Chiliean Intelligence Service, together with other Argentine citizens.

The woman, who apparently was the most important member of the ring, maintained contact with Chilean Intelligence usually through a indirect Montevideo contact. The sources also reported that Isabel Luna was successful in establishing her contacts and obtained various photocopied and orginal documents.

Among the material allegedly handed over to Chilean intelligence were "ship blueprints, codes, computer data, personnel lists, photographs, and maps of the Navy base."

Sources connected with the investigation emphasized that the exposure of this ring will not affect the friendship or bilateral relations with Chile .

Chilean Consul Denies Link

PY110159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 10 May (NA) -- The local Chilean consul categorically denied "any connection" between the spy ring dismanteled in this city and his government, but did not rule out the possibility that it could be a maneuver by opponents of Pinochet's regime "who want to make trouble between the two countries." Fernando Barrera Robinson, the Chilean consul, claimed to have been surprised by the news of the arrest of members of a Chilean spy ring "about which he obviously knew nothing," he said. He emphasized that "this kind of activity is meaningless now, in view of the excellent relations between Argentina and Chile."

UK Linked to Network

PA111646 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 11 May 86

[By Alberto Francisco Arebalos]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (EFE) -- Reliable sources of the Argentine Navy told EFE today that the British "M-5" service is linked to the Chilean espionage network dismantled by the Argentine Naval Intelligence Service (SIN).

The source, who asked not to be identified, said that the network of spies not only transmitted information to the Chilean Government, but also to the UK, which is interested in learning about the movement of submarines at the Navy base at Mar del Plata, located 400 km south of Buenos Aires.

According to the source, the network, "whose activities have been tracked by the SIN for quite some time," managed to infiltrate the submarine base through Jose Luis Luzarreta, a leading seaman of the Argentine Navy, who is currently under arrest.

Although the NCO did not have access to "top secret" classified information, he could provide data on the force of the submarines and other technical characteristics considered vital in the event of an armed conflict. The submarine base at Mar Del Plata, equipped with modern German-made units, is considered one of the most important bases in South America, along with the Venezuelan and Brazilian bases.

Argentine "counterintelligence" experts believe that the London-Santiago links are not "new," but "only natural to a certain extent." The source recalled that in 1978, Argentina and Chile were on the verge of war over the possession of the islands in the Beagle Channel -- located in the southernmost part of the American continent -- and that this conflict was only resolved in 1984, following the mediation of Pope John Paul II, who granted the desputed islands to Chile.

Although the two countries signed a treaty of peace and friendship, there is a mutual "hypothesis of conflict" between the armed forces of the two countries.

Regarding the UK, a country with which Argentina staged a military confrontation in 1982 over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, the source said that "it is only logical that they will want to know how our submarine base operates."

In this sense, the source added that "a connection between Santiago and London had already been detected during the Malvinas war, and now it has again come to the surface." However, authorities in Buenos Aires made it clear that the case will not affect diplomatic relations between Chile and Argentina..

The incident was considered "normal" within the Argentine military circles, and it was deemed "as a usual practice that two armies, from governments that maintain good relations should spy on each other and try to obtain as much information as possible from the other."

In any event, the case has sensitized the Argentine public, and received wide coverage in today's morning newspapers throughout the country.

Officials Comment

PY110040 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- The Navy's chief of staff, Vice Admiral Ramon Aroa, today stated that the visit President Raul Alfonsin will make to the Mar del Plata submarine base on the 12 May is not linked to the discovery of a Chilean spy ring in that city. It was reported yesterday that four persons, including two women and a Navy corporal, were arrested and charged with belonging to a Chilean spy network that operated at the Mar del Plata naval base. The ring was broken up by the Naval Intelligence Service (SIN) and the Federal Police.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Antonio Trocolli indicated that the Mar del Plata spy ring "might be linked to another spy ring that has been discovered in Neuquen Province," made up of "foreigners who were carrying out operations aimed at collecting strategic state information."

Trocolli said he "did not know whether any Armed Forces officers were involved," but confirmed that "the fact is that there is a spy network that has been discovered by naval intelligence services and the Federal Police." He added that "foreigners were found to be operating in Neuquen gathering information and data that could prove to be of strategic value."

Adm Arosa ruled out any links between the spy ring and the visit that the president will make to the submarine base on 12 May and pointed out that "weather is the only thing that could hamper the presidential visit." He went on to say the investigation of the spy ring "has been going on for a long time, probably more than 1 year, and was prompted by the discovery in Mar del Plata of persons engaged in collecting military information."

Asked about details of the operation, Arosa revealed that "at first the Navy merely knew that there were civilians, both men and women, who were trying to get information." He went on to say that after the investigation was stepped up, it was learned that a military man was also involved in the operation. This person was in the Navy but he was neither a chief nor an officer." Arosa explained that "the issue was immediatey brought to the attention of the Defense Ministry in order to put the case into the hands of the Federal Police, in keeping with the law."

Arosa said that the Federal Police arrested a person whose name he did not know on 8 May. Finally he explained that the people who were gathering information were doing so "apparently" to relay it to the Chilean Government and confirmed that Jose Luis Luzarreta is the Navy corporal involved in the affair.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry officially confirmed yesterday that the Navy has uncovered a spy ring operating in Mar del Plata and that Navy Corporal Jose Luis Luzarreta was part of this ring. The Ministry issued a brief communique stating that Luzarreta was arrested by the Federal Police on 8 May. The official press release did not mention the other three persons, including two women, who have been arrested for belonging to the spy ring according to sources linked to the investigation. Here is the text of the Defense Ministry press release:

The Argentine Defense Ministry wishes to report that an investigation conducted by the Navy led to the discovery of a Chilean spy ring operating in Mar del Plata, to which Navy Corporal Jose Luis Luzarreta belonged. Corporal Luzarreta was arrested on 8 May 1986 by the Federal Police with the cooperation of the civil court that has jurisdiction over this district.

Consulate Attack No Connection

PY112054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1853 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 11 May (NA) -- A police officer who was guarding the Chilean Consulate in downtown Mar del Plata was wounded in a shootout with common criminals whom he surprised trying to steal a car. The incident took place at 0600 today when officer Francisco Robles of police station No 2 ordered three individuals to halt as they were trying to steal a car parked in the same block where the Chilean consulate is located. The criminals started firing their weapons but were repelled by Robles, who was shot in the left shoulder. Robles, however, managed to wound one of the criminals who was then arrested by police who had arrived on the scene.

Robles was immediately taken to the Colon Clinic in this city and is now out of danger. It was learned that the wounded delinquent was identified only as Rey, and that he is 24 years old.

At first it was believed that the clash was linked to the Chilean espionage organization that was broken up during the past few days here but unofficial sources explained that the incident has no connection with the espionage case.

CHILEAN UNION LEADER SEGUEL ON CHILEAN SITUATION

PY091925 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the Chilean National Workers Command, is in Buenos Aires participating in the first meeting of the Argentine Commission for Solidarity with the Chilean people. This morning he granted an interview to Radio Nacional. We asked Seguel whether the Chilean people's struggle at this moment could be interpreted as the beginning of the end of Pinochet's dictatorship.

[Begin recording] Yes. I am positive that the dictatorship is coming to an end because it is using unbelievable force. It is hitting out at the people in an irrational manner. I think we are close to achieving democracy in Chile. [end recording]

Seguel then referred to the possible change in U.S. policy regarding Chile. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] Yes, there is a change. There is a notable change in the U.S. policy regarding Chile. It has changed from a silent policy to an open policy, criticizing the military government. There is a change regarding human rights, and all other factors. As far as the military dictatorship in Chile is concerned, I think it now depends on us to change this situation. Neither can I deny that [words indistinct] and we have to tolerate it as much as possible. [end recording]

Holds News Conference

PY110354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (NA) -- Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the Chilean National Workers Command (CNT), today called upon all countries in Latin America and the world at large to "express their solidarity toward the working people of Nicaragua" to offset the "economic and social pressures" to which the U.S. Government subjects this nation.

The Chilean leader also announced that a nationwide strike will take place in July to demand "constitutional normalcy" from President Augusto Pinochet's regime. Seguel indicated that Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the Argentine General Labor Confederation [CGT], has been invited to participate in a march for peace that will take place in Chile on 20 May.

During a press conference at a downtown hotel today, Seguel refused to comment on the Chilean spy ring discovered in Mar del Plata. "I would rather not comment on that sort of thing," he said.

When reporters asked him about the possibility that a Marxist state could be established in Chile, Seguel merely commented that "those who thought that communism was worse than a military dictatorship made a great mistake."

Asked about the number of persons who have disappeared or have been imprisoned during President Augusto Pinochet's regime, Seguel explained that "for the time being I do not have this information on hand but I can tell you that thousands of political leaders and workers are being persecuted by the dictatorship." The Chilean leader went on to urge "the peoples of Latin America and the world at large to make a joint display of solidarity toward the working people of Nicaragua." Seguel accused the U.S. Government of "making use of economic and social pressure" to "thwart the political fate that the Nicaraguan people have chosen." "The great lie that the United States tries to make us believe is that democracy in developing countries depends on the help of the great gendarme of the north, while the truth is that democracy can only be attained and reaffirmed through the struggle of the working people," Seguel stated. The Chilean union leader announced that he will participate in the meeting of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (CIOSL), a social democratic organization. This meeting will take place in Buenos Aires before the ILO meeting, which will be held in Geneva in June.

ALFONSIN SEES SOLUTION FOR C.A. 'MUCH CLOSER'

PY110225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0121 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here tonight that the attitude of the United States toward the efforts of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group "is a clear sign that we have managed to arrived at some solutions," during the meeting of Latin American chiefs of state who traveled to Costa Rica on the occasion of the presidential inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez. President Alfonsin arrived at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before 2200 tonight. He was welcomed by most members of his Cabinet, the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces, and his relatives. Alfonsin said that he was "satisfied" with the results of the trip and described President Arias Sanchez' inauguration as "a festive day for democracy." He added that "it truly moved all of us." Alfonsin stressed that "the talks with the Latin American chiefs of state were also very important because they clearly demonstrated the will to work for peace in Central America." Asked whether "a peaceful solution was closer than before," he said: "Personally, I see it much closer."

WARSHIP SEIZES JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL

PY100119 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Puerto Deseado, 10 May (DYN) -- An Argentine destroyer early this morning seized a Japanese-flag fishing vessel that was illegally operating in Argentine jurisdictional waters with two other ships, which apparently managed to flee. The Japanese ship will arrive in this port, some 1,800 km south of Buenos Aires, after midnight. The fishing vessel was caught approximately 180 nautical miles off shore, northeast of the exclusion zone that Great Britain established around the Malvinas Islands. Navy sources today leaked that the incident occurred when an Argentine Navy warship that was patrolling the area sighted three fishing ships and ordered them to stop and identify themselves. The three factory ships immediately began evasive maneuvers, which forced the destroyer to fire warning shots, after which the Japanese fishing boat was intercepted while the two others managed to escape. Naval authorities immediately ordered the Japanese ship taken to Puerto Deseado, and it is now heading that way escorted by the Argentine destroyer. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0018 GMT on 11 May reports that although Argentine naval authorities headquartered in Rio Gallegos refused to confirm or deny the incident involving a Japanese fishing ship and an Argentine ship, "it has been possible to ascertain that the Japanese fishing vessel Hachidori Maru was captured while fishing illegally by an Argentine Navy vessel near Puerto Deseado."]

MINISTRY NOT TO COMMENT ON SPY CASE IN ARGENTINA

PA111554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- The case of the alleged spies who were working for Chile in the Argentine city of Mar del Plata will not be commented on by the Santiago Foreign Ministry for the time being, the government newspaper LA NACION reported today.

The Foreign Ministry "lacks the official background and information on the incident and only knows of the press reports," the newspaper stated in a note entitled: "Espionage Appears To Be Maneuver of the Opposition Toward the Government" (military government of President Augusto Pinochet).

"In any event," LA NACION added, "attention is drawn by the fact that in the past few weeks there has been information on two alleged cases of espionage at a time when Chilean-Argentine relations in all aspects are excellent, with an ever-increasing search to achieve more rapprochement between the two countries."

According to the wire reports, the espionage network in Mar del Plata was finally broken up by the Argentine Navy Intelligence Services (SIN), which detected it in 1983.

Six persons have been detained and it is being investigated whether the group has any relation to another similar one reported at the beginning of the month in the Argentine city of Neuquen. The SIN indicated in its reports that the spies in Mar del Plata were interested in the activities of the submarine fleet based there.

COMMUNIQUE ASKS CONDEMNATION OF FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

PY091505 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 May 86 p C1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday released a communique asking the member countries of the South Pacific Permanent Commission (CPPS) to issue a formal declaration condemning the French nuclear tests conducted on 26 April on Mururoa Atoll.

It calls attention to the fact that, once again, this atomic test was conducted far away from France, and regrets that the French Government continues to disregard the interests of the region's nations and their maritime environment, which should be protected from radioactive pollution.

The CPPS member countries are Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador. Following is the text of the Foreign Ministry's official declaration.

"As a result of the nuclear test conducted by France on 26 April at 1702 GMT, the Chilean Government has asked the CPPS to issue a formal declaration condemning this new atomic test on Mururoa Atoll on behalf of the four member countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, and Peru). The Chilean Government calls attention to this nuclear test conducted far from French continental territory. Chile deeply regrets that the French Government continues to disregard the legitimate interest of the region's countries to preserve and protect their maritime environment from radioactive pollution, thus ignoring the unanimous rejection elicited by such tests."

BETANCUR: NICARAGUA WILL SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA091531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 9 May (AFP) -- On his arrival in Bogota from San Jose, Costa Rica, President Belisario Betancur said that Nicaragua will sign the Central American peace act. The president, a member of the mediating Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) said that the Nicaraguan attitude will bring tranquillity to a region that has remainded in conflict.

Betancur said that based on statements by U.S. Vice President George Bush, the United States has no objections to the peace act. He also said that Bush himself has insisted that the United States will respect the autonomous decision of the Central American countries to find a peaceful solution to the crisis which has kept them at odds in the past few years.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will be present for the signing of the Contadora Group's peace act, Betancur announced. "That will mean the crystallization of a 3-year effort, and its success in achieving a negotiated peace, preventing a confrontation in Central America," Betancur concluded.

CASTRO SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO BE LIFTED

PA091550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (EFE) -- Government (Interior) Minister Jaime Castro Castro today announced that the state of siege that was established in 1984 will be lifted prior to the 25 May presidential elections. Nevertheless, the official disclosed that the measure will remain in force in Cauca and Valle del Cauca Departments in southwestern Colombia where there are constant clashed between the Army and guerrilla groups.

Castro stated that "the country will return to normal next week." However, he warned that in accordance with reports by the high ranking military commanders, the state of siege might also be maintained in the area on the border between Antioquia and Cordoba Departments, in northwestern Colombia, due to the new outbreak of violence.

Official sources said that the state of siege, which is provided for in the Constitution when the government believes that "public order has been disrupted," will be lifted once the final report by the commission investigating the guerrilla attack on the Palace of Justice in November, which led to 100 deaths, is issued.

The last time that a state of siege -- in which Colombia has remained almost permanently for more than 20 years -- was declared on 1 May 1984 following the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla by the drug mafia.

Defense Minister Comments

PA090405 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 May 86 p 7a

[Excerpts] Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Urbe has said that the conditions exist to lift the state of siege which was put into effect in Colombia on 1 May 1984, following the murder of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla.

Vega Uribe talked with journalists during a promotion ceremony for Army, Air Force, and Navy officers at Madrid Air Force Base, which included the participation of other military officers.

The minister referred to the criticism of Bishop Dario Castrillon Hoyos, who said that the Armed Forces have not clearly stated their support for President Belisario Betancur's peace policy. Vega said that the Armed Forces have been the institution which most sincerely gave their unquestionable support to the government's peace process. He criticized the actions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FATC) throughout the process and said that one of the most obvious examples is the attack on police helicopters in Meta early this week.

He warned that the Armed Forces have always offered their hand to all those who have decided to abide by the constitution and laws, within this peace process. "However, we have acted strictly when circumstances concerning our public order demanded it, because we cannot let anyone attack our democratic institutions." He also warned that they will fight hard against crime because they will safeguard the respect for and enforcement of democracy and the Colombians' honor, life, and properties.

He said that he respects -- given that there is a true democracy in the country -- General Fernando Landazabal Reyes' viewpoints and belief that a civil war is imminent in Colombia. He refused to comment on the articles written by Antonio Caballero for the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR and the magazine SEMANA, on whether he will continue as defense minister. He made it quite clear that this decision can only be made by the new Colombian president.

Lastly, he said that one cannot talk about militarizing the emerald mines in Boyaca, because the Armed Forces will always act wherever there are public order problems. "The case of the mines is a problem where multiple crimes are perpetrated, particularly by drug traffickers and rebels, and bands of common criminals," he said.

QUINTIN LAME RESPONSIBLE FOR POLITICIANS DEATHS

PA091909 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1511 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 9 May (EFE) -- Three Colombian political leaders from the country's southeastern region were killed after being held by an Indian rebel group for 20 days, officials sources reported today.

The communique sent to the news media stated that the self-styled "Quintin Lame Commando" claimed responsibility for the murder of the three politicians. The victims belonged to the Conservative Party and were kidnapped on 18 April. Authorities reported that the bodies of the political leaders were buried in a rural area.

The victims were identified as Councilman Tomas Enrique Pino Pino, 50; his brother Jose Pilar Pino Pino, 43; and Conservative Directorate President Victor Munoz, 38.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

PY091836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Lima 9 (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte arrived here at 1040 local time (1540 GMT) today for a 4-day official visit. During his stay in Peru, he will meet with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Garcia, to discuss the Central American issue, among other things. The plane that brought the Salvadoran president and his entourage from San Jose, Costa Rica, arrived at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. Duarte was taken immediately to the Grupo Ocho Military Base, where he was welcomed by Garcia who had returned to Lima from Costa Rica last night, earlier than scheduled, to prepare for Duarte's visit. The Salvadoran president, who was welcomed with honors appropriate to his rank, made an unusual gesture: He kissed the Peruvian flag.

Government To Sign Contadora

PY101554 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1535 GMT 9 May 86

[Report from the Bolivar Hotel by Jesus Miguel Calderon]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte has said: We are going to sign the Contadora Act on 6 June. Duarte has just arrived at the hotel under heavy police protection from Government House, where he met with President Alan Garcia. Before entering the hotel, he said the following to Radioprogramas del Peru:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] I am happy to be here in Peru. I have come here to speak to the Peruvian people through the media, so I would like you to give me the opportunity for a lengthy discussion. All efforts are being made in my country to transform our fatherland from a 50-year-old dictatorship into a real democracy.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, will you sign the Contador Act?

[Duarte] We are aware that Contadora is a very important step toward peace in Central America. We are ready to sign the document, which will guarantee overall peace, including its verification and control, for all Central Americans. The political will to do so is what is needed, and El Salvador has that political will. [end recording]

Duarte Proposes Peace Plan

PY101914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Lima, 10 May (AFP) -- It was learned today in government circles that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is spending the 2d day of his official 4-day visit in Lima, has proposed a four-point program to Peruvian President Alan Garcia aimed at achieving lasting peace in Central America.

The visiting president, who last night was decorated by Garcia with the Peruvian Order of the Sun in the degree of Grand Cross With Brilliants, in a meeting between the two presidents yesterday that lasted more than 2 hours said that the first point of his proposal is to implement a simultaneous dialogue between Nicaragua and its rebels, and El Salvador and its armed opponents.

The second point should be the calling together of a Central American presidential meeting in the border town of Esquipulas with the presidents of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, with the possible participation of Nicaragua and Panama, before his country signs the Contadora Act on 6 June. The third point deals with the creation of a Central American parliament, as proposed by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo. The members should not be appointed by the governments, but by the peoples freely exercising democracy. The fourth point takes into account the signing of the Contadora Act, whose 21 points are really a government program that can make authentically democratic and representative government viable.

The visiting president, who has confirmed that his country will sign the Contadora peace agreement in order to achieve a climate of friendship and harmony in the region, today will attend a luncheon offered by the Christain Popular Party, which broke away from the Christian Democratic Party in 1968, headed by Luis Bedoya Reyes, according to a spokesman of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Today and tomorrow were initially earmarked by Napoleon Duarte for private activities, but for security reasons the Foreign Ministry has refused to reveal what those activities are. Spokesman of the Salvadoran president's entourage have denied that he will visit the imperial city of Cusco today. They have said that he will give a press conference tomorrow and that he plans to leave on 12 May.

Discusses Amnesty for Rebels

PY120323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 May 86

[By Marison Marin]

[Text] Lima, 11 May (EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today declared that he is willing to decree a general amnesty for all those who have taken up arms and has accepted the Peruvian American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA, offer to mediate arrangements for a dialogue between his government and the guerrillas. As a condition, Duarte said the insurgents must "issue a declaration against violence, and stated that power cannot be reached through arms, but rather through democratic means."

During a press conference held in Lima, the Salvadoran president said that with that condition he would "open all doors, grant every guarantee and an immediate political amnesty."

Duarte confirmed that the last meeting held between representatives of the guerrillas and his government took place a few weeks ago in Lima, thanks to the "good offices" of the APRA government that sponsored the meeting. He also said that during this visit to Peru he has not held any meeting of that sort "because he has come on an official mission," but voiced his desire tha they may take place in the future.

This morning Duarte held a meeting with the APRA political committee and asserted that that party had offered itself as a "tool to seek the incorporation of the insurgent political sectors into the democratic process." After the two meetings held in El Salvador by guerrilla representatives and the Salvadoran Government, the two parties continued their contacts in Essen (FRG), Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and, lastly, in Lima.

Duarte urged Nicaragua not to export arms and aid to those who have taken up arms in El Salvador and said that he had "irrefutable proof of Nicaraguan interference in Salvadoran affairs." "For example," he stated, "the weapons that were given to the Sandinists to struggle against Somoza (Venezuelan-made automatic rifles) were later passed on to the Salvadoran guerrillas."

Duarte said that the signing of the Contadora peace act is "vital" for peace in Central America, and criticized the Nicaraguan intention of demanding a bilateral agreement with the United States. Duarte stated: "This leads one to believe that Nicaragua wants to hold the entire Central American, including the Salvadoran, future in its hands."

When he was asked about the U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the Salvadoran president answered: "I do not want to have a negative attitude toward anything, I seek positive solutions, that is, to find a way to avoid such things from happening." He insisted on ther need for a "simultaneous dialogue" in Nicaragua and El Salvador with their respective "insurgents" and disclosed that on 25 May the Central American presidents are going to meet to sign the agreement for the establishment of the Central American parliament. According to Duarte, the parliament would be charged with controlling and enforcing the terms of the Contadora Act.

The Salvadoran president denied a direct U.S. influence in his government's decision, "although I cannot deny that that government has been very generous" he added.

Duarte then said that those who charge his government with violating human rights "do not want to acknowledge that a change has taken place, they believe that the situation is the same as it was when they first took up arms." He asserted that the permanent International Red Cross commission in his country has issued a report stating that "El Salvador is the country in the world where the international human rights laws are respected most."

Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived in Lima on 9 May on the first leg of a tour that will take him to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, that is, to the counries that form the Contadora Support Group. In Peru, Duarte met with president Alan Garcia, who is currently the most outspoken South American chief of state regarding criticism of the U.S. policy in Central America. Garcia has also expressed the greatest amount of solidarity with the Sandinist government because, he states and reiterates, that the "Latin American right to self-determination is at stake in Nicaragua."

GARCIA PLEDGES SUPPORT TO NICARAGUA, SCORES U.S.

PY101601 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Peruvian Government has decided to implement a series of initiatives to help the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. President Alan Garcia made this announcement tonight during a press conference. He state that Peru will open a $10-million credit line and that it will also refinance the $17-million debt Nicaragua has with Peru.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] The presence of many Latin American leaders and presidents gave us the opportunity to evaluate democracy and also to discuss the Central American situation, in which Nicaragua is one of the protagonists.

Therefore, I was very satisfied with attending the change of presidents, and I can report that the Costa Rican people warmly welcomed Peru's presence, with great expectation and happiness. I believe that our presence will serve to slowly strengthen the fraternity and solidarity between our countries.

[Unidentified reporter] A news agency report received in Lima yesterday indicates that there was some conjecture regarding your failure to participate in the working breakfast with U.S. Vice President Bush.

[Garcia] Well, I told Vice President Bush, through officials, that I had prior commitment and that naturally as the president of Peru I had to meet with the chiefs of state of other nations. The U.S. Vice president's invitation was rather extemporaneous.

[Reporter] Did you have the occasion to speak with other presidents who were there about the foreign debt and about Peru's position toward the IMF, including the fact that our country has been declared value-impaired?

[Garcia] Well, I had the opportunity to meet with Presidents Alfonsin, Betancur, and Febres, with whom I had very important talks. I also talked with several chiefs of state, all of whom have the same objective: Freeing their economies from the very serious burden of servicing the foreign debt, which leaves them very little for investment and development.

All of them insisted that we must jointly achieve a reduction in the interest rates. Because, if we continue to be charged 9 or 10 percent per year, then the debt will escalate out of all proportion. We must seek a reduction in the interest rates and longer periods for paying the debt. This is what we are asking for and, of course, payment of the public debt with only 10 percent of our export income.

I would now like to report that today we signed an agreement with a Nicaraguan delegation. This agreement deals with an old Nicaraguan debt with Peru that Nicaragua would have found very difficult to pay under the current circumstances. We will refinance that debt with the following conditions: The debt that Nicaragua has had with Peru for several years will be paid over a 20-year period; in other words, we extended the deadline, and there will be a 3-percent interest rate per year. We cannot charge a brother country that has problems the same interest rates that are being charged by the world's speculator banks, the profiteering banks that charge 9 and 10 percent.

The Latin American countries are clamoring for lower interest rates throughout the world, and we are giving an example that I believe is very significant. This small debt is being refinanced over a 20-year period and with an interest rate of 3 percent per year.

In addition, we have opened a line of credit so that Nicaragua can purchase manufactured goods, in other words, industrial products, from us. Thus, we will also open a new market that will allow us to reactivitate the country's industrial sector.

These are small but important steps that demonstrate Peru is trying to help achieve peace in Nicaragua. We will never give aid by providing rifles, troops, tanks or cannons, which is something that the U.S. Administration wants to do by helping subversives fight the Nicaraguan Government.

Nicaragua is experiencing a very serious situation, because thanks to U.S. aid, the Somoza guard, those who participated in the Somoza dictatorship, is trying to undermine the Sandinist government. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE WITH CHILEAN MILITARY LEADERS ISSUED

PY081400 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The first meeting of Chilean and Peruvian military commanders, which was held in Lima, ended yesterday with the signing of a joint communique, in which Peru and Chile promise to reduce their expenditures for weapons purchases. The communique also proposes that these objectives be promoted at the regional level.

Chilean Air Force Chief of Staff General Carlos Desgroux has denied that his country has signed a contract with Brazil to purchase $1 billion worth of war material.

Desgroux headed the Chilean delegation to this important meeting, while the Peruvian delegation was led by General Guillermo Monzon Arrunategui, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

PERSUMED SHINING PATH MEMBERS MURDER MAYOR

PY091314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Lima, 8 May (EFE) -- Mayor Francisco Baca Sanchez of Sanagoran, in northern Peru, ha been murdered by presumed members of the (Maoist) Shining Path Movement.

The 68-year-old mayor belonged to the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA, Party.

Baca Sanchez was murdered on the evening of 6 May when a terrorist group fired several shots at him in the presence of his wife, according to police sources cited todays by the Lima newspaper EXPRESO.

According to the report, the Shining Path is very active in the area around Sanagoran, and engages in all kinds of abuses, taking cover in the nearby hills.

BRIEFS

KOREAN PATROL CARS -- Fifty patrol cars have been added to the small fleet the police have to patrol the city of Lima. In a ceremony this morning in front of the Interior Ministry, South Korean Ambassador (Yi Kung-kim) presented this donation to Interior Minister Abel Salinas. Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez, who is also first vice president, was also present at the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 May 86 PY]

DELEGATION TO ARIAS INAUGURATION RETURNS

PA102104 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor returned to Mexico today after heading the Mexican delegation to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez's inauguration. The Mexican foreign secretary said that the change of command in Costa Rica reaffirms the democratization process underway in Central America.

[Begin recording] This event should bring special satisfaction to all of us because it has provided us with direct and immediate contact with governments with which we share similarities. [end recording]

With respect to the meeting held in Costa Rica by the Contadora and Support Groups' presidents and foreign ministers, Sepulveda said that important decisions were made regarding the Central American pacification process. He pointed out that this creates an appropriate atmosphere for the Central American government to decide on signing the Contadora document.

DE LA MADRID DISCOURAGES FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA092118 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 7 May 86 pp 1, 16

[By THE NEWS staff reporter Richard Jacobsen]

[Excerpts] President Miguel de la Madrid warned Tuesday against foreign intervention in Central America, comparing the use of force to resolve regional conflicts to "putting out fire with gasoline."

Speaking at a ceremonial dinner for visiting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, De la Madrid said that the alternative to diplomatic negotiation is "a state of hostility" in the region. He called the use of violence a "false and counterproductive route."

"In Central America, intervention could sow discord and convert itself into a catalyst for greater conflicts," De la Madrid said." "In regional circumstances, the use of force is equal to putting out fire with gasoline." Echoing the Contadora peace proposal, De la Madrid said that the Central American countries have a "direct" responsibility to reach a peace accord, but that countries with "interests and ties to the region" also must play an active role in the search for peace. He said the contribution of these outside countries must be seen as a "central part of their international obligations."

Mexico is a member of the four-nation Contadora group trying to reach a negotiated solution to the conflicts in Central America. Uruguay is a member of the so-called Support Group backing the Contadora efforts.

Addressing the gathering of diplomats and reporters Tuesday night, Sanguinetti said the Latin American economic crisis has presented great difficulties for the people of the region. However, the crisis, he said, is being met with "serenity and maturity." "In these circumstances we struggle," he said. "We struggle like we have always struggled."

The Uruguayan president said that in order to reach a just world economic order all countries, both developed and developing, must make sacrifices. "Equilibrium does not depend on anyone in particular, but rather on everyone," he said.

De la Madrid said the foreign debt is a political problem "because it affects the destiny of countries and the relations between nations." He said the region's economic crisis has caused a 10-year setback in its ecomonic growth that cannot be reversed in the medium-range if the current economic situation persists. He said the actions of the international community will decide whether the balance of the century will bring "either peace and development or violence and poverty."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED BY UNO MAS UNO

FL100138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Chilpancinco, Mexico, 8 May (NOTIMEX) -- The government of the USSR believes the United States to be the headquarters of state terrorism because within the country there are various terrorist organizations preparing ways to sow panic in the world, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav A. Sergeyev has said.

In an interview published by the capital newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Sergeyev said the United States is furthering various types of interference in the internal matters of other countries; its government has a terrorist-type foreign policy, which is dangerous because of the support that the U.S. Administration gives this kind of intervention in the internal affairs of some nations.

With regard to the material and political aid the Soviet Government gives [words indistinct] so this country can maintain its level of industrial production and support education. He said that what most blocks the peace-seeking path of the Contadora Group is U.S. policy, which is attempting to liquidate the Sandinist government by supporting the contras.

He said that since 1979 the USSR has been sending troops to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government; he added that they do not intend to withdraw from that nation until an agreement on noninterference is reached because counterrevolutionaries with U.S. arms are entering Afghanistan from Pakistan. He said Afghanistan now suffers the invasion of organizations of counterrevolutionaries supported by the United States, and added that these terrorist bands have received to date aid worth $1 billion to carry out their activities.

In another part of the interview, Sergeyev said that the problem of the foreign debt is a hard one for Mexico and the other developing countries; the USSR believes the debt is unpayable, for which reason it has proposed an international congress on economic security to deal with this matter and with others of worldwide interest.

When queried about the present economic relations between the USSR and Mexico, the diplomat said they are low level but, in his opinion, economic and trade relations will increase in the future as a result of various cooperation projects.

BRIEFS

PETROCHEMICAL PRICES REDUCED -- On 1 May Pemex reduced the prices of some of its most important basic petrochemical products from 3 to 35 percent so that the national industry can continue operating under advantageous conditions. Pemex noted that the reductions reflect falling petrochemical prices in the international markets. Nevertheless, it was indicated that they expect this measure will result in prices that will be more acceptable to national consumers and help maintain exports of petroleum by products. [Excerpts] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0419 GMT 9 May 86 FL]

ABRAMS SAYS U.S. DEEPLY RESPECTS PANAMA

PA101632 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said during an interview today at 1250 at the Panamanian Air Force terminal that "the United States has deep respect for Panama, its government, and president. We will continue to strengthen these close relations between Panama and the United States."

Abrams arrived in Panama as President Eric Arturo Delvalle's special guest. They arrived on the presidential airplane from San Jose, Costa Rica, where they attended the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez. Mr Abrams was immediately accosted by a large group of reporters who insisted on discussing his statements at a Senate committee hearing a few weeks ago. Abrams told them that the Senate committees discuss difficult issues, which are often distorted, but that he has always respected and "will continue to respect Panamanian Government institutions." Finally, Abrams said: "We do not have to improve our relations with Panama because our relations are in top condition. During my stay in Panama" -- he added -- "I will meet with ranking Panamanian Government officials."

Immediately after the press conference, Abrams left the Air Force terminal with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, in the latter's car.

DELVALLE COMMENTS ON AREA PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT

PA110404 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 May 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle has said that the names of the conspirators who have been reported in the past few weeks will be revealed "when the full weight of the law falls upon them and when treason ends." Delvalle, who returned to the country yesterday, after a 2-day visit to Costa Rica where he attended Oscar Arias Sanchez'presidential inauguration, said he is "cautiously optimistic about the signing of the Contadora document on 6 June." In answer to a question regarding a reshuffling of his present cabinet, the Panamanian president replied: "I have not announced any changes in the cabinet."

Apparently doubtful about whether a presidential summit will be held, President Delvalle said that the possibility of such a meeting is still under study. President Delvalle added that according to some of the opinions he has heard, the Latin American presidents are mostly interested in discussing "the foreign debt, terrorism, drug trafficking, arms control, and fairer trade." The presidential summit has not been formally settled, President Eric Arturo Devalle explained.

An unexpected passenger on the Panamanian Air Force flight on which the Panamanian president traveled was Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Abrams got off the FAP plane after President Delvalle, accompanied by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias. Abrams limited himself to commenting on what he described as the "excellent" relations between the United States and Panama. "Our relations with the United States are good," President Devalle said during a press conference later on.

During the press conference in answer to questions regarding adverse reports on the Panamanian rulers' activities which are circulating in several important U.S. political sectors, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias said: Panama cannot allow another country to intervene in our affairs, no matter how friendly we might be with that country."

As President Delvalle's appointee, Abadia Arias attended a breakfast meeting that U.S. Vice President George Bush held with eight Latin American presidents in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Panamanian foreign affairs minister did not make any significant statements on that meeting.

President Delvalle, who traveled to San Jose accompanied by his wife, the country's first lady Mariela Diaz de Delvalle, was received at the Panamanian Air Force terminal in Tocumen by members of his government, legislators, and members of the Defense Forces General Staff. Upon his arrival in the Panamanian capital, President Delvalle made important statements during a news conference, President Delvalle made statements regarding his government's activities in Costa Rica, and gave a brief report on his conversations with other presidents who attended the inauguration of the Costa Rican president.

ALFONSIN, SANGUINETTI ASSESS SAN JOSE MEETING

PA102359 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Upon their arrival in Panama City for a brief technical stopover this morning, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti met with the local and foreign press to outline their views on the Contadora peace process and the results of their meetings with other presidents in Costa Rica.

Regarding the signing of the Contadora peace document on 6 June, President Alfonsin said the following:

[Begin recording] We are optimistic. We believe that the signing of the peace document on 6 June is possible. We also believe that there is understanding on everybody's part that the task of Contadora is basic to achievement of that goal. [end recording]

In regard to the presidents' meeting in Costa Rica, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said the following:

[Begin recording] If we are to make a general assessment of the meeting, I would say that it was highly favorable. In the first place, there was an uneventful transfer of power. Second, the new president showed a very positive position and very clear ideas which he explained in his speech. Third, the presence of the United States reaffirmed a position and cleared up an existing doubt as to whether it would agree that the signing of the document could possibly be simultaneous with withdrawal of support for the counterrevolutionaries. Fourth, there was a conversation among the presidents who attended the inauguration in which we, who are from the south, could see with satisfaction the desire for peace among all the Central American presidents who were thre. [end recording]

Additional Alfonsin Comments

PA101748 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 1

[By Luis E. Quintero B]

[Text] "For Argentina it is satisfying to see the strengthening and ratification of the Contadora Group within the framework of the fruitful talks that were held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the occasion of the inauguration of new President Oscar Arias Sanchez," Argentine President Dr Raul Alfonsin said this morning.

The Argentine president made this statement at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport when his aircraft made a service stopover on his flight to return to Buenos Aires.

During a brief news conference, President Alfonsin said that a group of Latin America presidents had the opportunity to meet in San Jose to exchange views on the future of the Central American crisis and the peace-keeping actions of the Contadora Group and the Support Group of which Argentina is a part.

President Alfonsin was greeted at the Omar Torrijos International Airport by Panamanian Vice President Dr Roderick Esquivel and ranking government officials. The Argentine president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and other ranking officials. Shortly afterward, President Alfonsin who visited our country 2 years ago, resumed his flight to return to Buenos Aires.

Additional Sanguinetti Comments

PA101744 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 May 86 pp 1, 15

[By Luis E. Quintero B.]

[Text] "The peace-keeping actions undertaken by the Contadora Group were ratified by the new Costa Rican president and this fills us with satisfaction," Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti stated this morning. The Uruguayan president arrived in Panama this morning on his return to Montevideo aboard the Argentine presidential aircraft in which Argentine President Raul Alfonsin was also traveling. Both presidents attended along with other heads of state of the continent the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez in Costa Rica yesterday.

President Sanguinetti said in a brief news conference that "the future appears bright in the face of the Contadora Group and its peace-keeping actions." The president also praised the democratization process that is occurring in Central America, of which Costa Rica is the most eloquent expression.

After their brief stopover in Panama, Presidents Alfonsin and Sanguinetti left to return to their respective countries, after receiving official attention on the part of Panama Vice President Dr Roderick Esquivel and ranking officials of the national government.

UNADE URGES ALERT AGAINST 'UNPATRIOTIC GROUPS'

PA081557 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Panama's National Democratic Union [UNADE] issued a communique reiterating its total support for the president of the Republic and public institutions, particularly the Defense Forces. UNADE urges its members to be on a permanent alert and ready to defend in the streets -- if need be -- the stability of the basic institutions of the Republic.

UNADE's communique concerns to a public statement by the lieutenants of the Defense Forces denouncing unpatriotic groups bent on subverting constitutional order in our country.

The communique was signed by the presidents of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Liberal Party, the Republican Party, Frampo [Popular Broad Front Party], and the Panamanian Party.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DISCUSSES CONTADORA, DOMESTIC CONCERNS

Rejects Nicaraguan Revolution

FL101556 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1458 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- New Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has rejected the possibility of coexistance with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. In statements made exclusively to NOTIMEX, Arias Sanchez said that Nicaragua has to compromise, make its political system more flexible, and hold dialogues with the opposition within a strict time limit. He said the goals of the Contradora Group should be to achieve peace based on democracy, as is the case in Costa Rica. Signing the peace act is not the most important goal, Arias Sanchez said. The act is not an end in itself; the truly important goal is achieving pluralism as soon as possible, he added.

The Costa Rican president said peace is the basis for development and that is why the virtues of Costa Rican democracy should be applied in Central America. He listed the virtues as being a permanent disposition for dialogue, attempting to convince instead of conquer, and seeking consensus by compromise and negotiations. There should be dialogue and not war, negotiations and not violence, said Arias Sanchez.

Later, Arias Sanchez said the fundamental goal of his presidency, which began yesterday, is to reactivitate the Costa Rican economy. Costa Rican products need new markets, he said, such as those opening in the United States through the Caribbean Basin Initiative or the Reagan plan. Nevertheless, Arias Sanchez recognized that this would be difficult since Costa Rica's foreign debt currently is estimated to be $4.6 billion. The Costa Rican president said it is impossible to achieve productive growth without renegotiating the debt agreements. Nevertheless, he said he will seek understanding from the private banks who understand that the stability of the world depends on the growth of the Third World. Costa Rica does not have many options, concluded Arias Sanchez. If it does not produce and export, it does not eat, he said.

On Presidents' Discussions

PA091627 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 May 86

[Interview with President Oscar Arias by reporters Danilo Antunez and Nery Artiaga at the National Theater in San Jose on 8 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Is there any declaration about the Central American conflict from 10 [as heard] Latin American leaders who met here in San Jose tonight?

[Arias] [Words indistinct] I have repeated that the only reason for the presence of the leaders here today was to show their solidarity with Costa Rica. However, I asked the commission that prepared today's agenda to give me the opportunity to talk with the Latin American leaders who would attend the inauguration in San Jose on 8 May to exchange views, because it was not necessary to bring Raul Alfonsin, President Sanguinetti, Belisario Betancur, Alan Garica, and so many other presidents just to watch the ceremony, which was very beautiful and very typical of Costa Rica, by the way. However, we wanted to take advantage of so much knowledge and wisdom. I told the presidents that never before had the National Theatre gathered so much Latin American wisdom as tonight.

All we did was exchange views. We discussed the future of peace in Central America. We talked about the steps needed so that the document will truly be signed on 6 June. I think that [words indistinct] for the Southern Cone leaders to hear the Central American leaders, it meant listening to different viewpoints and for us, the Central Americans, to hear our visitors from the Southern Cone, it was very stimulating. Thus, I feel very pleased. It was never our intention to sign any document or declaration, so I am very embarrassed that you had to wait so long. However, we never intended to sign any kind of declaration.

Arias On Contadora Obstacles

PA111945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] I'm grateful for the belief that my inauguration will benefit the Central American peace efforts as expressed by the heads of state who attended my inauguration, [as heard] said President Oscar Arias Anchez. I am pleased that the Costa Rican presidential inauguration was the backdrop against which progress was made or obstacles remaining for the signing of the Contadora peace document on 6 June, the new Costa Rican president said.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda told President Arias Sanchez that he believes the Central American crisis should be on the agenda of the Esquipulas presidents summit. That way the problem will be broached at the highest levels. The Mexican Government believes that the Central American heads of state should exert direct influence to resolve the Central American conflict. Arias Sanchez said he told Mr Sepulveda that Costa Rica has no reservations about signing the Contadora document, as it was made clear during the inaugural address on Thursday, and that it therefore has no objection to discussing the Central American crisis at Esquipulas.

With regard to the communique issued by the Contadora Group foreign ministers demanding that the United States stop helping the counterrevolutionary groups, President Arias Sanchez said that several countries, instead of only one, should be mentioned in order to be fair about the Central American crisis. He said, that as he stated during his inaugural address, he believes that the problem is part of the East-West conflict and it is therefore unfair to single out only one of the world powers. He said: The interests of the West and the communist world or socialist bloc are at stake. The two world powers must take action if Central America is to be pacified.

Arias Sanchez added: All of the groups involved in the Central American conflict must make concessions. A spirit of transition must prevail and this has not been the case until now. Nicaragua must make the most concessions. It will ultimately have the last world.

[Words indistinct] verification and control of armaments and the elimination of military maneuvers. There will be no peace without democracy in Central America. The conditions proper to democracy, including equal opportunities for all groups, individuals, and political parties must be present and the rights currently suppressed in Nicaragua must be reestablished before that country can be considered a genuine democracy, Arias Sanchez pointed out. Democratization is the key to peace in Central America. A society intent on democratization must respect the rights of the people. [Words indistinct] as we think of it in Costa Rica does not exist in all of the Central American states, he said. He said that he believes that is one of the major obstacles in the way of the signing of the document: genuine good will, desire, and spirit to [words indistinct] sign the peace document.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN LEADER CRITICIZES ARIAS SPEECH

PA100337 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Luis Manuel Chacon Jimenez, leader of the Social Christian faction, has severely criticized the message that Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez delivered yesterday upon assuming office as president of the Republic. Chacon Jimenez said that most of the president's speech dealt with international topics in a vague way.

Regarding national topics, Chacon Jimenez said that although Arias' pledge to build 80,000 homes is possible, the same is not true about the creation of 25,000 jobs for Costa Ricans. Chacon also said that since the beginning of this administration, the people have begun to realize that truth has been distorted by telling them that the nation's economy is stable and encounters no problems, while the Central Bank has had to request an extension from foreign banks on interest payments.

Central Bank officials told this radio station this morning that an IMF mission is scheduled to arrive in the country in 2 weeks. The IMF representatives will negotiate the terms for a new credit agreement requested by the previous government authorities that assumed office yesterday. In addition, an arrangement with the World Bank is expected to be completed beforehand on the disbursement of $40 million withheld by that organization.

EL SALVADOR

VIDES ON MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN KIDNAPPINGS

PA100344 San Salvador Channel 2 Television on Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by Carlos Armando Rivera]

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said today that the military high command has yet to decide if it will reinstate Lt Col Mauricio Staben, commander of the rapid deployment force Arce Battalion, who has been linked to a band kidnappers. He added that there is still no evidence to convict him.

The military high command, represented by the defense minister, said it fully intends to continue investigations within the Army to purge military officers linked to the kidnappers' band. It is well-known that the statements made by Orlando Llovera Vallet and former officer Isidro Lopez Cibrian implicated Lt Col Joaquin Eduardo Zacapa, Major Alfredo Jimenez Moreno, Lieutenant Carlos Zacapa, and Lt Col Mauricio Staben, who was recently released because there was no evidence to prove his participation in the kidnappings.

[Begin Gen Vides recording -- broadcast in progress] ...that the Armed Forces, the president, and the military commanders are willing to carry out a thorough investigation within our ranks. I think that the main reason justice does not always prevail is because we are always blamed for everything. I think the just thing is to demand that we carry out a proper investigation, so the evidence may be presented to the appropriate courts. Likewise, the courts should issue a ruling based on the evidence, etc. I have faith that the courts will issue a proper ruling.

I also have faith that our judges will let no one intimidate them; first, because we can provide the proper protection whenever they request it; and, second, because I believe that as long as we have cowards in this country -- meaning that as long as the kidnapped do not want to issue a declaration, the witnesses do not want to accuse anyone, the Armed Forces do not have the courage to carry out an investigation, and the judges do not act according to legal norms -- we will be lost. However, I think that the people have proved the contrary and have increasingly demonstrated that they turst the government and Armed Forces. Consequently, we will have more witnesses and the judges will be assured that they may pass sentences without fearing for their lives. If any judge is subject to any kind of pressure from the Armed Forces, he should report it so that we may carry out the appropriate intestigation. [end recording]

Likewise, the defense minister explained the case of Lt Col Mauricio Staben.

[Begin Gen Vides recording] He was called because he had been mentioned by two of the implicated persons. In other words, his name was mentioned when the intellectual authors of certain crimes were being identified. This information was enough for us to send him a note saying: Come to the Defense Ministry. We talked with him and explained what had happened. We told him that he would first make a statment to the police and then go to the San Carlos barracks, meaning the 1st Infantry Brigade, so that we could have time to analyze the information we had, see what evidence had been presented, and then tell him if there was enough to arrest him. That was the reason we sent for him.

We did the same thing with Col Zacapa. He was enjoying his 15 days of annual leave. He had left the previous day. He possibly made a trip abroad. He did not come, but we have already begun his trial because he deserted... [changes thought] abandoned his post. We are talking about strictly military matters. The same was done with Maj Jimenez, who also came and was sent to make a statement. You are well aware that enough evidence was found to merit his arrest. That is why he came. We could have legally arrested him 15 days ago, but we told him: Wait until we are sure that there is no evidence against you. [end recording]

VIDES ON SUGGESTION OF C.A. MILITARY ALLIANCE

PA101625 San Salvador Eadio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, questioned today by reporters about the creation of a Central American military alliance proposed by General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that he has not discussed the subject. However, he said that the ranking Honduran military chief visited the country approximately 15 days ago to increase ties between the two armies. Today Vides Casanova visited the San Carlos Infantry Brigade Headquarters to attend the swearing-in of 400 Soriano Battalion recruits.

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] No, I do not have any information on that subject at this time. Any opinion would have to be based on my knowledge of the problem, and on the discussion of the topic which may take place in the future.

[Reporter] However, a dispatch points out that Gen Regalado toured several countries and met with ranking military officers to discuss [remainder of questions indistinct].

[Vides Casanova] Yes, he met with us approximately 15 days ago but the visit was basically intended to seek rapprochement between the two Armies, to find out what problems we have, and how we can help each other in the future. So far we have not discussed any aspect of the [creation of a military alliance].

[Reporter] If this front or military alliance were formed, would it include Nicaragua or would it [word indistinct]

[Vides Casanova] I have no knowledge of the proposal and I cannot give you an opinion. I believe that the country's opinions should be stated by the president. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] General, in regard to "Operation Phoenix." Since we are at the 1st Infantry Brigade and most of the troops who participated are members of this brigade, what can you say about the operation?

[Vides Casanova] The operation was so lengthy that I can only evaluate it by the results achieved. I feel that it was an excellent operation, not only because we eliminated a large number of armed and uniformed subversives, but because we detected an incredible number of rebel camps in the area. [end recording]

FDR'S ZAMORA ON LIMA MEETING, DIALOGUE PROSPECTS

PA110259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 May 86

[Telephone interview with FDR leader Dr Ruben Zamora in Managua by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] We have called Dr Ruben Zamora in Managua with the intention of expanding on certain reports concerning the first meeting held in Lima with Dr Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera. A lot of things have been said here and the people had no reports about this. Even Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Secretary General Dr [Antonio Morales] Erhlich said he knew nothing about this. Doctor, this is the first part of the issue; now for the second: Have you any intention of establishing contact with Presidet Duarte during his tour through South America?

[Zamora] Look, Roberto, contact was recently established in Lima between the PDC and the parties which comprise the FDR, meaning the National Revolutionary Movement and the Social Christian People's Movement. I was surprised to hear that the PDC secretary general had said he knows nothing about this. Nevertheless, we have no plans to contact Napoleon Duarte during his tour through South America.

[Reporter] In other words, none of the FDR representatives will try to establish contact with President Duarte? I understand....[corrects himself] it was clearly stated here that Dr Lee...[corrects himself] that Dr Hugo...[corrects himself] that Dr Ungo had no information about the meeting in Lima, either. Is that true, Doctor?

[Zamora] Look, Roberto, that is totally false. Guillermo Ungo knew perfectly well about the meeting. Furthermore, 2 days after the meeting the FDR-FMLN issued a public communique reporting on this meeting. Consequently, Dr Ungo, and all the members of the FDR-FMLN alliance, were fully aware of the situation before and after the meeting. Am I clear?

[Reporter] Yes. The important thing for us is to know if you will try to establish contact with Dr Duarte during his tour through South America. I think he is currently in Lima.

[Zamora] No, we have no plans to establish contact with him. We agreed during the meeting in Lima that the two parties would make their own inquiries concerning the possibility of renewing the dialogue. Thus, we are waiting for the PDC to make the inquiries he said would be made during our meeting in Lima.

[Reporter] In other words, Dr Rey Prendes did not represent the government?

[Zamora] Yes. That is what we understood when we met there. Rey Prendes came as a PDC representative, given that it was a contact between political parties. This was never a meeting or dialogue between the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government.

[Reporter] Correct. We have just called Panama and tried to locate Dr Ungo. Thus, I decided to call Managua. We were told that he had left Panama, that he was out of the country. Do you know anything about this?

[Zamora] No. I understand that he is currently engaged in his normal activities. I do not know exactly where he is now.

[Reporter] What did you specifically discuss in Lima, Dr Zamora?

[Zamora] The meeting was private. I want to abstain from making specific comments about the topics discussed. However, I can tell you that the FDR parties felt that the meeting was aimed at finding a solution to save the dialogue from its current deadlock. The government suspended the dialogue 17 months ago and does not want to continue it despite all the pressures exerted. The meeting in Lima was held to ask the PDC what problems they have in continuing the dialogue and to seek a way to restart it.

[Reporter] Every time we contact an FDR leader, our listeners call us and say: Why do you not ask the two parties involved, since it is clear enough that the war cannot be won just like that, to start a direct and specific negotiation without any aces up the sleeve?

[Zamora] I think it is correct for the people to call the radio station demanding this. That is precisely what we have been trying to do. You are well aware that the FDR-FMLN has offered five proposals to the Salvadoran Government during these last months, seeking to continue with the third meeting. However, the government says no. You understand that it takes two to hold a dialogue, and we believe that this is the problem. I also think it is correct for you to try to talk with the two parties involved, because we cannot let the PDC be the only one with a right to talk with us. The radio stations, newspapers, and other social sectors have the right to hear and learn what the FDR-FMLN position is.

[Reporter] Doctor, is it true that you were invited in Lima to join the democratic process as a political party?

[Zamora] No. Look, this is part of the propaganda carried out by the Salvadoran propaganda minister. The issue of our joining was never discussed at the meeting. I suppose Rey Prendes was aware that he would be wasting his time, because the democratization process we are supposed to join does not exist in the country.

People continue to disappear, another labor leader was recently murdered, and the missing people cannot be found -- you cannot possibly call this a democratization process. What we really have in El Salvador is a police state, presided over by Napoleon Duarte.

[Reporter] All right. To conclude, Doctor, what is your opinion about the upcoming summit meeting of presidents in Guatemala? Do you believe that this will help achieve peace in Central America?

[Zamora] Look, we believe that a meeting of the five presidents of the Central American area represents a positivie initiative, because it is important for the Central Americans to resolve our own problems. The problems in Central America should be resolved by the Central American people themselves. I believe that President Vinicio Cerezo's initiative -- of hosting a meeting among the five presidents -- is positive. It is also a clear initiative which is quite different from the Reagan administration's policy, which is aimed at dividing the Central American people and keeping us isolated. This way they will be able to control us better and defend their own interests in the area, which are obviously not the interests of the Central American people.

[Reporter] All right. Thank you, Dr Ruben Zamora, for offering these explanations to Radio Cadena Sonora's news department.

[Zamora] Thank you and greetings to all your listeners.

[Reporter] Thank you.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUA'S OBANDO Y BRAVO CALLS ORTEGA 'LIAR'

PA092024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 9 May 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Managua's archbishop, has labelled Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega a "liar," and stated that "the popular church" organized by the Sandinists "constitutes a fifth column." Obando y Bravo has been in Guatemala since yesterday to receive an honorary doctorate in humanities from the private and conservative Francisco Marroquin University.

Shortly before midnight, the Central American pastor participated in a television program "on what is truly happening in Nicaragua." Cardenal Obando y Bravo remarked that the Nicaraguan church is involved in a confrontation with the Sandinist government, because the church "wants to exercise prophetic faith" so that there is "truth, justice, love, and liberty," in his country. Recapping all the limitations which the Sandinist government has imposed on the church, he said that "priests have been expelled from Nicaragua; on 12 October 1985, a religious newsletter and printing press were confiscated, and on 1 January Radio Catolica was closed."

He labelled as a "lie" the statement made on 13 January by President Daniel Ortega during a visit to Guatemala as a guest at the inauguration of Vinicio Cerezo.

On that occasion, during an interview organized by "Tele-Prensa," Ortega said that "Nicaragua's bishops had expelled 200 priests from the country" because the priests endorsed "the social changes taking place." Regarding religious matters, President Ortega said on that occasion that "if there was ever a revolution respectful of religion, to the extent that it encourages believers, priests, and religious persons to participate, it is the Sandinist revolution." He added that the government does not persecute the church, and mentioned the participation in the government of Father Fernando Cardenal, who is in charge of the literacy campaign; Father Ernesto Cardenal, who is in charge of culture; and Father Miguel D'Escoto, who handles the foreign policy. "The religious persecution has been provoked in our country by some bishops who reject change, who reject the transformation, and have devoted themselves to persecuting the priests who are in favor of change," Ortega added.

In response to these statements by the Nicaraguan president, Monsignor Obando y Bravo asked: "If there is no religious persecution, why were 16 priests expelled and why was a visa denied to Mother Theresa of Calcutta?" He said that "what happens is that some priests are creating the people's church which is the fifth column" of Sandinism.

"We must guard against class hatred" by applying liberation theology "without resorting to Marxism-Leninism," because one can indeed work for the poor under the guidelines of the Puebla [document] the cardinal added. He then said that the evangelization work of the church in Nicaragua "is not easy" but "has the support of Pope John Paul II and the work of the bishops. [no end quotation mark as received]

Monsignor Obando y Bravo stressed that the "missionary priests and nuns who are in Nicaragua working for the people's church are foreigners." He said that it "is difficult to understand Nicaragua's reality because there is an orchestrated disinformation campaign and reality is manipulated."

Scores Sandinist Regime

PA101922 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] At a press conference held by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Nicaragua, he said that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church advocates civilized peace, the well-being of all, and democracy, without adopting partisan political positions. Nevertheless, although the Nicaraguan Catholic Church -- according to Obando y Bravo -- is not aligned with the contras or with Reagan's aggressive policies, it has firmly opposed the Sandinist government, blaming it for the most detestable actions of persecution, violation of human rights, and of thwarting all liberties as Reagan and the counterrevolutionaries have systematically reported.

During the press conference at the archbishopric place, there was little opportunity for the reporters to question the ranking Nicaraguan prelate. Each reporter was allowed only one question, and had to properly identify himself and the organization he represented. Nevertheless, Cardinal Obando y Bravo reported the socioeconomic situation in Nicaragua, the long lines to receive food rationed through the use of cards, the obligatory military service, the political-ideological education the children receive, restrictions on the clergy, strong press censorship, and other regrettable limitations the Sandinists have been forced to impose due to the fierce ideological and propaganda war launched at Nicaragua by the U.S. Government, in addition to the contras' aggressions. [sentence as heard]

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ON INCREASED AID, TERRORISM

PA082212 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 May 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 May -- During his visit at the Foreign Ministry, Israeli Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir referred to his meeting with President Cerezo. He then commented on Israel's position regarding terrorism, Nicaragua, and the Conadora Group process. Shamir talked to journalists slowly in clear English, and his statement was translated into Spanish by Ambassador Moshe Dayan, who accompanied him during his meetings with the foreign minister and President Cerezo.

Shamir said that during his meeting with President Cerezo, he offered to expand the technical and scientific cooperation that Israel grants to Guatemala, adding that every year many Guatemalans receive scholarships to travel to Israel to expand their knowledge. Shamir said that Israel is interested in increasing the number of scholarships in the agricultural, social assistance, educational, and other fields. Vice Prime Minister Shamir was clear in stating that during his meeting with President Cerezo, nothing was mentioned concerning military aid.

Expressing his opinion about terrorism, Shamir said that Israel has experienced terrorism to a great extent, as it has affected Israeli citizens outside and inside Israel. In his respect, he said that Israel will not bend and will fight against the terrorists, particularly against the PLO, which has threatened to carry out actions against Israeli citizens. He added that the terrorists will not achieve their objectives using those methods.

He said that he understands that any system and ideology has a right to express itself through legal means, but not through terror. He said that Israel is fighting against terrorism, and is doing so both alone and with the cooperation of friendly governments, adding that terrorism is an international scourge.

Vice Prime Minister Shamir was asked his opinion about the U.S. aid for the contras. He said that his country is not involved in the internal problems of other countriews, as it respects the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations. However, he expressed his opinion regarding the Contadora Group, stating that Israel wants peace for Central America, and therefore supports the Contadora Group, which seeks peace for that region.

CONGRESS APPROVES MOST NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA091654 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Congress today approved almost all of the economic reorganization plan proposed by the executive branch. The only part of the so-called economic package still pending approval is the draft decree that modifies and expands the state budget for this fiscal year. The Congress approved, in a third debate, the law on the special foreign exchange system, the law on the special tax on exports, the special tax on international telephone services, and the other decrees under discussion with the exception of the one on the national budget. Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas of the Union of the National Center said that the approval of those decress was foreseen. Alfonso Cabrera, Congress president, explained the reasons why the budget for the 1986 fiscal year was not approved today.

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] We have serious doubts regarding the proposal. We must look at some constitutional contradictions. We want to clear them up first and we want the deputies to have the opportunity to express their doubts. Fortunately, in this Congress we have great jurists and parliamentarians who can help us with this. That is why we have invited all the leaders of the legislative blocs and all deputies who want to participate in Friday's meeting with experts from the Finance and Economy Ministries so they can work together on a well-drafted decree that will not violate the law or provoke a constitutionality suit.

[Question] Will the press have access to that meeting?

[Cabrera] No, these are private meetings. Afterward we will issue a report to the press. If we permit the press to attend, the meetings would become argumentative. We want a productive meeting with much deliberation. [end recording]

URNG SETS CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION WITH CEREZO

PA091557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1149 GMT 8 May 86

[By Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (AFP) — In a communique released in San Jose last night, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) stated that the Guatemalan Government must choose between a true democratization of the country or sink "toward a policy of repression and counterinsurgency." Current conditions in Guatemala "afford the Social Christian government a possibility to promote measures in favor of the people," said two URNG leaders, Arturo Jimenez and Ramon Ortiz, during a conversation with a small group of newsmen to whom they delivered the communique.

The revolutionary coalition, which is made up of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, the Rebel Armed Forces, and the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, notes in its communique that it is prepared "not to block democratic endeavors and is even willing to support them politically." It also asserts that "it will not stop but rather continue its struggle as long as the causes that led the people to take up arms continue to exist." URNG demands that President Vinicio Cerezo adopt the following five specific measures to prove that he has the will to democratize the country:

"The reorganization of the repressive state apparatus in keeping with the true national and popular interest; a real and effective purge in the repressive and corrupt military and police commands; the elimination of the paramilitary bands and private armies; punishment for the masterminds and actual perpetrators of the murders, tortures, and disappearances; the dissolution of the civil self-defense patrols and the model villages, as well as full right of association in the countryside."

"The government must choose with whom it wants to govern," said the two URNG representatives, stressing that their organization is prepared to reach an agreement with the government if the latter pledges to take the course it demands.

The priority attached to the problems of justice and respect for human rights in the URNG's demands does not mean relinquishment of the requests for economic and social reform, the leaders noted, emphasing that after 35 years of dictatorial regimes, the Guatemalan people strongly wish to be allowed to live. "There is not a single family in Guatemala that has not been affected by the repression. More than the struggle for better salaries and higher living standards, the number one priority is respect for life itself."

HONDURAS

AZCONA RETURNS, DISCUSSES TALKS IN COSTA RICA

PA092149 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1735 GMT 9 May 86

[News conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo at Toncontin International Airport's diplomatic room in Tegucigalpa upon his return from Costa Rica, with local and foreign reporters -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Are you staying here to greet Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero?

[Azcona] We will stay because it would have taken an hour for us to go and come back. The ladies [referring to the wives] will leave now.

[Reporter] Why a delay in the arrival or does this coincide with Febres Cordero's arrival?

[Azcona] No. The Costa Ricans went to the airport to bid us good-by and our talks at the airport were too long.

[Reporter] Did you talk with the Salvadoran president about the border delimitation between the two countries?

[Azcona] Certainly. He sent me a letter 2 weeks ago in which he ratified his decision to go, bilaterally, to the World Court -- without stopping in the meantime our negotiations -- so perhaps we can reach a direct settlement on certain matters.

[Reporter] How do you view the meeting and the new position of the Costa Rican president for the pacification of the Central American region?

[Azcona] It was an act of democratic feeling that was very beautiful. It was important to see that the Costa Rican people want Central American peace and want all the countries of the isthmus to emulate their democratic government.

[Reporter] We want to know what you discussed with other Latin American leaders.

[Azcona] We talked about the problems of Central America, specifically. We held a meeting yesterday which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. In attendance were the presidents of Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, yours truly, and the Colombian president.

[Reporter] The Costa Rican president or the government of Costa Rica has presented a plan for the internal democratization of Nicaragua which includes municipal elections within a short period of time. What do you think of this plan?

[Azcona] This has been our theory. The internal problems of Nicaragua must be solved as a sine qua non condition in order to have peace in Central America.

[Reporter] How do the other presidents see the position of our country in regard to the problem of Nicaragua?

[Azcona] They view the position we have maintained with much understanding. We clearly explained to them that we will never be an aggressor against Nicaragua, nor will we lend our territory for aggression against Nicaragua. However, our resources and our efforts cannot be devoted to protecting that border and protecting the back of the Sandinist government. We cannot become policemen. We have stated it clearly: We will not expend the funds and resources of Honduras and we will not sacrifice a single Honduran for that. In this we are very clear. The life of each Honduran soldier has more value to us than any other thing. Consequently, we will not make any sacrifices to protect the border with Nicaragua. We are not certifying the presence of counterrevolutionary groups in Honduras or anything like that. My statements have been distorted. My most recent remarks at the presidential palace have been distorted and they were published in a newspaper today. The important thing is that we clearly stated -- and we have not been rebutted by any democratically elected president of this continent -- that we have the right not to devote our resources and efforts to solving the problems of any other Central American country.

[Reporter] During this visit to Costa Rica, were you able to confirm the agenda for Esquipulas on 24 and 25 May, particularly in regard to Contadora and the creation of a Central American parliament?

[Azcona] We have a draft of the possible declaration to be read in Esquipulas. We have our clear opinion. We share the view of the Costa Rican president who said that democracy must be pluralist and free. There can be no democracies run by a government without the participation of opposition forces.

[Reporter] Then, Mr President, you definitely did not admit in San Jose, Costa Rica, that there are counterrevolutionaries in Honduras?

[Azcona] We have mentioned that matter about the contras several times and I just mentioned it a few minutes ago. The presence or lack of presence of contras is determined by the Nicaraguan internal situation. What we said is that we are not legalizing any presence by any armed group in our country other than the Honduran Armed Forces and the military advisers who come here under a treaty with the United States. However, we have also clearly stated that Honduras has many economic problems and we cannot devote our resources to guard that border with Nicaragua. This is what we stated clearly.

[Reporter] What will be discussed in Esquipulas?

[Azcona] I think that will be discussed in Esquipulas. I think that the pacification of the area will be discussed there. However, we have clearly established that we will not sign any treaty, agreement, or declaration unless it clearly states the respect for the people's self-determination.

We feel that the only way for a people to express their self-determination is through free and honest elections, as we have been doing in Honduras for the past 6 years.

[Reporter] Does Nicaragua have the political will to sign the peace document?

[Azcona] I don't know. I think that it was very significant that Nicaragua did not send an official delegation to Costa Rica. They only sent the very attractive Nicaraguan Ambassador Claudia Chamorro. [laughter from reporter] We regretted that the Nicaraguan [as heard] people at the stadium did not give her the reception due to a lady. They booed her, unfortunately. This means that the Costa Rican people do not want... [changes thought] rather, they desire, vehemently, for Nicaragua to have a government elected by the people, just like they have.

[Reporter] Could it become another problem for the area if Nicaragua does not sign the Contadora Group's peace document, and the other Central American nations do sign it?

[Azcona] No, it wouldn't be important except that this would be a document that could not be implemented because, as you may understand, we are not going to be bound to a document unilaterally. We are willing to abide very faithfully by everything agreed on in the Contadora document. If we have to withdraw the military advisers from Honduras we will do so. We already talked with the U.S. gentlemen and they understand that when we sign the document they will have to leave and that there won't be any more maneuvers. But, similarly, all military advisers in Nicaragua would have to leave. They would have to reduce their weapons and troops to a quantity, let's say that is manageable, a reasonable quantity, just as we have in our Armed Forces in Honduras.

[Reporter] Mr President, this seems to be the key point for Nicaragua.

[Azcona] Well, if that is the key issue, then it does not depend on us, but on them. We have the will. We are open to it. We are ready to talk. We will talk with anyone who wants to talk with us. In fact, I am going to invite to the presidential palace certain compatriots who oppose our stand, so that we can exchange views openly.

[Reporter] Who will be invited?

[Azcona] I am not going to say, but the media will realize who they are.

[Reporter] International dispatches recently disclosed that there was pressure by Latin American countries in San Jose to get the Contadora document signed. Could you feel this pressure?

[Azcona] No. There was no pressure. The meeting held yesterday was carried out with the highest regard for dignity and respect for others. I talked for about 40 minutes. I explained the Honduran situation and the problems that are stemming from the situation prevailing in Nicaragua. I also explained the problem we have in the Mosquitia region where 10,000 Miskitos entered in April, where our forest reserve areas are being affected because it is almost impossible to prevent those people from planting crops for food; that would be inhuman. I explained all that to the presidents. The Argentine president told me: Your statements and ideas are beautiful. I congratulate you. We are well-disposed to help in this situation.

The Ecuadoran president was a bit clearer. He said: The solution to the problem depends on us. In sum, I think that the meeting was one of mutual respect, although the viewpoint of the countries that are far from Central America is a bit different from that which we have.

[Reporter] Mr President, I was talking about this matter of the problem with Nicaragua if the peace document is signed without taking it into account, because you said that Honduras would be willing to withdraw the advisers from Honduras, but Nicaragua wouldn't do the same...

[Azcona, interrupting] The U.S. advisers won't leave here because we must also use the resources that our friends can provide us.

ECUADOR'S FEBRES CORDERO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Mentions Cabinet Changes

PA100406 Quito Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Ecuadoran and Honduran Presidents Leon Febres Cordero and Jose Azcona Hoyo, respectively, agreed that a general state of alert should be maintained so that Americans can continue to act as guarantors of the continental peace. Today Febres Cordero arrived in Tegucigalpa from Costa Rica, where he and the Honduran president attended the inauguration of President Oscar Arias Sanchez In the next few days there will be a change in the cabinet that has been with me since I was inaugurated as president of the Republic, President Leon Febres Cordero told Ecuadoran newsmen who have accompanied him in this presidential tour in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Agreements Signed

PA102302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 May 86

[By German Reyes]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero said here today that without the practice of an authentic democracy it will be impossible to find peace in Central America. Febres Cordero arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo. The Ecuadoran president, who departed this morning to San Pedro Sula, 240 km north of Tegucigalpa, said: "All efforts we make to achieve peace in the American land will be useful." He added: "However, that will not be possible as long as there is not an authentic democracy, because the efforts conducted to search for peace cannot be supported either by agreements or by resolutions unless there is a strong determination to live democratically." The visitor arrived in Tegucigalpa with his foreign minister, Edgar Teran Teran.

Leon Febres Cordero met yesterday with the Honduran president, and at the end of the meeting the two presidents signed cooperation agreements in cultural, science, and technology subjects. The honored guest also praised the Honduran democratic process, which started in 1980 with the installation of a National Constituent Assembly and with the inauguration of former President Roberto Suazo Cordova in 1982. The agreements signed will be for 5 years which can be extended, unless either of the parties decides to suspend them.

President Azcona told Febres Cordero that relations between Honduras and Ecuador could also be promoted in the subjects of cultivation of bananas and fishing, as well as in other fields. Honduras and Ecuador are the biggest exporters of bananas in the world.

The two countries will also implement exchange of personnel for training at technological institutes, technical and industrial foundations, and other public and private organizations. The agreements also include the exchange of experts, in specific fields, and the supply of appropriate equipment for training and scientific and technological research programs.

Yesterday Leon Febres Cordero received the keys of the city of Tegucigalpa and was declared "guest of honor" by Mayor Rodimiro Zelaya. In the evening, the Honduran president presented a decoration to the Ecuadoran president and then held a reception at the Presidential Palace. Today, the agenda of the Ecuadoran president includes meetings in San Pedro Sula with directors of the agricultural research foundation, the Citris Fruits Development Corporation, and a livestock supplier.

Several Ecuadoran businessmen are interested in investing in Honduras because of the guarantees offered by Jose Azcona Hoyo's government. One of the Ecuadoran businessmen that has been investing in several companies in Honduras since 1985 is a brother of President Febres Cordero. In the afternoon, the Ecuadoran president will meet with a group of Ecuadoran youths studying at the Pan-American Agricultural School, 30 km northeast of Tegucigalpa. Tonight Leon Febres Cordero will present a decoration to President Jose Azcona hoyo. Tomorrow, the presidents will sign a document and then hold a press conference. Leon Febres Cordero will return to Ecuador tomorrow at 1000 local time.

Joint Declaration Issued

PA112030 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1459 GMT 11 May 86

[Joint declaration issued by President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo and Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero in Tegucigalpa on 11 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency President Jose Simon Azona Hoyo, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero conducted an official visit in Honduras on 9, 10, and 11 May 1986. On the occasion of this visit the two heads of state signed the following joint declaration:

1. The constitutional president of the Republic of Honduras expressed satisfaction over the visit by the president of the Republic of Ecuador and the distinguished members of his entourage [words indistinct] the climate of fraternity that permeated the talks.

2. The two heads of state agreed on the need to promote measures and actions toward international detente, peace, and security while advocating the necessary economic and social development of their peoples and the Latin American people in general.

3. [The presidents] reaffirmed their belief that man can reach his full potential only in the context of a broad-based political system that fully respects fundamental liberties. They reaffirmed their allegiance to the democratic system of government as the most adequate framework for the crystallization of these ideals and harmonious human coexistence. They noted with pleasure the progress made by democracy in this hemisphere.

4. Upon examining the Central American crisis, the two heads of state noted with concern the factors that obstructing peace and democracy in the region. They reaffirmed their conviction that a peaceful solution can and must be obtained through political negotiation.

5. The two heads of state, aware that the challenges posed by the current juncture demand deep analyses on the regional situation and a strengthening of the actions that can be adopted, expressed support for the Contadora Group's diplomatic negotiation process and hope that the prompt signing and implementation of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America will establish the foundations for peace in the area.

In this context, they stressed the importance of promoting national terrorism, condeming outright this method that causes the loss of so many innocent human lives. They reiterated their determination to confront this problem through increased international solidarity that will promote respect for human rights and compliance with international human rights agreements.

7. Intensely concerned about the international economic system, they alarmingly noted the rise of protectionism paralyzation of credit, deterioration of exchange rates, and reduced prices for raw materials. In this context, they expressed the need to view the foreign debt as a key factor in their governments' development strategies, on the same level as the efforts to attain economic reactivation and growth.

8. On bilateral relations, the heads of state emphasized the ample possibilities their two countries have to expand and diversify the friendship and cooperation ties between their peoples. In this context, they were pleased to note the move to review the air-trade agreement of 1957 signed by Honduras and Ecuador with a view to reactivating this instrument to the extent possible, with the subsequent strengthening of fraternal ties. With regard to bilateral cooperation and its possibilities, the presidents acknowledged the importance of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement, which opens wide possibilities for mutual enrichment and contributes to the establishment of a new and improved relationship between the two nations. Likewise, in order to contribute to greater rapprochement, the presidents agreed that with the signing of the cultural agreement, the community of [words indistinct] will be strengthened.

9. The heads of state defined their meeting as an encounter that allowed them to exchange views on matters of common interest on the bilateral level, and on important regional issues.

10. Upon the conclusion of his visit, the Ecuadoran president thanked the Honduran president for the warm reception he and his committee were afforded. The Ecuadoran president reiterated his most cordial invitation to the Honduran president to visit Quito, which was gladly accepted for a date to be established soon. The two leaders expressed hope that this meeting between presidents who legitimately represent their people will promote the attainment of effective democracy in the hemisphere and strengthen the traditional friendship between Ecuador and Honduras.

Febres Cordero Interview

PA112310 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1539 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero at Tegucigalpa International Airport by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Could we discuss your visit to Honduras while you wait for your departure, Mr President?

[Febres] Yes, I am peripatetic.

[Reporter] Could you comment about your visit?

[Febres] Look, I have maintained that if Latin America presidents -- mainly in those small countries experiencing problems that are more in keeping with our economic realities -- had the opportunity to hold more frequent dialogues -- because, after all, we are all flesh and blood; we suffer the same pains, joys, and sorrows -- problems would be more easily resolved.

Unfortunately, protocol is complex; mechanisms leading to the establishment of dialogues between presidents are so annoying that it is sometimes impossible to carry them out. I believe that my meetings in Costa Rica and here with your president in a relaxed and [words indistinct] atmosphere will, in the short-run, lead to an improvement in the already excellent relations between the two countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, the Central American presidents have shown interest in the signing of the Contadora peace document. However, Nicaragua continues to condition its signing to complete disarmament and to the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers from several countries, including Honduras. There is a deadline for the signing of the document. However, can the pacification of the area be achieved without the participation of Nicaragua in the signing of the peace document?

[Febres] Well, I believe that it will be difficult to achieve peace within a geographical area if all involved sides fail to adopt a single position, because the presence of a dissident that... [1-minute break in transmission]

[Reporter in progress]... do you think that this situation could be resolved?

[Febres] Yes, I do. While there is life, there is hope. I do not believe that we can confine this problem to Central America; the Central American situation overflows its limits and reflects itself throughout the entire continent. That has been properly confirmed by international evidence pointing to the meddling of certain countries in the affairs of others in Latin America. Therefore, we must find a mechanism -- at all costs, independently of what it might be -- to ensure that all countries will reach an agreement.

I proposed a formula last year, I advocated democratization for all. If all countries were democratic, there would be no problems. In my opinion, that is the [words indistinct] of the problem. Some are refusing to democratize their countries.

[Reporter] Do you think that the Contadora Group has fulfilled its goals, Mr President?

[Febres] I believe that it has been an important mechanism; perhaps somewhat slow, but it has been an important mechanism, because there has been a great moral pressure, and this is essential in order to resolve problems.

[Reporter] However, a presidential summit in a Guatemala city, namely Esquipulas, was announced. Its goal is to attempt to enforce certain Contadora points. How can this happen, Mr President?

[Febres] Well, I believe that the upcoming meeting in Esquipulas, Guatemala, will force the group to define itself, because the Central American countries themselves established a deadline: 6 June. The group will have to play its cards with utmost clarity. We will see who is who; the world will know who is who.

[Reporter] Let us consider a categorical fact: Is Ecuador an enemy of Nicaragua due to differing ideologies?

[Febres] We are not enemies of anyone. We were forced to terminate our diplomatic relations with Nicaragua for reasons that you know about; we wanted a democratization of Nicaragua. However, the links between the Nicaraguan and Ecuadoran peoples are historical and traditional. We are talking about enmity in this case. We are simply saying that while all of America is moving toward democratization there can be no exceptions moving against democracy.

[Reporter] Mr President, in what light does Nicaragua pose a threat to Central America?

[Febres] I cannot specifically point to any one country. I can simply say that the Latin American peoples, who are peace-loving peoples, cannot accept the presence of political regimes not in keeping with full democracies, because that would place the Central American peoples in a terrible situation. They should either remain a part of the Central American family of nations, which are all democratic, or join other blocs with a totalitarian bent. The latter would pose a very serious situation for all of us.

[Reporter] What is your analysis of the position adopted by Honduras regarding the contra issue and our problem with neighboring Nicaragua?

[Febres] An elemental ethical principle prevents me from making statements about the internal affairs of other countries. In addition, Honduras is a sovereign and free country with a democratic government that adopts its own decisions in keeping with its best interest.

[Reporter] In what way could the Central American situation be worsened by the U.S. Government's request for millions of dollars in aid for the counterrevolution, Mr President?

[Febres] I believe that we should be somewhat careful when expressing views regarding the contra issue, because it seems to me that here in Central America when people comment about the contras -- I am not saying you -- they often interpret this word to be a synomym for mercenaries. The contras are Nicarguans, they are not foreign forces in Nicaragua. The contras are Nicaraguans fighting for a different system of life in that country

Now, as you know, there is meddling from all countries in Nicaragua. There is United States, Soviet, and Cuban meddling. Therefore we must request that they all leave Nicaragua; Soviets, Cubans, and U.S. nationals alike. They must allow the Central American peoples, specifically Nicaraguans in this case, to resolve their own problems.

[Reporter] Nicaraguan conditions would then fall under this, then. Honduras would also have to withdraw its advisers.

[Febres] That is a sovereign decision of the Honduran people. The difference is that in Honduras, the government is the product of a legitimate popular decision. That does not hold in other places.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you think that the Contadora Group has failed on many points? Should Contadora fail and if a definitive stand is not adopted at the Esquipulas presidential summit, would you present any proposal?

[Febres] Well, I have been maintaining a proposal for some time now. We want all governments in Central America -- without any exception -- to be legitimately popular governments; that they be the product of the sovereign decisions of their peoples.

[Reporter] What about Nicaragua?

[Febres] Nicaragua must establish a democratic government. That is the only way to achieve peace in Central America.

[Reporter] Do you think that the electoral process that took place in Nicaragua is legitimate...

[Febres, interrupting] Gentlemen, information available to us does not point in that direction.

[Reporter] Nicaraguans must definitely democratize their country then?

[Febres] Just as the entire continent has been democratized. Argentina, which is the largest country in Latin America [as heard], is democratic again. Brazil, which is even larger than Argentina, is democratic again. Chile will be democratic in 1989. We could add Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, and Guatemala to our list. Gentlemen, why should we allow an exception?

[Reporter] Apparently, this is a key point. They do not want to seek democratization; they are maintaining a firm position.

[Febres] That is what we must change.

[Reporter] Mr President, on behalf of Radio America, thank you very much.

[Febres] Thank you, you are very kind.

2 U.S. OFFICERS ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE

PA100226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0131 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Managua, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today accused two U.S. diplomats of carrying out espionage activities in the country's Atlantic coast region, protesting the action before the authorities in Washington. A Foreign Ministry bulletin issued today states that Colonel Alvin Cunningham, defense attache, and Captain Barbara Sims, a member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Managua, are implicated in intelligence activities.

The official report said that the military members of the mission were traveling near, Siuna, in Zelaya Department, in a vehicle that was intercepted by the Sandinist authorities. The Foreign Ministry said that the diplomats entered a war zone in the Atlantic coast area in violation of rules established by the Government in Managua for members of international missions. The Government establishes that diplomats can only enter war zones in the country with special permits authorizing this. "Because they are military personnel the Nicaraguan Government has every right to assume that the officials were engaged in espionage activities in the Siuna area," the Foreign Ministry said.

The Managua authorities termed the action as a "clear provocation to create actions of intervention against Nicaragua." According to the Sandinist authorities, the espionage activity became evident when the diplomats reacted "arrogantly" upon being asked to present their permits to transit in the war zone. Instead of showing the permits in question, the U.S. military said they will hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for any harm that may come upon them as a result of the detention.

The Managua Foreign Ministry said that after advising the U.S. diplomats that they were breaking Nicaraguan laws, the Nicaraguan military authorities told them that they should return to the capital "immediately." The U.S. diplomats charged with spying for their government by the Sandinists are already in Managua, according to confirmation that the Foreign Ministry made to U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold.

The Nicaraguan authorities, after protesting to the U.S. Government for these "violations to the domestic laws of the country," warned that "these will not be allowed to happen again."

Last April the Sandinist Government accused other U.S. diplomats of having recruited former Sandinist officers Reynaldo Aguado Montealegre and Eduardo Trejos to conduct espionage activities for the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency). The diplomats charged at that time by the Managua authorities are David Murchinson, Bradley Cecil Johnson, Benjamin Wickam, and Bonnie Benet. None of these U.S. diplomats is at the U.S. mission in Managua any longer.

Regarding Col Alvin Cunningham and Capt Barbara Sims, the Foreign Ministry failed to say if it will impose sanctions on them.

Communique Issued

PA100400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0320 GMT 10 May 86

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 9 May]

[Text] The Republic of Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry reports that a note was issued today to the U.S. Government stating the following:

On 6 May 1986, troops of the Sandinist People's Army intercepted a vehicle with diplomatic license plate No. 032, in which two military officials of the U.S. Embassy in Managua were traveling: Colonel Alvin Cunningham, defense attache, and Barbara Sims, who identified herself as a captain in the U.S. Army. The military officials were traveling in the zone of Siuna, where the Nicaraguan Army is fighting against the counterrevolutionary forces, which are financed, led, and armed by the U.S. Government. These persons entered a war zone in open violation of the rules established by the Nicaraguan Government for diplomatic personnel, who must obtain special authorization from the corresponding authorities to enter the war zones.

The Nicaraguan Government, given that the incident involves U.S. military officials, has every right to assume that these persons were engaged in espionage activities in the menioned zone. In addition, an act of this nature at a time when there prevails a situation of aggression due to the U.S. Government's war policy against Nicaragua, represents a clear provocation to create interventionist actions against Nicaragua.

This is even more evident because the mentioned U.S. military officers, upon being asked by military authorities to present the corresponding permit to enter a war zone, incredibly reacted in an arrogant way and tried to hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for any harm that might come upon them. Quite the contrary, they were the ones who irresponsibly violated the established official procedures. Military authorities in the zone warned the military officials about the violation they had committed, and advised them to immediately leave the zone to prevent any incident which might provoke grave consequences. The mentioned officials are already in Managua and this was confirmed by the U.S. ambassador in a telephone conversation with Foreign Ministry officials.

The Nicaraguan Government issues its strongest protest to the U.S. Government for these provocations and open violation of internal regulations, and warns that it will not let anyone continue this type of illicit and provocative activities, which violate the most elemental norms of respect for the country's sovereignty and laws.

FAS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MIAMI CONFERENCE

PA090426 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today a delegation of the Sandinist Air Force, FAS, Antiaircraft Defense departed for Miami, Florida, United States. This commission will participate in the 26th Conference of America Air Force Chiefs to be held from 12 to 18 May. The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Commander Emmett Lang Salmeron, chief of the Sandinist Air Force Antiaircraft defense. Captains Evers Aleman Lara and Jose Vega Riva are also attending the conference.

PA090432 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Esquipulas, the picturesque Guatemalan town close to the Honduran border, will host during 24-25 May the summit of Central American presidents, which constitutes another effort to solve the area's diverse and difficult problems.

On Sunday, at the end of the preparatory meeting for the summit, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said in Guatemala City that at this important meeting the Central American heads of state will try to find common solutions to the problems of the area, including the consolidation of peace.

The Esquipulas summit will take place a few days after the new meeting of the members of the Contadora Group to sign the document of peace and cooperation, which Nicaragua refuses to sign as long as the U.S. aggression continues. Nicaragua's clear position was reasserted by Sergio Ramirez at the close of the preparatory meeting of the summit. However, all peace efforts thus far have run up against the hypocritical and unyielding opposition of the U.S. Administration, which insists on giving military aid to the bands of former Somozists.

The two-faced game of the U.S. policy on Central America, particularly on Nicaragua, came into the open a long time ago. It consists of granting economic and military aid to the counterrevolutionaries and at the same time engaging in hectic diplomatic efforts to pressure and blackmail the leaders of the Contadora and Support Groups. While Ronald Reagan endures setbacks in Congrss -- which is reluctant to grant the $100 million he is requesting for the bands of aggressors -- he diligently exerts a full range [abanico] of diplomatic pressure through his special envoys.

Just as the heads of state and leaders of Latin Americal this weekend began to shake off the pressure left in the wake of the visit by Philip Habib, Reagan's special envoy for Central American affairs, Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was beginning a round of inopportune visits in pursuit of identical aims.

While Nicaragua insists that the end of U.S. aid to the counterrevolution is the key to peace, the White House adamantly continues to request millions of dollars for the unconventional forces, which invest the aid as best they see fit. In this regard, on 1 May Congressman Michael Barnes, chairman of the U.S. Congress foreign relations subcommittee, said that more than one-half of the $27 million that the United States gave to the former Somozists and deposited in Miami banks has disappeared without a trace. The credibility crisis that plagues the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups increases every day in the face of new charges of arms smuggling, drug trafficking, and misappropriation of funds. However, these are the men who President Reagan trusts. The U.S. President will not go too far with these immoral forces, notwithstanding his full deployment of blackmail and pressure tactics.

ARIAS DOCUMENT 'OPEN MEDDLING' IN NICARAGUA

PA101959 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] New Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has presented to the Latin American heads of state, who attended his inauguration on 8 May, a document that constitutes open meddling in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, according to diplomatic sources in San Jose.

The document called Pro-Democracy Declaration in Central America, virtually gives the Nicaraguan Government [1-second transmission break] 2 years to adopt a number of political measures similar to those that the Unites Satates wants. The declaration conceived by the new Costa Rican president even proposes changes in the Nicaraguan draft constitution. It was pointed out in San Jose that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega was not invited to Oscar Arias Sanchez' inauguration, a gesture interpreted as an action to please the U.S. Government.

'CLIMATE OF TENSION' PREVAILS IN PARAGUAY

PA090049 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 may 86

[Report by Javier Rodriguez, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Buenos Aires]

[Text] In response to the deterioration of the situation in Paraguay, PRENSA LATINA has contacted the Catholic radio station Radio Charitas in Asuncion by telephone. We spoke with Guillermo Llanuz, general coordinator of that station's information program, who offered us an overview of the threats and pressures against independent radio stations in that country.

[Begin recording] Llanuz in progress]...three phases. First, our telephones are a problem. They are controlled. Last night the telephones were cut. We went back on the air today. We also received threats. Can you hear me?

[Rodriguez] Yes, very well.

[Llanuz] I can barely hear you. Last night we received...[changes thought] on Saturday we received a threat against the station's installations. This is a Catholic station, a religious station.

[Rodriguez] [Words indistinct]

[Llanuz, interrupting]...on Saturday that our installations would be blown up, that they would be blown up and that we would suffer worse consequences [words indistinct]. They began to intercept our mobile units and we are unable to make contact with [words indistinct] through the mobile unit due to the interference of our mobile equipment. Hello, [words indistinct] can you hear me?

[Rodriguez] Yes, I hear you.

[Llanuz] Well, that is the current situation. It is tense. There are threats; There is interference in the mobile units and the broadcasts. They are all intercepted. We cannot make direct contact with any of the places where developments are taking place. We are thus unable to cover the news.

[Rodriguez] Can you tell me something about the overall situation prevailing in the country?

[Llanuz] The situation is quite bad and worrisome, because virtually to talk about guarantees is very difficult. The university grounds, the medical school, which should not be touched, was occupied. The police are surrounding -- have circled -- the medical school. There are developments, including arrests without orders by appropriate authorities.

Habeas corpus has been introduced, but until now it has not [words indistinct] in the case of (?Alberto Aldrete) of the law school, in the case of Marcelino [name indistinct] Medina, who is a peasant leader. Until now his whereabouts are unknown. Reports indicate that he is in very bad condition. Others have said that he is possibly dead. There is a climate of tension here. The police are beating people right and left. On Saturday paramilitary groups beat the people who were near the Zuniga Hospital. Here at Radio Charitas we were afraid today. We evacuated our personnel. We closed the iron grill gate out front in case of an attack. The situation is one of uncertainty.

[Rodriguez] The report by the Paraguayan radio station shows the level of tension prevailing in that South American nation under the dictatorship of Alfredo Stroessner.

CHILE'S PINOCHET REFUSES TO CHANGE COURSE

PA101639 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by Felipe Romero]

[Text] The tense political situation prevailing in Chile became more acute shortly after the regime of General Augusto Pinochet rejected the church's request for a suspension of the massive raids, a measure implemented on 29 April, in which more than 10,000 have been searched and close to 500 arrested.

On Thursday Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno emphatically requested the suspension of the massive raids in working class neighborhoods because, he stressed, the action violates human dignity and the rights of the poorer sectors. Several hours after Cardinal Fresno made his request, forces of the Army, police, and security services surrounded three Santiago neighborhoods and searched them house by house.

The increase in repression and the harsh general crisis in the nation has made several political parties change their positions. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], for example, has agreed to propose to the Armed Forces and other national sectors the holding of free general elections immediately. The proposal by the Chilean Christian Democrats proves a change in attitude by that group. Until now its requests for change did not alter the official plans to remain in power until 1997. [as heard]

PDC President Gabriel Valdes has described the Chilean situation as very serious, adding that the proposal for elections was agreed upon by the party's national council. That way the Chilean PDC pools its efforts with those of other political groups that are demanding the prompt return of democracy to the country, a request that clashes with the regime's stubborn rejection of it and only offers repression as a solution to situations that it no longer controls.

The government's refusal to stop the raids and the intensification of the repressive measures seem to indicate that, far from revising its positions, the Chilean military regime will continue on the path that will inevitably lead it to its downfall.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL101626 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] (Sergeyev Roderich), president of the joint trade union committee of the general Soviet consuls in Santiago de Cuba and Moa, and Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa, secretary general of the Holguin CTC, have signed a bilateral emulation agreement.

After signing the agreement, Cuenca Mastrapa, on behalf of the Santiago de Cuba CTC, assured the visitors that the aspects that will be studied during the bilateral emulation will be achieved.

(Roderich) said the agreement was signed on a very important date, the anniversary of the victory over facism. The Soviet representative announced that today, Saturday, activities will be held at the Pedro Diaz Cuello sports school in Holguin by Soviet laborers who work in the eastern provinces as a prelude to future similar events at a national level.

CEPUSTAL SUPPORTS ACTIONS AGAINST DEBT PAYMENT

FL071406 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The bureau meeting of the Permanent Congress of Labor Unity of Latin America and Caribbean Workers [Cepustal] has ended in Havana with the approval of six resolutions, among them one supporting a second great continental day and a meeting against foreign debt payment.

NONALIGNED STANDARDIZATION MEETING CONCLUDES

FL101156 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The sixth meeting of nonaligned countries coordinating the standardization of meteorology and quality control has been closed in Havana by Roman Darias, minister president of the State Committee for Standardization. The meeting began 5 May at Havana Palace of Conventions and was attended by the coordinating countries in that field which are the DPRK, Cuba, India, Iraq, Nicaragua, and Yugoslavia.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH AFGHAN LEADER IN KABUL

FL081819 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 may 86

[Text] Najibollah, Central Committee secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has met in Kabul with ambassadors from the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, and Bulgaria. Representatives from these countries delivered to the Afghan leader congratulatory messages from the leaders of their respective parties. The messages express their solidarity with the Afghan revolution and its struggle against imperialist intervention which directly supports and reinforces Afghan counterrevolutionaries and oppose a fair solution to the situation in that Asian country.

CUBA ELECTED TO WHO REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENCY

FL061241 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The 39th plenary assembly of the World Health Organization has unanimously elected Cuba to the vice presidency of the Americas region. In Geneva, regional director (Cardine Guerra de Macedo) submitted the proposal to the Americas group, which aproved it by acclamation prior to submitting it to the Geneva plenary meeting.

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SYMPOSIUM ON DRUG TRAFFICKING HELD IN ECUADOR

Febres Cordero Opens Meeting

PA080302 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] President Leon Febres Cordero inaugurated the symposium on drug trafficking and addiction during a solemn ceremony held in the main room of the National Congress. The event was attended by delegates from more than 22 countries, international observers, representatives of the three branches of the state, and special guests. During his speech, President Febres Cordero said that fortunately, Ecuador does not live off marijuana or cocaine crops and that the indigenous population does not practice the ancestral tradition of chewing coca leaves to produce more body energy which is needed in the high places where they live and work. Febres Cordero said that we must persecute, destroy, and eliminate this threat, otherwise, tomorrow we may become the victims of the same situation experienced by other countries where, unfortunately, the economies and peoples are being subjected to this problem. We must fight drug addiction with an appropriate law and prevent drugs from taking over our children. Unfortunately, the use of drugs is becoming more widespread, Leon Febres Cordero stressed.

Bolivian Vice President Speaks

PA071855 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garret Aillon stressed the responsibility shared by countries that produce and consume drugs in the effort to eradicate this international crime. During his speech at the inaugural ceremonies of the international symposium on drug trafficking, the Bolivian vice president said the Andean countries should unify their legislation, as a concrete step in the struggle against drugs.

[Begin recording] I speak on behalf of five countries hindered by drug trafficking, and upon whom there is an effort to unload the full responsibilty for this scourge, especially when the problem is presented to the conscience of the international community. We are not avoiding any responsibility; we see the need to prevent and to sanction the production and illicit trafficking of drugs as a national and ethical duty. However we have the unavoidable duty to warn the international community about the total and absolute lack of proportion that exists between the cooperation given the producing countries to combat drug trafficking, and the obligation they have to prevent the immense damage caused by the vice itself to humanity in drug-consumer societies.

Does the world know. for example, and do the American taxpayers know, that the amount of money used by the U.S Administration to control narcotics and reduce cocaine in Bolivia in 1984 was $775,000, or approximately 1 millionth of that country's budget? In 1986 it is possible that some progress will be made, and the sum allotted will rise to two-millionths of the budget. The consumption of drugs generates $132 billion annually, according to statistics provided by international organizations. This figure speaks for itself of the terrifying economic magnitude of the illicit drug trade. It also reveals the lack of proportion that exists between the resources alloted by that country for the reduction of cocaine and the moral responsibility that it has to protect its people from this threat. The producing countries are certainly not here to negotiate the profits from drug trafficking, but to seek results, benefitting all humanity, with the destrution of this scourge. A common recognition of this desire will help us to understand the international nature of the problems and to be aware of the fact that its solution will not be achieved without the real cooperation of the entire international community. [end recording]

Further Comment

PA061455 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garrett Aillon, current president of the Andean Parliament, is visiting our country. Regarding the views which Bolivia will present at the congress on the fight against drug trafficking, an interparliamentary international meeting that is taking place in Quito, this is what the Bolivian vice president has to say:

[Begin recording] The first thing is to coordinate the drug laws among the Andean Pact countries. The second thing, and this is a long-term objective, is to make the war against drug trafficking an international matter within the framework of the United Nations. By its nature, drug trafficking is an international crime. We must seek concerted actions by the international community to combat this vice. The third thing is to advance toward signing a treaty that would allow us to link efforts carried out by the five Andean Pact countries to fight this scourge. [end recording]

Recommendations Issued

PA091611 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] With the approval of the Quito Parliamentary Act on Drug Trafficking and Addiction, a 3-day symposium on that topic ended in the capital. The event, described as successful was attended by 200 delegates from 20 countries and from several international organizations that acted as observers.

The document which was signed (?recommended) that the countries adopt a multilateral agreement to be applied without any limits, that a permanent commission be created in the Latin American Parliament to struggle against trafficking, and that a scientific institute be created in the Andean [word indistinct] for the struggle against drug trafficking. The symposium also deplored the absence of U.S. legislators in the event. It requested that the United Nations declared 1987 as the year against drug trafficking and addiction.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Third. [as heard] Drug trafficking constitutes an international [words indistinct]. It recommends, excuse me it should be, it resolves:

1 -- To recommend that the national parliaments of the hemisphere promote a multilateral agreement that will permit the [word indistinct] of the research on drug trafficking;

2 -- To recommend a firm preventive action in the struggle against drug trafficking, including the areas of education, health, and the cooperation of the communications media for the rescue and defense of moral and family values, especially to safeguard children and youths;

3 -- To create a permanent commission to struggle against drug trafficking and addiction in the Latin American Parliament and to support Decision No 98 of the Andean Parliament, which established a commission with similar objectives as well as to urge the leadership boards -- I must tell the Messrs delegates that this part is not in the text that you have because we were unable to include it in your copies -- of both parliaments to proceed to appoint the officials to draft the legal by- laws of the previously mentioned bodies. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS UK-CHILEAN SPY LINK

PY121536 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0723 GMT 12 May 86

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (EFE) -- The Argentine Defense Ministry has confirmed that the British Intelligence service is linked to the Chilean espionage network discovered in the Mar del Plata submarine base, where President Alfonsin will visit today. A high-level Argentine Defense Ministry source told EFE that "the main objective of the British Intelligence Service was to learn details about submarine movement at the Mar del Plata naval base in relations to the Malvinas Islands."

President Raul Alfonsin will travel to Mar del Plata today to board the submarine Santa Cruz to participate in naval exercises prepared by the Mar del Plata naval base, where the espionage network was dismantled on 9 May by the Navy intelligence services. Alfonsin will leave from the military sector of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport accompanied by Defense Minister German Lopez; General Teodoro Walner; chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Navy chief of staff Ramon Arosa.

Alfonsin will participate in a 40-minute naval exercise that will include a simulated submarine attack at periscope level, and a simulated deep-water attack.

The Corvette "Granville" and several helicopters will then carry out a simulated counterattack against an "enemy" with the participation of drivers and amphibious commandos. After the exercise the chiefs and officers will have lunch at the naval base.

Meanwhile the investigation and interrogation continue not only in Mar del Plata but also in Buenos Aires and other cities. At least 10 people have been arrested, 2 of them in the last few hours as they tried to leave the country.

Argentine police are trying to find an electronics engineer, apparently a British national, who is the boyfriend of Josianne Val Ledegen, a Belgian woman who is under arrest. The investigation continues under strict secrecy due to an order by Judge Eduardo Julio Pettigiani. Despite the secrecy order, Judge Pettigiani, himself, yesterday disclosed that "the investigation continues and new arrests cannot be discarded."

Diplomatic sources accredited to Argentina have indicated that "it would not be surprising that the people responsible for this event are individuals opposing the Chilean Government who are making efforts to create problems between the two countries."

Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa reaffirmed that "the Chilean espionage network was discovered more than 1 year ago." Admiral Arosa said: "I am only aware of the existence of civilians involved in this case and of a person who is a member of the Navy who is not a chief or an officer."

Legal sources have indicated that "no officers have been arrested, and that a woman by the name of Josiane Van Ledegen is under arrest. All others being processed are Argentine nationals."

According to the police, three individuals riding an automobile early on the morning of 11 May fired shots at the Chilean Consulate in Mar del Plata, 400 km south of Buenos Aires. A police officer was wounded and was hospitalized in the Colon hospital in Mar Del Plata. Police are now giving special protection to the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires and the Chilean Consulates and airlines offices throughout Argentina.

French Engineer Involved

PY121812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 May 86

[By Alberto Francisco Arebalos]

[Text] Mar del Plata, 12 May (EFE) -- The objective of the spy ring connected with Great Britain, which was broken up last Friday in Mar del Plata, was to obtain information on the modern submarines manufactured in the FRG, which were recently incorporated into the Argentine Nvay.

The Mar del Plata Naval Base, located 400 km south of Buenos Aires, is one of the most important in the Southern Cone and plays an important role in the Argentine Navy's control of the South Atlantic.

A high-ranking military source told EFE today that "Great Britain needs to know about the operation of our submarines," because one of them, the San Luis, managed to slip through the British Navy blockade around the Malvinas Islands during the Malvinas War. At that time only the malfunction of its torpedoes prevented the San Luis from damaging Royal Navy vessels.

The military source also said that the arrest of the French citizen Yves Pierre Laurens early yesterday morning may yet reveal that the espionage operation was not restricted to the submarine base in Mar del Plata." Laurens, an electronics engineer who is romantically involved with Belgian citizen Josianne van Ledegen, also under arrest, had been a consultant to the Argentine Army and Air Force for the installation of ultramodern firing control equipment. The French engineer is one of the spy ring's key figures becuase, due to his specialty, he had access to the most restricted sectors of several military bases, including the Mar del Plata Naval Base. He thus possesses important information on firing systems and other technology of the Argentine Armed Forces.

The source contacted by EFE said that the spy ring had obtained information on the submarine San Luis computer programs and on those of the conventional TR-1700 submarine Santa Cruz, which President Alfonsin rode in today.

As he arrived at the Mar Del Plata Navy base today to attend maneuvers in which submarines, helicopters, and surface vessels participated, President Alfonsin made this comment: "There have been intelligence problems that are very deplorable." The chief of state, who was accompanied by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, denied that his visit to the naval base had in any way been prompted by the discovery of the espionage ring. The exposure of the spy ring did, however, prompt a closed-door meeting between President Alfonsin and Defense Minister German Lopez at the presidential residence last night.

SIVAK FAMILY CHARGES CORRUPTION IN KIDNAP PROBE

PY121154 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Lawyer Jorge Sivak said yesterday that Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli knew that his family was paying money to "an extortionist group that was supposedly investigating" the kidnapping of Sivak's brother Osvaldo.

Sivak said that Troccoli also gave 25,000 dollars to the "extortionist" group, a para-police intelligence group tied to the Defense Military, on the family's insistence. Sivak said he did not know if the money came from public funds.

Troccoli denied the accusations, calling them "personal evaluations" and saying that investigations will be carried out "through the appropriate organisms and with impunity for no one.

"The case is in the hands of the courts, which with all intensity and aid from the Federal Police will move forward with these investigations," said Troccoli.

At a press conference at the Buenos Aires Building Society, of which Sivak's brother was president, Sivak and Osvaldo's wife Marta Oyhanarte called on Congress to investigate the "mafia" of state security organisms that they say siphoned off money from them for fruitless investigations.

Both Sivak and Oyhanarte said they had not personal grudge against Troccoli but accused him of "irresponsibility in the exercise of his functions" by not getting to the bottom of other kidnappings of wealthy businessmen, including Ricardo Lanusse and Enrique Menotti Pescarmona.

Three men, Mario Aguilar, Ruben Barrionuevo and Osvaldo Salvio, have already been arrested in connection with both Sivak's kidnapping and later extortion from the Sivaks for "investigating" the crime. Osvaldo Sivak disappeared on July 29, 1985, and is still missing.

Jorge Sivak said the family gave the extortionist group 275,000 dollars to trace Sivak, not including the 25,000 dollars they say Troccoli added.

He added that Federal Police Chief Antonio di Vietri had not made "a single advance" in investigations and had made no findings at all beyond what the family came up with.

The Sivaks also blamed Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu, chief investigator Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Carlos Sacco and other officials for not carrying through on investigations.

Sivak said he would bring no charges against government officials but said he hoped that President Raul Alfonsin would step in and "take measures to overcome these serious deeds."

He said that Sacco introduced them to military intelligence agent Aguilar shortly after the Sivaks paid a 1.1 million-dollar ransom. Sacco told them Aguilar was "an expert" in such cases.

"We don't have our hearts or our minds clear, but we do not share what Troccoli says about this sort of thing happening in other countries. That is true, but here the serious thing is that nothing is resolved while certain people are armed by the state," said Sivak.

Lower House Defense Committee chairman Balbino Zubiri, for his part, said that Troccoli was working with "concern and efficiency" in the case and attributed Sivak's remarks to "subjectivity and the pain that is felt in situations like this."

Meanwhile, magistrate Juan Carlos Cardinal heard testimony yesterday from Aguilar and Salvio in connection with the kidnapping and murder of textile businessman Emilio Naum, according to our sources.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT PLANS

PY091312 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 May (AFP) -- Bolivian Central Bank President Javier Nogales today said that Bolivian authorities have informed more than 100 international private banks that the country cannot immediately pay its foreign debt.

Nogales, who recently returned from the United States, where he met with representatives of the private banks, said that Bolivia will prepare a new payment schedule in accordance with its domestic capabilities and economic reactivation program. He added that new meetings will be held with the creditors during the next few months to jointly renegotiate the debt. The Bolivian foreign debt totals $5 billion, 22 percent of which was contracted with private banks.

MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF IRREGULAR GROUPS

PY101559 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 May (AFP) -- Bolivian Defense Minister Fernando Valle Quevedo today told the press that there are no irregular groups in the country. Last week when joint maneuvers were held in the Chapare region (in the central part of the country) by the U.S. and Bolivian Armies, Valle Quevedo said that the presence of irregular troops in that region was being investigated. The minister has now said: Following the investigations, we can assert that there are no such groups.

PRESIDENT REJECTS COB'S REQUEST FOR REFERENDUM

PY081721 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0132 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Ma6 (EFE) -- Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro has rejected a Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] request for a referendum to question the Bolivian Government's economic policy. Paz said that the referendum requested by the COB is not provided for in the country 's Constitution, which states that the peoples' power is exercised through the national representatives, "therefore, there is no act through which the people may directly exercise power."

The referendum was proposed by the COB so the Bolivian people could state their opinion regarding the payment of the foreign debt and the new tax reform. The COB asserts that the people will reject these masures.

Minister Secretary of the Presidency Juan Carlos Duran asserted that the government has the power to conduct economic and financial policy as it deems most convenient.

The majority parties within Congress, with a conservative tendency, have also voiced opposition to the COB proposal. Senate President Oscar Zamora Medinacelli said that "the Bolivian people have already stated their position regarding the government's economic policy and have taken to the streets to protest. Therefore, another consultation is not necessary." Gaston Encinas, president of the Chamber oF Deputies and leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), said that it would be unconstitutional to consult the Bolivian people about the foreign debt and tax reform.

The COB and the political opposition sector asserts that the government fears a consultation because, they assert, this will only ratify the unanimous opposition to the government's economic model.

UNIVERSITY PROBLEM SOLVED, AGREEMENT SIGNED

PY071614 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] During a press conference at the press room Government House, Information Minister Herman Antelo announced the signing of an agreement ending the conflict at the Bolivian University.

University authorities, during another press conference, voiced agreement with the solution found to the university problem. Groups of strikers, however, have still not lifted their measures.

COURT OVERRULES GARCIA MEZA'S OBJECTIONS

PY091221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1428 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 May (AFP) -- Former de facto President Luis Garcia Meza (1980-1981), who is being tried by the Supreme Court for crimes committed during his tenure, has been fined 3 billion pesos ($1,500) for making groundless charges against three judges.

The Supreme Court today reported in Sucre, southern Bolivia, that the objections, which sought to have Judges Hugo Salvatierra, Jose Decker, and Julio Urquizo disqualified from the case are groundless.

At the same time, it was reported that Edgar Oblitas Fernandez has been sworn in as a new judge to allow the continuation of Garcia Meza's trial, which was suspended 25 days ago.

Justices Removed

PY130239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2218 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Sucre, 10 May (EFE) -- Supreme Court President Guillermo Caballero Saucedo and the head of this court, Hugo Galindo Decker, have been removed from the trial of former Bolivian president Luis Garcia Meza Tejada. The Supreme Court in a nine-to-two decision voted in favor of this decision excusing the two justices in the wake of the pleas filed by the prosecutors who claimed that the two justices were "biased in favor" of the former general.

The justices of the Bolivian Supreme Court are studying the possibility of formally ordering preventive custody for Garcia Meza who is accused, among other things, of genocide, kidnapping, and assassination of politicians and fraud against the state.

SARNEY RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL, CAPE VERDE

PY112149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1629 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 11 May (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government has strengthened its support for movements favoring the independence and sovereignty of the African people, and President Jose Sarney has expressed his interest in visiting Angola. Sarney and his entourage returned to Brazil last night from Portugal, after a 24-hour stopover in Cape Verde, where he expressed Brazilian support for the movements that oppose foreign colonialism, especially in South Africa. The Brazilian president condemned all interference and influence by destabilizing groups -- indirectly referring to the United States -- that struggle against the Anglolan Government. Sarney voiced support for international cooperation in order to open paths to dialogue which will allow solutions to the problems of the southern African region.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST STROESSNER PRESENCE

PY100326 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0044 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Curitiba, Parana, Brazil, 9 May (TELAM-ANSA) -- The visit of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, who came to attend the inauguration of the new governor of Parana State, was marred by incidents on two occasions.

The first incident occured this morning when the Paraguayan president with a 48-member party (including 19 bodyguards) deplaned at the Alfonso Pena Airport. A large group of students, mostly from the Latin American House, protested Stroessner's presence by holding up signs and shouting "Assassin, no more dictatorship."

Later, at the inauguration ceremony at the Iguacu Palace (the state government palace) that was attended by Stroessner and his encourage, Councilman Jose Maria Correa from the progovernment PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] caused a scene by raising a sign that read "down with the dictatorship."

INVESTIGATION OF NOBISTOR ARMS CARGO CONTINUES

PY091716 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2039 GMT 8 May 86

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 May (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government and military intelligence services are investigating, to determine the destination of the smuggled Argentine arms shipment that was unloaded in Ride Janeiro in mid-March. the shipment was being transported by the Panamanian-flag vessel Nobistor, which had sailed from Buenos Aires for Ghana. According to reliable police sources, Brazilian military intelligence decided to participate in the investigation when the federal police confirmed that the Nobistor crew and eight U.S. mercenaries, all Vietnam War veterans, illegally unloaded at least 4 tons of arms in Brazil.

The National Intelligence Service (SNI), the intelligence organization entrusted with national security, is investigating possible political connotations of the smuggling of war material from Argentina. The investigations have already uncovered the involvement of other people in Brazil, including a Brazilian Navy driver and a former Argentine military officer, Luis Cabut, who arrivied in Rio de Janeiro on 10 March and returned to Buenos Aires on 13 March, 1 day before the Brazilian federal police seized the ship.

According to preliminary investigations, Cabut was the Argentine intermediary for the arms sale, which, in a confusing operation, was approved by the Argentine Government, to a person by the name of Ceofrey Ossey who presented himself in Buenos Aires as a Ghanian Defense Ministry envoy entrusted with the mission of purchasing arms for reinforcing the Ghanian Army. Brazilian Attorney General Juarez Tavares today described as "strange" the attitude adopted by the Argentine Government, which authorized this operation with verifying any credentials. It was discovered that the war materiel was going to equip Ghanian rebel groups that were plotting a coup d'etat against the Ghanian Government.

The attorney general, who is trying Nobistor Capt Eduardo Oscar Gilardoni and the eight U.S. mercenaries, has noted that in arms sales there is a normal procedure between the embassy of the country that wants to purchase arms and the Foreign Ministry of the country that wants to sell them.

Tavares has urged the Argentine Embassy in Brazil to submit a detailed explanation of the incident to Brazilian authorities, which affects Brazil because the cargo was smuggled into this country. The Panamanian-flag ship illegally entered Brazilian waters and docked in Niteroi port on 10 March, deviating from its Buenos Aires-Accra route. Nobistor Capt Eduardo Oscar Gilardonio said that he had to dock in Brazil because of engine trouble, but according to investigations carried out by the Brazilian police, the secret service of the different states, and military intelligence, the vessel docked in Niteroi with the sole purpose of illegally selling the cargo in Brazil.

According to experts' estimates, the cost of the 6 tons of war materiel in Argentina is $230,000, while in Brazil it is worth approximately $1.1 million -- 5 times as much. The main theory held by the investigators is that the mercenaries planned to sell the war materiel in Brazil and return to the United States. They has even requested the U.S. Consulate's advice on how to regularize their illegal entrance to Brazil and thus be able to leave the country without any problems. Nobistor's Argentine commander and the eight U.S. mercenaries remain in custody at the Federal Police building while Brazilian military intelligence service is investigating any political connotations of the final destination of the arms.

The Brazilian Government was warned by Ghanian diplomats in Brasilia of illegal docking in Rio de Janeiro of a ship carrying arms purchased in Argentina to equip a Ghanian rebel group. In view of this, the Brazilian federal authorities instructed the Federal Police to take the necessary steps. According to estimates made by the Brazilian military services, the 6-ton shipment, which comprises arms, first aid kits, and communication material, could easily equip a detachment of 150 men.

GUNMAN MURDER PRIEST IN NORTHEASTERN CITY

PY121751 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1402 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Sao Luis, 11 May (EFE) -- Brazilian priest Josimo MOrais Tavares, 33, was killed today by two gunmen in the downtown sector of the city of Emeratriz, 500 km north of Sao Luis, northeastern Brazil. Morais Tavares had promoted the distribution of land among poor farmers of the area. He also was the coordinator of the pastoral committee dealing with land problems and had received death threats from landowners who oppose land reform. The pastoral committee is headquartered in Sao Sebastiao de Tocantins. Last week, a group of unidentified people intercepted his car and shot at him five times without hitting him. The incident occurred on the Sao Luis-Emperatriz highway. Landowner associations have repeatedly charged that priests are "the main promoters of the occupation of land in several places in Brazil." For its part, the National Brazilian Bishops Conference (CNBB) has reported that several priests working in rural areas have received death threats from gunmen hired by ranchers.

Security Tightened

PY121757 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Acting President Ulysses Guimaraes has asked the Justice Ministry to enforce security measures in the area of Emperatriz, Maranhao, where there is a tense atmosphere after the murder of Father Josimo Tavares on 11 May. The Ministry for Land Related Issues has reported that there are 40 cases involving land ownership that must still be solved in the so-called Bico do Papagaio region, which encompases northern Goias, southern Para, and part of Maranhao.

Lawyer Jose Carlos Castro has said in Belem that gunmen (Fidias) and (Retamove) killed Father Josimo Tavares, that the two gunmen killed a candidate for deupty in Emperatriz in 1986, and that they have been charged with leading a massacre at the Princesa Ranch in Maraba in December 1985, in which nine people died.

Father Tavares will be buried today in Tocantinopolis because the atmosphere is very tense in Sao Sebastiao, where he was the vicar.

Minister for Land related issues Nelson Ribeiro and Brazilian National Bishops Conference Secretary General Luciano Mendes de Almeida will attend the funeral.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES EXISTENCE OF SPY RING

PY130119 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has categorically denied the existence of a Chilean spy ring in Argentina as reported by an Argentine Defense Ministry communique. This statement was disclosed by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Pablo Valdes, who, in addition to denying these reports, issued a document which includes the text of what was disclosed by Argentine Naval Intelligence.

[Begin Valdes recording] We have issued a document which contains the communique issued by Argentine Naval Intelligence on 9 May. This document contains the text of the communique.

I can only add that Chile categorically denies the existence of the Chilean spy ring mentioned by the Argentine communique. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Valdes added that the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Arturo Fontaine, and Chilean Embassy personnel in Argentina are constantly informing Santiago on this issue.

Regarding the three persons who are detained in Neuquen, Valdes said that there are legal proceedings under way, in keeping with Argentine law.

Pablo Valdes noted that none of the charges has been proven and he reasserted that no official report has been exchanged between the two governments.

[Begin recording] [Valdes] Argentine authorities have chosen to make a public denouncement.

[Question] Has the Foreign Ministry received anything on this subject?

[Valdes] No, nothing at all. [end recording]

When asked about the reproduction of the text of the communique issued by Argentine Naval Intelligence, Valdes said that it is important for the chilean people to learn about it. He added that the Chilean spy ring, which was detected in 1984 and which operated in Mar del Plata, was trying to get Argentine Navy Personnel to pass information on Argentine submarines operating in this area.

It adds that the spy group financed itself by perpetrating crimes [words indistinct] to offer money to their Argentine contacts.

In conclusion, it says that with the exception of one person, all those contacted said they had reported the operation to their superiors. In light of this, Argentina decided to adopt counterespionage tactics, deliberately leaking certain material to Chilean intelligence. The Argentine communique notes that espionage activities between countries are considered normal in maintaining their respective military structures. Through the issuance of this communique the Chilean Foreign Ministry categorically denied the existence of this alleged Chilean spy ring.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SCORES PINOCHET REGIME

PY091957 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 May (AFP) -- The Human Rights Commission today reported in Santiago that in the last 4 years the political violence under the military regime of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, has caused the deaths of 231 persons, and is responsible for 694 attempted murders, 835 cases of torture, and 2,599 wounded or injured people. On the average there have been 100 victims a month reports the Human Rights Commission in a note of support to the Catholic Church vicariate of solidarity. The vicariate has been accused of helping subversive opposition members.

According to the government, three doctors and a lawyer of the vicariate are now under arrest for assisting a leftist who participated in the murder of a police agent last month. The commission stated that in Chile there is no democratic regime, and that guarantees are unprotected, therefore the human rights institutions have had to assist, at great risk, the victims who refuse to seek assistance in state health institutions.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR INDICTS DOCTOR, LAWYER

PY122355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- A military prosecutor today indicted a doctor and a lawyer from the Chilean Catholic Church's Vicariate of Solidarity for subversion. According to a government report, lawyer Gustavo Villalobos and Dr Ramiro Olivares gave orders that medical assistance be given to a leftist escapee, who was wounded during an attack on a bakery. A policeman and one of the attackers died during the incident. It is believed that the attackers belong to the proscribed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which has communist leanings.

Doctors and lawyers professional organizations have said that their members acted in accordance with professional and ethical codes, which respect confidentiality. When the trial started last week, the same prosecutor Pedro Torres, indicted two doctors and a nurse that gave medical assistance to a leftist. Later he indicted four FPMR members that had been captured by the police, together with the wife and sister of the wounded person.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES DOCUMENTS FOR REBELLION

PY100400 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 May 86 p 6

[Text] The Communist Party [PC] has issued a series of documents containing instructions. Among the most noteworthy of these documents is the "Masses Military Task" [Trabajo Militar de Masas, TMM] which is considered vital for building up the forces that support the PC. The TMM, considered vital for carrying out the National Rebellion [Sublevacion Nacional, SN], seeks to lead the masses toward a general state of rebellion, making the country ungovernable. The TMM involves the development of bigger actions and better coordination than that observed until 1985. It involves actions to demoralize, wear out, and disunite the armed and security forces. It seeks to perfect the actions and military tactics. It refers not only to a specific activity but the entire organization noting political-military plans at all levels.

One of the documents lists the forces that make up the TMM. The combative forces carry out the orders received from the regional leadership. The Specialized Combat Unit [Unidad de Combate Especializadas, UCE] carrys out the plans drawn up by the political leaderships with three to six members. Both carry out military and paramilitary actions. The UCE has a higher degree of training and more sophisticated arms. The UCE fulfills missions coordinated by the political leaderships.

Special Combat Forces [Fuerzas Combativas Pariculares] are located in important areas, strategically speaking, such as the mining areas and are in charge of conductng acts of sabotage. This force is made up of three to four members, and is charged with safety measures the make up of organizations, and support equipment for military and paramiltary actions.

In drawing up and planning an operation, preference is granted to urban operations, using military tactics where surprise, speed, and coordination are the main principles.

The documents show how to avoid encounters with the "enemy"; calculate in great detail the actions to be carried out, chose the convenient time and place, and use only indispensable means. They also provide information on the objecive. On the "enemy": Its forces, weapons, rapid deployment facilities, supplies, and so forth. On the site: A survey of the location of the objective and its surroundings, means of access, topography, communications, illumination, and so forth. On forces: number, weapons, materials, vehicles, hideouts, chances of the success or failure of the operation.

The operation plan also provides for quartering, that is, the gathering of forces that will take part the operations a a few hours ahead of time in order to explain the plans and specific missions, and clear orders regarding the operation. Deployment routes: routes, and so forth, related to the operation. The taking of positions: at the time established due to the clandestintity maintained until the time of the operation; signals system: known by all members before the operation is carried out; starting signal: given by the head of the group; danger signal: given at any sign of danger; suspension signal: given by the head of the group; withdrawal signal: end of the action.

The PC intends to improve the safety techniques for their clandestinely and publicly active members that operate in front orgnizations and for this it has drawn up a list of instructions summarized in: organization security measures, security measues to be taken during the performiing of activies, and personal security measures.

In the organization secuirity measures, reference is made to wider, but more selective recruting. To discipline, the reinstatement of the principle of division into cells. Early spotting and alert. Liaison plan. The checking of posts. Communications, considered a vital issue.

Security measures to be taken during the performing of activies. Establishment of objectivies, political and operational plans: for the purpose of security and uniformity in the action and the effective use of resources -- political framework.

Survey of the operative situation. Analysis of the time and space components. Area, repressive forces, quantity, time of action, reinforcements. Access. Obstacles. Withdrawal routes.

PDC'S VALDES DEMANDS FREE GENERAL ELECTIONS

PY092127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 May (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the main political force opposing the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, today asked for free general elections now to put an end to the political violence in Chile. On presenting the proposal in a press conference, PDC leader Gabriel Valdes stated that there is no solution to the Chilean problems without free elections.

Two weeks ago, Pinochet reaffirmed his decision to keep the current Constitution unchanged. This Constitution extends his term of office to 1989. Valdes stated, however, that the country cannot continue with the growing spiral of violence, and the raids which result in the detention of thousands of persons in the poor neighborhoods, repression of street demonstrations, confrontations, dynamite attacks, murders, and kidnappings. He who believes that we can reach 1989 in this manner is an irresponsible person, because the country is going to be torn to pieces, the opposition leader stated.

The PDC proposal seeks a quick revalidation of the voter registries invalidated by the government and looks to civilian and military people of goodwill, who hope for the reconciliation and the unity of the fatherland, according to a communique released by the PDC.

MDP LEADERS ON CIVIC ASSEMBLY, NATIONAL ACCORD

PY090143 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 May 86 p C3

[Text] MDP [People's Democratic Movement] leaders on 6 May said that they support the so-called Civic Assembly, adding that the scope of the assembly is broader than "the exclusionary National Accord for Transition Toward Full Democracy," because the assembly is based on "unity among the social sectors." MDP leaders German Correa, Ociel Nunez, and Reinaldo Saez yesterday hosted a press conference during which Correa announced that in the near future he will visit Argentina and Uruguay to meet officials and politicians. He explained that the main objective of his visit to Argentina is to "clarify erroneous reports on the activities of some MDP members in Argentine territory."

The leaders of the leftist organization criticized the preventive operations of the Armed Forces and gave detailed information on the plans and objectives of the Civic Assembly. They pointed out that the assembly will call for new agreements and concerted efforts from the political sectors.

The MDP leaders added: "Even though the social movement is independent, the fulfillment of the principles of the Civic Assembly and the social mobilization call for new concerted efforts." They stressed that the role of the Civic Assembly is to give political impulse to "the coordination and unity of social sectors without exclusion, thereby making the assembly superior to the exclusionary National Accord."

'DEMAND OF CHILE' PROPOSES ECONOMIC CHANGES

PY130124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0934 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (EFE) -- The proposal submitted by the country's main social forces, which have joined the Civil Assembly, under the name of "Demand of Chile" is economically viable, according to studies conducted by the Chilean Socialist Party.

The "Demand of Chile" was signed on 26 April by representatives of 18 national organizations that are said to have a joint membership of 2.5 to 3.5 million workers. Along with the immediate return to democracy, the "Demand of Chile" wants solutions to the political, economic, social, and moral crises in which the country is entrapped. To achieve those objectives, the document proposes, among other things, that unemployment programs, readjustable minimum income, food for extremely poor families, house construction, and increased state contributions to the health sector be established.

The organizers of the Civic Assembly requested an audience with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to deliver a copy of the "Demand of Chile" document. The document was finally delivered to the reception desk of the Government Palace because the request to see the interior minister was not answered. If there is no answer by the end of the month, the various organizations under the Civic Assembly have announced that they will begin to implement a program of sectorial mobilizations that may lead to the first grand general strike againt the military regime.

According to information provided at a press conference by the economic commission of the Briones-faction of the Socialist Party, the "Demand of Chile" in the economic area calls for the allocation of important amounts of funds to solve the most pressing social problems. According to the Socialist Party, it is possible to meet the challenge posed by extreme poverty and to meet the basic needs of all Chilean families by adopting a social emergency plan that will have to funded with approximately $500 million in its first year.

In the opinion of the Socialist Party Economic Commission, the emergency plan should be combined within a broader program of productive reactivation giving preference to sectors that either generate or save foreign currency, or produce basic consumer goods.

To implement that plan, the Chilean Socialists recommend the following changes in the current economic policy:

-- Reduce the expenditures on internal defense and security from their current levels of 8.2 percent of the GDP to 5.9 percent of the GDP (the 1977 level) in order to make available $400 million.

-- Eliminate the net transfer of resources abroad through the servicing of the foreign debt for as long as there is deterioration of the terms of trade and, once such a deterioration is reversed, limit that transfer to 10 percent of export earnings. Annual transfer will then be cut down by $800 million.

The Socialist Party Economic Commission also proposes that savings made possible in the external sector by the oil price deline, the dollar devaluation, and the lowering of interest rates be channeled into productive activities; that the tax code be reformed; and that fiscal transfers to the financial sector be stopped.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- The National Institute of Statistics (INE) has reported that the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 1986 averaged 11.8 percent while that of the period December 1985-February 1986 reached 12 percent. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 May 86 p A8 PY]

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE NEAR U.S. COMPANIES IN BOGOTA

PA121736 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 12 May (AFP) -- The police in bogota have reported that two bombs exploded near the U.S. Intercor and Coca Cola companies. The two bombs went off early Monday morning. According to the police, there were no victims in either incident, but the explosions caused considerable damage. A radio station in Bogota announced that it received a telephone call from a man who claimed responsibility for the attacks on behalf of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which includes the M-19.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST NEW U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAW

PA092247 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 May 86 p 15C

[Text] Columbian Economic Development Minister Gustavo Castro Guerrero said yesterday that Colombia will present a formal complaint to GATT to deter the United States from applying the new agricultural law because this law includes "subversive" aspects against Latin American farmers. Approved by the U.S. Congress recently, the new law includes protectionist measures for U.S. production. These measures will take Latin American products out of the U.S. market, which has been the most important customer for these products.

By way of example, Castro Guerrero mentioned that "the loan rate that the new law establishes for cotton in 1986 is $0.55 per pound, while the international price is $0.38." In addition, he asked: "Who can be competitive with those terms?" He added: "What is more subversive: the guerrilla activities that we are now suffering or the lowering of peasants' or farmers' income by one-fourth or one-fifth?" The minister continued: "This treatment is unfair. Therefore, we will present a formal protest to GATT because if industrialized countries continue to subsidize their exports in this way, our nations have a very rough time ahead."

According to the minister, it is impossible to cope with these protectionist measures, particularly if all Latin American nations continue to experience great difficulty in maintaining revenue levels to make up for their expenses. To raise disbursements through subsidies to make the region's exports more competitive than those of the United States would spoil economic adjustment programs oriented to seek a balance between the economy's external and domestic sectors, would reverse new negotiations with international creditors, and would spoil obligations to the IMF.

To the extent that Latin Americans cannot sell their products in the United States -- which has been one of Latin America's best customers -- they will experience problems with the revenues used to pay their foreign debts. The effect of the U.S. agricultural law could be so severe that Minister Castro Guerrero was prompted to file a complaint at the GATT. He reported this during an interview with Jorge Tellez of the CIEP press agency. The interview was transmitted by COLPRENSA press agency yesterday.

The minister also said he hopes that next week Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Colombia will sign a protocol amending the Cartagena accord. This amendment would lift commercial restrictions and pave the way for effective subregional integration. He predicted that, if the amendment is not signed, the accord will enter another of the bad crises that have weakened it.

TERRITORIAL INCIDENT WITH VENEZUELA SOLVED

PA091446 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- An incident between a Colombian boat and Venezuelan jet fighter has been resolved through diplomatic means. The Army's calmness and firmness were responsible for Colombia's sovereign control over its territorial waters being maintained. CARACOL confirmed that the Colombian boat was patrolling Colombian waters in the Caribbean Sea when the Venezuelan airplane asked it to withdraw from alleged Venezuelan waters. Th commander of the Colombian boat firmly rejected this and warned the airplane that it was in Colombian air space. In response to this situation, two military airplanes approached the jet fighter to force the boat to withdraw, but in the end it was proven that the boat was in Colombian waters. [sentence as heard]

POLICE CHIEF ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN MANPOWER

PA120449 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- National Police Director General Victor Alberto Delgado announced today that his institution is making reparations to increase its manpower with the addition of 10,000 men who will reinforce police forces throughout the country. Delgado said that the various police training centers [words indistinct] train the new policemen, who will be assigned to such departments as Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Cauca, Narino, Atlantic, and Magdalena, as well as to the eastern plains.

LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE PARTY OFFICES ATTACKED

PA101919 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Monteria -- Spokesmen for the Liberal and Conservative Parties have reported that two bomb attacks were perpetrated today against their parties' political offices in this city. Credit for the terrorist attacks, which hurt no one but caused substantial damage, was claimed by the leftist guerrillas of the national Liberation Army. The explosives were placed on the tile roofs of the buildings where the provincial boards of the parties operate, said Lieutenant Colonel (Rafael Jimenez), commander of the Cordoba police.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON ACTIONS AGAINST SUBVERSION

PA121527 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] In a six-page document, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez criticized illegal excesses which he attributed to individual actions not involving the Armed Forces. Jimenez Gomez added that due to justified fear, no one wants to collaborate with the authorities, which makes investigations in the country increasingly difficult. Jimenez said that he has no doubts concerning the honesty of the military and police commanders. He said that the subversive movements are increasingly and visibly losing prestige because citizens are tired of mistaken methods of struggle aimed at achieving changes we all want, but which can be accomplished without destroying ourselves.

Jimenez Gomez stressed that a few policemen in Cali and a captain in Cucuta will have to answer individually for cases of torture and disappearances. He warned of the new actions carried out by the so-called MAS [Death to Kidnappers] in Santander. He said that more efficient control should be exercised over the rural patrols performed by nonuniformed soldiers and policemen in vehicles bearing no license plates as part of the methods used in intelligence and counterintelligence activities. Jimenez Gomez asked the community and social institutions to support the Armed Forces, which apparently have been left alone in the struggle against subversion.

SECURITY STATISTICS ON REBEL, TROOP CASUALTIES

PA091716 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] An impressive quota of blood has been given by the military forces and the National Police since the peace agreement signed between the guerrillas and te government of President Belisario Betancur went into effect. It has been officially reported that 2,234 were killed during that period. Official statistics from the state security organizations show that from 28 May 1984 until now, 477 members of the Armed Forces have lost their lives and 803 others were wounded during violent clashes with the guerrillas. Peasants have also taken the worst beating because 392 were murdered by leftist guerrillas and the criminal organizations that identify themselve as "death squads."

The statistics show that since the agreements for a truce, cease-fire, and national dialogue signed by the self-styled "FARC," the "M-19," the "Popular Liberation Army" (EPL), and the "Workers Self-Defense" (ADO) went into effect on 28 May and 24 August 1984, the police lost 287 members and the National Army 190. During the same period, 392 peasants became victims of the actions of rebel movements after being accused of being informers of the military forces and the national Police. Dozens of peasants have been killed by death squads, particularly in the Magdalena Medio area.

The security agencies statistics also show that in 23 months and 8 days, 565 members of the police and 238 members of the National Army, including officers, noncommissioned officers, agents, and soldiers, were wounded in armed clashes with the guerrillas who signed the peace agreements, and the Castroite "National Liberation Army" (ELN) which did not sign the truce despite the fact that three of its detachments joined the peace policy.

In the guerrilla ranks, 1,191 individuals have lost their lives in armed clashes, combats, and ambushes staged against public forces. In August 1985, the highest number of rebels killed in combat reached 188, and most of them were members of the M-19.

A similar number was wounded, most of them taken to the mountains by their companeros. In addition, Colombia was shaken by the "Tacueyo killing" in Cauca in late November, and in early December 1985 an internal "purge" was started within the self-styled "Ricardo Franco" front, a dissident wing of the communist FARC. A total of 174 of its fighters were killed.

According to Jose Fedor Rey, alias "Javier Delgado," top leader of that illegal organization, the murdered guerrillas were members of security organizations. "They were infiltrators and we discovered them in time," he told newsmen at an impromptu news conference in the Cauca mountains.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CANDIDATE OUTLINES PROGRAM

PA100350 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 May 86 p 3

["Text" of speech made by Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, Conservative Party presidential candidate, on national television on 2 May]

[Excerpts] At present unemployment is at 14 percent. This is the major indicator of nondevelopment. One of its main causes is that Colombia has abandoned exports as if, apart from coffee, it had nothing else to offer the rest of the world. I believe it does have, and in abundance. It is precisely in this effort to increase exports that a great number of jobs will be created. My plan to convert the export sector into a great generator of economic growth is as follows: A flexible exchange policy, greater credit opportunites for exporters, a stable plan of tax incentives, and an adequate supply of raw material, equipment, and machinery.

The group of development measures will make the economy grow by 6.2 percent a year during my term in office. To offer less is to resign ourselves to nondevelopment. This will create 380,000 jobs the first year and 500,000 jobs a year during the remaining period; in other words, a total of nearly 2 million jobs during my term, distributed in this way: 620,000 jobs in business, 430,000 in farming, 270,000 in personal and domestic services, 80,000 in transportation and 55,000 in the food industry. In Colombia, taxes are not payable; that is why everyone evades them. The exception are employees who have their taxes withdrawn and retained at the source. The country's entire tax system was poorly designed. In the absurd 1974 reform, the government proceeded to penalize savings, doing the opposite of what all civilized countries do. Since investment derives from savings, there are no new factories, no new businesses, no new farming developments, and consequently, no new jobs.

My policy is designed to ensure that peasants make money, so that to sow the fields will never again fail to be good business. For farming to be good business, it becomes necessary for the 200 machinery depots that I have proposed to become operational, giving the Colombian municipalities, for the first time, the possibility of having 300,000 bulldozer-hours a year, 300,000 backhoe-hours a year, and 600,000 dump truck-hours a year, in order to change the face of the country. Handled by the community, this means opening the necessary roads to take their products to the marketing centers, and building rural aqueducts, irrigation channels, and sports fields, that will allow the peasants to have in the country everything they come to seek in the city. Another reason for increases in the cost of living is the periodic increase in fuel prices. I have promised that during my government I will freeze the price of gasoline for at least 3 years. This is now possible, as Colombia has stopped importing oil and now produces a surplus.

I will seek to eliminate the discrimination in wages and job stability that affects women today. Equal work for equal pay should apply to men and women. In addition, it is unacceptable that they should be doubly burdened with obligations and fewer labor rights when forced to take a job without giving up their family obligations. I am convinced that Colombian women should know my position clearly regarding a topic that affects them directly: divorce. I have carefully examined the social situation and the problems which present themselves within the present system. In accordance with the church's stance in this area in other Catholic countries, I shall propose during my term in office that civil marriage be mandatory, and that it thus have all the corresponding legal attributes including the right to divorce, which exist today.

STROESSNER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

PY121224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2318 GMT 11 May 86

[By Jorge Matiz Fernandez]

[Text] Curitiba (Brazil) 11 May (EFE) -- Paraguayan President General Alfredo Stroessner today announced in Curitiba that "if the Colorado Party so decides and if I am in good health I will again run for president of my country." This statement was made by Gen Stroessner in a written report he sent to local reporters, who had asked for an interview with the Paraguayan president, who has been in Curitiba, southern Brazil, since last Friday.

The answers to the reporters' questions were delivered to the press today by Justus Almada Paraguayan consul in the city of Paranagua.

Stroessner guaranteed that he will complete his fifth presidential term in 1988, thus ruling out resignation from his post, and confirmed that over the next few months he will travel to the FRG "to visit some relatives." Responding to some questions about his health and the connection between his health and his trip to the FRG, where he will reportedly undergo medical tests, Stroessner said: "As far as I know, I am not ill."

Concerning recent demonstrations in Asuncion, in which numerous people were injured and detained, the Paraguayan president said that "every democratic country is facing this type of situation because it is difficult to make everyone happy."

Stroessner blamed the recent violence on the "initiatives of professional politicians," stating that "where there is an opening there are also dark hands and attitudes, especially in Paraguay, a country well-known throughout the world for its anticommunist stance." Gen Alfredo Stroessner added that "the communists are responsible for internal commotion in many countries, including Brazil, where the confusion started when the Communist Party was given liberty."

Gen Stroessner admitted the existence of "large-scale repression" in Paraguay, explaining that "violence to calm the people is justified whenever other steps are not effective."

Stroessner considered stable the relationship with the Catholic Church, which in the recent weeks has turned into the sector most critical of the government. He said that "the Paraguayan Constitution provides for the church-state relationship and the Asuncion bishop is a full member of the Council of State."

Stroessner also discussed the crisis within the ruling Colorado Party, stating that this is "a domestic problem," predicting that "the two groups will merge," after admitting the existence of a dissident popular movement.

In his written report, the Paraguayan president said that "it looks like there is a division." In Gen Stroessner's opinion, Paragupay enjoys full democracy and a "sign of this is the fact that elections were held and two opposition parties won seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate." Storessner said that "we cannot be regarded as a dictatorship just because we have a military government. There are many civilian dictatorships in the world."

The Paraguayan president downplayed the importance of incidents involving a group of youths at the Curitiba airport, who voiced opposition to his visit to Brazil when he arrived in Curitiba on Friday.

Stroessner was invited to Curitiba for the Parana gubernatorial inauguration. Parana State borders on Paraguay. Stroessner was to return to Asuncion the same day. The Paraguayan president, however, decided to stay until today in a private home in the town of Guaratuba, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Government Denies Report

PY121813 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo 1530 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] We have a communique released by the Presidential Under Secretariat of Information and Culture. The communique says:

In view of the false information transmitted by EFE from Curitiba regarding alleged statements by President Alfredo Stroessner concerning his decision or wilingness to seek a re-election fro the 1983-1993 constitutional term, the Presidential Under Secretriat of Information and Culture categorically and strongly denies such statements.

It is emphatically pointed out that the president did not meet with any correspondents of press agencies or with any journalists of any nationality, or that he received any questionaire. Therefore he could not have answered one. The president spends his time and effort governing within the law. Therefore, any speculation has no basis and is, as in this case, a further demonstration of the bad faith of some sectors commited to uselessly insulting the country and its officials. Signed: Anibal Fernandez.

INTERIOR MINISTER BANS OPPOSITION RALLY

PY122221 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 86 p 10

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro this morning confirmed to ULTIMA HORA that the National Accord rally scheduled for 14 May in Plaza Italia "has not been and will not be authorized by the government."

Asked about the reasons for the official decision, the interior minister emphasized that "the national government has thoroughly reviewed the possibility of authorizing the rally. However, it will not be authorized because the reasons for holding the rally have changed, and the object of the rally is no longer to mark independence day, but to make demands for students, nurses and so called parties that are nothing but irregular parties. Therefore, this meeting wil not be authorized"

When Dr Montanaro was told that the National Accord hasd issued a communique stating that the scheduled rally would be held anyway, the interior minister said: "Well we will see who is stronger, and whether they hold the rally without authorization or we prevent them from holding the banned rally."

The interior minister held a meeting this morning at government house with the president of the Republic, General Alfredo Stroessner. It is believed that these issues were thoroughly discussed between the head of state and the interior minister.

Dr Montanaro emphasized that the government was initially wiling to permit the opposition rally in Plaza Italia to celebrate the independence which was achieved in May 1811. However, the call made by students, trade union organizations and peasants to gather in Plaza Italia has received a flat and categorical prohibiton.

PATRIA ON NATIONAL ACCORD - U.S. ENVOY MEETING

PY122250 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 24

["Big Commentary" by Poncho Pyta: "The Accord"]

[Text] In the tradition of the turncoats who prefer to discuss with foreigners questions that exclusively concern Paraguayans, the representatives of the National Accord have once again visited the U.S. ambassador. What could the National Accord representatives have requested from the distinguished diplomatic representative? We have the right to wonder, both as Paraguayans and as old observers of how our countrymen of the opposition behave. They might even have asked the Reagan government for money in order to "change" a situation that they cannot change through the ballot box.

Could they have requested the direct intervention of the "Marines?" Perhaps they sought the intervention of some secret U.S. organization, who knows. Nevertheless, the episode shows the make up of our adversaries. While on one hand, our most recalcitrant opponents, many of whom do not even belong to a political party, are asking through the church, for a "national" dialogue, among Paraguayans of course, on the other hand, they continue to visit foreign embassies to ask for something else, because they must be asking for something. Certainly, they would not go there to discuss flowers or talk about the weather, or the success of the Reagan operation against Al-Qadhdhafi, the mad dog. The conversation must revolve around something else no doubt. However, this is not at all bad, because through those visits, the distinguished diplomat, a man of experience and an acute observer, will be able to see that the National Accord is nothing solid, that it represents nothing in Paraguay, and that it cannot be a political alternative as its representatives pretend.

The question of the National Accord being apolitical alternative deserves a small comment: Their representatives keep yearning for a "transition government" in which they would participate and from which the Colorado Party majority and the Armed Forces -- which will however have their say at the proper time -- will be left out. We leave it up to the reader's imaginaton to guess what the representatives of the National Accord may have asked of their host. Meantime, we can laugh to our heart's content, because the advocates of the National Dialogue among Paraguayans are continuing to visit foreign embassies, asking who knows what. What a shame!

WORKERS MOVEMENT LEADER YEGROS RELEASED

PY092138 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 9

[Excerpt] Adriano Yegros, member of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), was released at noon today. Yegros was arrested during a demonstration staged by the Workers Interunion Movement (MIT), after a May Day mass at the Cristo Rey Church.

SALVADOR'S DUARTE: U.S. 'CAN DEFEND ITSELF'

PY130307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 May (EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte rejected here today the accusation that he is a defender of the United States. He categorically stated that "this is a charge that has been made against me, but it is not true. I defend my people, but not the United States. It can defend itself."

After a private 1-hour meeting with Alfonso Barrantes, the mayor of Lima and president of the United Left, Duarte also stated that he was aware of the social feeling of the world's left. Barrantes stated that the solution to El Salvador's internal problems must be negotiated and that he approved of the Peruvian Government's offer to mediate between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas, which President Duarte has accepted.

CUBAN FISHING INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES

PY121746 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] A field hospital worth over $500,000 and donated by the Cuban Government was received in Lima this morning. The hospital, to be used to help the victims of an earthquake in Cusco, has 100 beds and all the necessary medical equipment. The hospital will be sent to Cusco tomorrow. In the meantime, a Cuban technical delegation headed by Cuban Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo also arrived today. The delegation will provide technical assistance in the areas of fisheries, health, agriculture, and industrialization of waste pulp. Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro and the Peruvian health and fisheries ministers received the delegation at the airport.

GARCIA VIEWS SUBVERSION, IMF, NICARAGUA

PM121321 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 86 p 7

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Marcel Niedergang in Lima; date not given]

[Text] Lima -- "Peru is not Lebanon..." President Alan Garcia, a social democrat, who has been in power since July 1985, protested. He emphatically rejected the comparisons sometimes made in other countries which he regards as "entirely wrong." He said sarcastically: "Two special correspondents from big North American newspapers arrived in Lima with bulletproof vests, are convinced that there was street fighting in the capital. Each was able to see that that was not true..."

That is probably so. But of all the major problems the Peruvian Government is now facing, one of the most worrisome is still the challenge which the Shining Path has been mounting for 6 years now. There is no indication that the most fanatical and mysterious subversive movement on the continent is losing ground Quite the reverse. And the president admitted that he sees no short-term solution.

"Subversion," he said, "will probably continue to be a crucial and very worrisome issue. It is a historical problem. It is not just a police matter. Historical problems cannot be solved in a few months. We are not facing a small armed group in uniform which we could readily identify and localize. We are facing a structure of violence which has spread throughout many regions in the country. The terrorist action groups do not always have relations with each other. They do not necessarily belong to the Shining Path. Nonetheless the response of the forces of order must be continued, but without going to extremes and while respecting human rights. From this viewpoint we have shown that this is possible.

[Niedergang] Do you not hope to end the subversion during your term of office?

[Garcia] What we can do and are doing is to tackle the underlying causes which encourage and fuel violence. This means combating poverty and disillusion among some sections of the people. It means condemning the vindication or glorification of violence. It means using public funds to help the poorest people, the unemployed urban masses, and the forgotten fringe peasant communities. We have done more for the Ayacucho region in 8 months than any other government before us. But the more we reduce the audience of those who advocate subversion, the more brutal and sensationalist their actions will be. This has been seen in places other than Peru, in Europe and even in France. We must prepare for a war of attrition, but without losing patience and without falling into the spiral of brutality.

[Niedergang] Some people are already talking of an alternative between Shining Path or the military.

[Garcia] This is an overdramatic view which only leaves a disastrous choice between general chaos caused by totalitarian violence and an equally totalitarian fascist dictatorship. Of course, I completely reject this. A whole network of local and community organizations have been formed in this country, a whole democratic network which cannot be easily destroyed by a left-wing "Pol Pot style" dictatorship or by a right-wing fascist dictatorship.

[Niedergang] People on the left sometimes accuse you of failing to introduce the promised structural reforms.

[Garcia] Those who say that are wrong. The reforms have begun. We are mobilizing social forces which had never previously been mobilized and which are now participating in a fairer distribution of the national income. In this country the problem of change cannot be reduced to terms of ownership of the means of production. It is much more complex than that.

To those who demand the nationalization of all foreign interests, I reply that any society which claims to be revolutionary must have the realism to know how to handle foreign capital on favorable terms. Pessimists think that these conditions are never fulfilled. We think it is possible. And we think it is a way of helping our economy make progress. It is painful to see the pseudomaterialists fall into the worst kind of idealism by proclaiming that socialism now consists solely of controling the means of production. We believe in a well-planned state which puts private property after major social interests and which draws up a national plan. The structural change must take place in each Peruvian home...

[Niedergang] You have refused to negotiate with the IMF since July 1985, but in April you paid $30 million to that organization. Are you backing down?

[Garcia] Not at all. We never said that we would stop paying. Our view is that debtors and creditors share responsibility. The latter are guilty of injecting considerable sums in an irresponsible way without worrying too much about what use was made of it and also fixing increasingly high interest rates. The debtor countries are guilty of seeking credit which, in many cases in Latin America, was partly misappropriated. But this is an old debate. We no longer need to apportion blame. We are not saying that we do not owe anybody anything, because it is true that at least part of our debt is justified by good use of some credits. We are simply saying that we will pay according to what Peru can pay and maintain financial reserves which enable us to face changes in the world economic situation. The price of the raw materials we export -- oil, copper, and silver -- is dropping. We are seeing a gradual and constant deterioration in the terms of trade to our disadvantage. It would be fair to take account of this.

Moreover the IMF has two aspects. First it is an international monitor of the way in which the poor countries run their economies. From this viewpoint, the IMF's imperious recommendations have caused serious recession crises in our countries. We have said and we repeat that we do not accept this superintending role. We refuse to allow IMF missions to come and analyze our economic situation and then tell us what we ought to do. But the IMF is also an international bank. It is like any other bank. We owe it money. We have an accumulated debt of $150 million. We were asked to repay that debt in April. We replied that we would do what we could on the basis of our reserves, and we paid $30 million. We made a goodwill gesture but we did not change our principles.

[Niedergang] You threatened to break off relations with any power which attacked Nicaragua. Do you not feel rather isloated?

[Garcia] Threatening to break off relations with any great power which invaded Nicaragua or any other Latin American country is a question of morality. We cannot sit back and watch what happens to other peoples, simply being pleased to escape a possible threat to ourselves. It may be our turn tomorrow. Are we isolated? The whole history of Latin America is one of solitude and isolation for each of its peoples. That was the past. What I see now is a growing trend toward unity and joint stances on this continent.

GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH IMF DECISION

PY082344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP) -- Through Economy Minister Alva Castro, the Peruvian government has expressed satisfaction over the IMF's decision to extend the deadline for the payment of $110 million in arrears until 15 August, when the payment of 76 million in obligations will also come due. Referring to an IMF directorate meeting held in Washington yesterday to examine the Peruvian payment proposal, Minister Alva Castro said that the financial organization recognized Peru's sovereign right to determine its capacity to pay its foreign obligations and to carry out an emergency program to reactivate its economy without the supervision of the IMP. The minister, however, did not reveal details of the Peruvian proposal submitted to the IMF yesterday for the payment of the $186 million that will have to be paid on 15 August.

Alva Castro said that the IMF decision indicates that it has understood that it is dealing with a genuinely nationalist government which is willing to hold a dialogue and seek understanding, but not to yield to impositions. Regarding the attitude of understanding shown by the IMF, acting Peruvian President Luis Alberto Sanchez, said that it seems that the clouds hovering over our ability to meet foreign credit obligations are beginning idssipate.

Financial circles in Lima said today that the IMF decision givers the Peruvian Government breathing room to renegotiate with the Paris Club and the international banks its foreign debt of approximately $14 billion. Recently, Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein said that he intends to propose to the Paris Club creditors that the debt with them be refinanced over a period of 30 years with a 7-year grace period, at 2 percent annual interest rate. The international bankers' formula would allow a payback period of 25 years with a 5-year grace period at an annual interest rate of 3 percent.

Saberbein, who is also the head of the Foreign Debt Committee, said that the total Peruvian foreign debt amounts to $13.794 billion of which $1.117 billion are in short-term obligations, and $12.677 billion in medium- and long-term obligations. He also explained that the medium- and long-term obligations are broken down into a public debt of $10.510 billion, Central Reserve Bank debt of $825 million, and a private debt totalling $1.342 billion. The deputy economy minister also said that President Alan Garcia's decision to limit the amortization of the foreign debt to 10 percent of export earnings refers only to the public foreign debt, not to the private foreign debt.

Deputy Minister Saberbein then added that should the recovery of the Peruvian economy be boosted by higher international prices of raw materials and minerals, Peru could increase the percentage of export earnings applied to the amortization of its foreign debt, beginning on 28 July when the Garcia government completes its first year in power. On the other hand, the U.S. ambassador in Lima, David Jordan, said that the Peruvian program of payments submitted to the IMF opens new credit possibilities for Peru. At the Jorge Chaves International Airport, Ambassador Jordan welcomed James Michel, Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs, [title as received] who is making a 2-day official visit. Michel will hold talks with Peruvian Government officials on legal questions that have not been specified.

Ambassador Jordan said that his country's cooperation program with Peru is coming along smoothly, and added that the positive results of the industrialized countries meeting in Tokyo will in some benefit Latin American countries.

ENERGY MINISTER, MEXICAN COUNTERPART MEET

PA102357 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In Caracas today, Alfredo del Mazzo Gonzales and Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, energy and mines ministers of Mexico and Venezuela, respectively, discussed the San Jose Pact of support for the Central American countries, which expires on 3 August. They will also speak today on the restructuring made necessary by the international oil crisis and its repercussions on both countries. It was said that this meeting is very important, as Venezuela is a member of the special OPEC commission in charge of requesting the help of non-OPEC members to reinstate former oil prices.

Del Mazzo Ends Visit

PA120422 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Alfredo Del Mazzo, Mexican energy, mines, and parastate industry secretary, today ended 2 days of talks with Venezuelan energy authorities. Del Mazzo met with his Venezuelan colleague Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, who is also OPEC president, and with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. Del Mazzo said that Mexico's intention is to seek the best understanding with OPEC regarding the reorganization of the international oil market. Although Mexico is not a member of OPEC, Del Mazzo said that we are willing tok cooperate to see the market recover.

Meanwhile, Hernandez Grisanti said that oil relations between Mexico and Venezuela are solid because of communications between the two countries.

TRINIDAD'S CHAMBERS MEETS PRESIDENT, MINISTERS

PA061527 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by Jose Moreno, Elsy Barroeta, and Carlos Fernandez]

[Text] The bilateral agreements between Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago were among the topics discussed during the meetings held with Prime Minister George Chambers as part of his activities during his official visit in our country.

Chambers had a tight agenda today, which included a meeting with former President Carlos Andres Perez and President of Congress Reinaldo Leandro Mora. He is now at the Foreign Ministry, attending a party offered by President Jaime Lusinchi.

[Begin recording] [Moreno] Prime Minister George Chambers arrived at the National Pantheon at 1000. He was welcomed by Interior Minister Octavio Lepage, who was accompanied by diplomatic representatives of Trinidad and Tobago. After receiving the honors given to high dignitaries, Prime Minister Chambers entered the National Pantheon where, accompanied by his retinue, he placed a floral wreath in fron of the sarcophagus holding the remains of Liberator Simon Bolivar. A document was read afterward, which was signed by George Chambers, Octavio Lepage, and by the ministers of external affairs, energy, industry and commerce of Trinidad and Tobago, as well as by the ambassadors of both countries. From the National Pantheon, Prime Minister Chambers we to the Miraflores Palace, where he met with President Jaime Lusinchi. Elsy Barroeta has the report.

[Barroeta] Following the ceremony at the National Pantheon, Prime Minister George Chambers arrived at the Miraflores Palace. He was met by Foreign Minister [Simon Alberto] Consalvi and by Governor [Carmelo] Lauria, who accompanied him to the presidential office, where the first meeting between the two leaders was held following Chambers' arrival last Saturday. Chambers was in Guyana over the weekend. There was no statement after the meeting; however, it is believed that the two government leaders discussed the oil market situation. Trinidad and Tobago, an oil-producing country with a production of approximately 200,000 barrels a day, recently bought an oil refinery from Texaco, and now the country is in a position to refine more oil than it produces. In this respect, it is believed that Trinidad and Tobago might be interested in purchasing Venezuelan crude in order to process it in its refinery.

In addition, there is also a fishing agreement between the two nations, which basically establishes the number of vessels allowed to fish off the coasts of the two countries.

Of course, other aspects probably discussed concerned expert advice and technological exchange in oil matters. In any event, there will be another meeting next Wednesday, during which the two presidents will sign a bilateral agreement. [end recording]

At the conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Chambers met with the energy and mines minister, with whom he discussed matters of common interest concerning the oil industry.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] An important meeting was held at the Energy and Mines Ministry between Prime Minister George Chambers and Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti. Accompanied by their advisers, they analyzed the current situation in the international oil market, starting with a broad exposition by the Venezuelan energy and mines minister. Hernandez Grisanti outlined the prospects in the international oil market, as perceived by OPEC. He also mentioned the clear possibility of an agreement by which Trinidad and Tobago will send oil experts to our country for training and to share experiences. [end recording]

Declaration Signed

PA090430 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi and George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, today signed a joint declaration in which a series of agreements are established between the two countries. One of the agreements has to do with the oil industry. As we all know, Trinidad and Tobago oil production is approximately 200,000 barrels a day. In this respect, the two heads of state reiterated the need and urgency that oil exporting countries, whether members of OPEC or not, approve measures that can put an end to the current crisis affecting oil prices. Lusinchi and Chambers analyzed the cooperation efforts made in the oil industry sector and agreed to explore every adequate means to increase cooperation.

Another issue on which they reached agreements was the struggle against drug trafficking and consumption. In this respect they reiterated the two countries determination to struggle against drug trafficking and consumption.

President Lusinchi and Prime Minister Chambers expressed their satisfaction for the way the fisheries agreement between the two countries has developed.

After this meeting with President Lusinchi, Prime Minister Chambers returned to his country this afternoon.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE OFFERS CUSTOMS BENEFITS

PA121748 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The official newspaper today carries a decree approved by President Miguel de la Madrid which offers new customs benefits. In order to promote foreign trade within the framework of the program for a comprehensive promotion of exports, the Mexican Government has issued the following:

1. Enterprises that export priority goods, assembly plants, and firms under the program for temporary importation for exportation, that is the Pitex [Programa de Importacion Temporal para Exportacion] can handle their activities through customs brokers who will be exempted from taking the required test for 1 year.

2. Exporting companies are authorized to give single fiscal guarantees in order for them to reduce export costs.

3. These companies can perform their foreign trade operations from their own domiciles.

4. Exporting companies with 100-percent Mexican capital may obtain the customs clearance through a physical inspection without listing their merchandise.

5. Since 3 April, customs clearance facilities have been given to all enterprises affiliated with the Pitex program.

6. Customs brokers' fees will be increased through new regulations to be issued by President Miguel de la Madrid.

7. Exports are authorized through customs certificates for up to $5,000 without detriment to the fulfillment of the commitment to sell foreign exchange.

In conclusion, it was announced that taxes on small foreign trade enterprises will be reduced soon and that the paper work will be simplified.

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING KINGPIN ARRESTED -- Felipe Maciel Espino, former cabinet maker and drug trafficking kingpin, has been arrested by the Federal Judicial Police in Chilapa following a 3-month investigation. According to the reports, he had a well-organized band of drug traffickers and a drug-processing laboratory in Tixtla. The federal agents seized 9 kg of opium which the traffickers were preparing to turn into heroin. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 May 86 pp 1, 3 PA]

AMBASSADORS FROM BURUNDI, IRELAND -- The ambassadors from Burundi and Ireland, Edouard Kadigiri and Patrick Machernan, respectively, have presented their credentials to Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz, Mexican deputy secretary of foreign relations. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 9 May 86 FL]

DELVALLE ON PLOTTERS; FDP REPRESSES REPORTERS

PA110304 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 1a

[Report by Flor Quintero]

[Text] While President Eric Arturo Delvalle asserted that "there are names and they will come out," Foreign Minister Abadia said, instead, that he had never mentioned a "list of plotters," but merely said that "we would later publish in full the official documents translated into Spanish, and that was done 24 or 48 hours later." The contradiction occurred yesterday at noon at a news conference held at the Panamanian Air Force [FAP] facilities, following the official Panamanian delegation's arrival from the protocol ceremonies of Oscar Arias Sanchez' inauguration in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Asked by LA PRENSA about the charge made by lieutenants of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama [FDP], accusing a group of Panamanians of plotting against the government and the homeland in collusion with foreign elements, Delvalle referred threateningly to "when the weight of the law falls on them...when treason is brought to an end in this country..."

Meanwhile, Elliott Abrams's arrival in Panama turned out to be unexpected for LA PRENSA, as this was the only news media that was not officially notified of this development or about President Delvalle's time of arrival. It is worth noting that when the reporters of Panama's free newspaper arrived at the FAP facilities, Lieutenant J. Terrientes, of the FDP, told them that "access to any Defense Forces facility was denied" to this newspaper "and asked its reporters to immediately abandon the air base." When this newspaper's newsmen refused to obey the military officer's order, Lt Terrientes pointed to a beige and brown Chevrolet station wagon and, still pointing to it with his finger, told our reporters to leave in it immediately. However, the timely intervention of newsman Mario Martinez Puente, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama, kept the officer from resorting to force in evicting the LA PRENSA reporters from the area, thus enabling them to cover the developments.

PRD SOURCE SAYS 2 MINISTERS TO BE REPLACED

PA122119 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 12 May 86 p 1

[Text] A ranking member of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has told EXTRA that President Eric Arturo Delvalle's cabinet will be reshuffled in the next few days. "Two ministers will be replaced. They will resign to engage in private business. Moreover, there will be a large-scale reorganization in an influential institution of the country" the source said.

The PRD informant chose to remain anonymous because of what happened to Legislator Raul Montenegro, whose information on the same subject was publicly refuted by presidency "spokesman" Guillermo Antonio Adames. Nevertheless, our sources said that what the legislator had said on that occasion was totally true. We learned unofficially that the resigning ministers would be Jorge Abadia and Roberto Velasquez.

CONTROVERSY DEVELOPS OVER MANFREDO CANAL COMMENTS

Assembly to Question Manfredo

PA130221 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Legislative Assembly this afternoon approved a motion to summon Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, so he can explain his assertion that Panama is not preparing adequately to administer the canal in the year 2000. Manfredo today responded to severe questions posed by a Defense Forces security office in connection with his repeated assertions that our country is not preparing to administer the canal. Only 2 of 46 legislators expressed opposition to summoning Manfredo to the Legislative Assembly.

Military Telegram

PA121515 Panama City LAESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 May 86 p 1

["Official Telegram" sent to Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, by Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer of the Panamanian Defense Forces, in Panama City on 10 May]

[Text] Citizen Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal, Your office

We are concerned about your constant defeatist statements with regard to the security strategy for the year 2000. Are you a Zonian, a Helms-style North American, a beneficiary of the PX's, a hireling or someone appointed by a decree signed by President Reagan, or are you a Panamanian who is compromising the Torrijos-Carter Treaties? You are opening the way to the years 1997, 1998, 1999 so that Panama's professional capacity will be invalidated. I am speaking to you as a military professional and this worries me because in the order of operations that I signed on behalf of General Torrijos, you were someone who fulfilled the mission, this does not fit in with your attitude because you are going against the aspirations of the Panamanian people. [sentence as published]

With all respect,

Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer

Manfredo Responds

PA121949 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 May 86 pp 1, a-14

["Text" of note sent by Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, in response to telegram from Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer of the Defense Forces; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer, Defense Forces of Panama

The content of your telegram has not surprised me. This kind of reaction in Panama was expected because of headlines in local newspapers on the statements I made to some newsmen who have interviewed me or on speeches I have made at organizations that have invited me.

I want to mention two things: in a recent speech I acknowledged the spirit of cooperation in Panama which has made it possible for the canal to function efficiently ever since the treaties were implemented. Part of my /SPEECH WAS PUBLISHED/ with the headline: /"MANFREDO PRAISES the UNITED STATES./ In statements to a foreign journalist I noted that Panama must begin planning now the actions to be implemented to take over the management, operation, and maintenance of the canal (I have never issued an opinion regarding the security strategy for the year 2000)...the headline for this statement in the local press was: "Manfredo: Panama Is Not Preparing for the Administration of the Canal."

Regarding the latter subject, it is true that I have repeatedly been making public statements to Panamanians -- which does not necessarily mean the ruling Government -- that the Canal is a complex operation; that is exists today in a strong competitive world; that the Canal is a fixed technology competing with dynamic technologies that are more efficient and cost effective; that in the year 2000 it is not the canal that will be transferred to Panama, the Canal has always been here, it is rather a complex system of laws and regultions in which the Canal functions, making it necessary to know sufficiently in advance who will be the Panamanian administrators; that the Canal is a financial risk, and is at the same time a source of opportunities; that the Canal employees need to know in enough time what the terms and working conditions will be when Panama takes over the administration of the Canal; and that today's customers have other alternatives to move their ships and goods, and would also want some security regarding the toll policy, navigation regulations, and the responsibilities in case of accidents.

I have insisted that our task is to learn how to maximize the benefits of the change anticipated in the treaties and at the same time, minimize the negative repercussions of those changes. I have also stated that we must start such a process now, looking to the future and seeking solutions to the problems and needs we see now, with the cooperation of all Panamanians and with a clear understanding of the alternatives and the implications for all of us.

It is not only a matter of moving forward, it is a matter of setting out on the right path so that the national objectives and desires of the people can be accomplished in the most efficient possible way. I feel very optimistic about the future and capability of the Panamanian people to face the challenge of the year 2000. However, such optimism should not lead us to the conclusion that all we need to do is to wait until that date comes.

I reiterate that my statements are directed to all Panamanians, equally, professionals, industrialists, peasants, workers, students, politicians -- whether they are from the opposition or from the government -- and to the official sectors, so that we all become aware of the complexity of the historic fact that represents for our country the hand over of its most important natural resource. They are not criticisms and are not directed at any sector in particular.

Panamanians from all generations have struggled so the canal can become ours. As General Torrijos said, the merits of this struggle are not the merits of a group or generation in particular. This has been a struggle of generations that has left behind mourning, pain, and tears.

You can be sure that I have never forgotten the serious responsibility I accepted since the moment I was appointed by General Torrijos to act as deputy administrator of the commission and to watch over the interests of Panama and the Panamanians.

Signed

Fernando Manfredo Jr

Deputy administrator, Panama Canal Commission

BANKING PROPOSALS SEEN AS DESTABILIZING

PA122108 Panama City EL SIGLO In Spanish 12 May 86

["Political Arena" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua: "The United States Wants To Sink Our Economy"]

[Text] There is an important factor which should not be overlooked regarding the current plot against Panama denounced by the lieutenants of our Defense Forces, which a few irresponsible individuals have tried to regard as trivial. This factor is the pressure that U.S. congressmen are exerting over the Panamanian banking community in an effort to have the banks send confidential information regarding their clients to U.S. authorities, ignoring the fact that a bill on the same subject has been set aside in the United States.

It is clear that the U.S. congressmen are aware of the effects that the elimination of banking secrecy would have in any financial system. However, what they do not want for their country they try to impose on others without any consideration whatsoever. The purpose is nothing else but to contribute to the country's destabilization, in order to discourage bank deposits, financial transactions, and investments in Panama. The objective is to escalate the economic chaos. To this, we must add the campaign launched by local business groups (CONEP [National Council of Private Enterprise], APEDE [Panamanian Association of Business Executives], Chamber of Commerce, etc.) together with treacherous actions from abroad.

Their arguments are always the same ones they voice in the United States and here in Panama. They repeat daily that there is no democracy in Panama; they complain about the participation of the Panamanian Defense Forces in the country's political life (what they would like to do is to downgrade the military men to second-class citizens); they link the military men to drug trafficking activities, laundering of money, and arms trafficking, without ever presenting any evidence to prove those charges; the same has occurred with Spadafora's abominable murder, by excluding the possibility that other sectors having enough reasons to kill him could have carried out the crime.

The treacherous individuals who seek U.S. intervention in Panama, who opposed Nicolas Ardito Barletta and shouted that his election was a fraud, are now the first ones to accuse the Defense Forces of pressuring him to resign, and together with Yankee congressmen and government officials are demanding an explanation in that respect. Meanwhile, here in Panama, everybody knows that Barletta's policy was so erratic that it only contributed to unify the entire country against his government, as he was considered a messenger and follower of the World Bank and IMF's mandates. There are other arguments used by the traitors that deserve special attention. We will discuss them tomorrow.

COSTA RICA

DEMOCRATIZATION PLAN FOR NICARAGUA PROPOSED

FL121224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 10 May 86

[By Oscar Hidalgo]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has confirmed that his country unsuccessfully proposed to nine Latin American presidents that a schedule for the democratization of Nicaragua be approved. The proposal was made during the visit that Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay, Alan Garcia of Peru, Leon Febres of Ecuador, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Eric Arturo del Valle of Panama, Jose Azcona of Honduras, Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, and Vincicio Cerezo of Guatemala, made to San Jose.

In a brief visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he contacted personnel of that ministry, Madrigal Nieto explained that he had attempted to set up dealines and define measures of democratization for the Sandinist government. In contraposition to his proposal, a declaration was issued by the four Contadora Group countries and the Support Group countries that stressed the progress made in the Latin American position on the Central American crisis. It urged the signing of the Contadora peace document and called upon the governments not to support the region's irregular forces.

The existence of the draft with a schedule for democratization through elections and other acts had been revealed by the daily newspaper LA NACION, of San Jose, on 8 May, when Oscar Arias Sanchez was sworn in as president. The text was submitted to the consideration of the Latin American delegations. El Salvador and Honduras supported the proposal. The Contadora and Support Groups issued a pronouncement considered to be a significant advance in the regional pacification process. [sentence as received] When he was asked about the document proposed by Costa Rica, President Arias Sanchez said: It was never our intention that any declaration be signed.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS

PA081738 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The default in the payment of $110 million on the debt to foreign banks, which had been denounced by Luis Manuel Chacon, leader of the Social Christian Unity Party's legislative bloc, was confirmed by Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano Fait yesterday. The situation is chaotic, the official said, while admitting the delay in the payment of international obligations. He said that the delay in the disbursement of $80 million by the World Bank and the Agency for International Development, AID, reduced the government's ability to pay and caused a delay in the payments against the debt to the banks. Lizano added that the failure to receive these resources from abroad resulted in a scarcity of foreign exchange that was not only detrimental to Costa Rican importers, but led to the delay in meeting the international obligations.

The official said that the situation is not worrisome to the government and does not mean a return to 1981, when Costa Rica completely defaulted on its foreign debt payments. He said that negotiations have been opened with creditors for them to grant a 1-month extension on these payments and that, for their part, the institutions have suggested that negotiations be held with the AID and the World Bank for them to disburse the $80 million and thus to meet the payments on the foreign debt on time.

The president of the Central Bank asked the banks of the national banking system and the private banks to withdraw the deposits they have abroad, particularly in the United States, to keep Costa Rican assets from being eventually frozen because of the delay in meeting the payments on our international obligations. Finally, Lizano said that the administration of President-elect Oscar Arias hopes to reach an agreement with the World Bank and the AID to be able to service the foreign debt in June after decisions are adopted regarding the adjustment of the surtaxes on imports, the deficit of the National Production Council, and employment in the public sector.

BOLIVIAN VICE PRESIDENT ON DEBT RESTRUCTURING

PA122142 Panama City ACAN In Spanish 1718 GMT 10 May 86

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Bolivian Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon has said that a direct relationship between the payment of the foreign debt and the behavior of the international prices of export products must be established. The Bolivian politician, who yesterday attended the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, here, told ACAN-EFE today that "the capacity of payment of our countries" depends on the behavior of international prices.

Garret Ayllon, who is also the president of the Andean Parliament, believes that Latin America should "establish new rules for the game" with creditor countries, taking into account the prices of export products at the time the debt was contracted. Furthermore, he favors revision of the conditions of payment of the foreign debt, in view of the decreased export earnings.

He predicted: "The foreign debt problem will explode today or tomorrow, and lead to overdue structural and social changes. However, this should not be done through violence; it should be through a deep reform of the world economic structures." He added: "No one can ignore the fact that the foreign debt is becoming day by day the most dynamic factor of change in the world economic order." Unless the mechanisms of power in the world do not modify "the rules of the game, the system will be dragged to a financial disaster."

Garret Ayllon said that in separate meetings with U.S. Vice President George Bush and with Costa Rican Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo, as well as with Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, he had expressed this position on behalf of the Bolivian Government. The vice president stated he had told Bush that Bolivia "absolutely" needs the necessary understanding for the payment of the foreign debt and strong international support to complement the restrictive economic measures his government, headed by Victor Paz Estenssro, has been implementing.

Otherwise, Bolivia "would find itself in a situation of economic unbalance which could end up in a political and social crisis at any moment." He believes that this situation is due to the dramatic drop in the prices of export minerals (aluminum, silver, and gold, among others) and to the 15,000 percent inflation they inherited in August 1985, a rate without precedent anywhere.

ITALY OFFERS TO INCREASE LEVEL OF COOPERATION

AU101537 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) San Jose, May 9 -- An Italian offer to boost its cooperation with the Central American nation, Costa Rica, was welcomed here when Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Susanna Agnelli, attended the inauguration of new president, Oscar Arias Sanchez, representing the Italian Government, Agnelli told ANSA Friday. "Relations between Italy and Costa Rica are excellent, and this was an occasion to confirm and repeat that they can be further developed", she explained.

Senator Agnelli handed Arias a letter from Prime Minister Bettino Craxi explaining that he would have attended the inauguration if it had not coincided with the seven-nation summit in Tokyo. In recent years, Italian aid to Costa Rica has been hiked to the point that it is now the Central American state's second supplier of aid after the United States. Agnelli described the Latin American summit held on the fringe of the inauguration as an "historic fact, one of the most important in recent times, from which it will also be possible to check out if the efforts made by the Contadora Group to bring peace to Central America will have a positive outcome."

ARIAS DENIES POLITICAL ASYLUM TO MARCOS

PA130215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The petition for political asylum of former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has been denied by President Oscar Arias Sanchez. According to a brief report by the president's brother, Rodrigo Arias, minister of the Presidency, the petition was submitted through unofficial channels during the Monge administration. The president's decision to deny Marcos' political asylsum request was based on the fact that it was not in the best interest of the country, Rodrigo Arias explained, while refusing to give further details on the mechanisms used to make the asylum request.

EL SALVADOR

UNTS TABLES STRIKE PLANS, PETITIONS CASTILLO

PA122217 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 86

[Report by Francisco (Espinoza)]

[Text] The National Unity of Salvadoran Workers, UNTS, has suspended the strike called for the first half of May, stating that acting President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount may provide solutions and understanding. On the strike, UNTS leader (Guillermo Rojas) stated the following:

[Begin recording] [Rojas] The UNTS decided to temporarily call off the strike called for this week. Also, it has sent a letter containing the workers' demands to Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount.

In this letter, the UNTS asked him for a meeting in order to discuss and get a response to our demands. The decision to call off the second strike is part of the proof that the UNTS is not bent on destabilizing the government. Instead the UNTS wants the government to solve and truly pay attention to the problems of the workers and the people in general. The decision also a constitutes gesture of goodwill on the part of the UNTS. Hopefully, the Christian Democratic government will respond in kind, particularly now when Presient Jose Napoleon Duarte is on a tour of several South American countries affirming that there is a democratic process in El Salvador which allows the participation of workers and satisfies their demands.

[Espinoza] Isn't the fact that you called off the strike related to the [transportation] stoppage ordered by the guerillas?

[Rojas] The decision is totally the UNTS'. It was rigorously and carefully weighed. As the news release stated, the strike was called off in hopes of finding a better way to discuss the situation. Therefore, we felt that the transportation stoppage, which is apparently taking place, did not force us to suspend the strike. The stoppage might have hampered our strike. However, it is not true that the strike has been definitively called off because of that stoppage.

[Espinoza] Then why are you now writing to the acting president?

[Rojas] The first thing that one must keep in mind is that twe had never requested a meeting with him. At this time we are asking for a meeting. We did not think it would be logical to go on a strike that could prove bigger than the previous one just as he took over President Duarte's duties, because we have not had the opportunity to meet directly with him. For that reason, we felt that now that we have requested a meeting with acting Presidnet Castillo Claramount, perhpas he will meet with us before we start pressuring him with a strike.

[Espinoza] What would happen if Acting President Castillo Claramount decides in your favor, and then President Duarte reverses that decision?

[Rojas] That would be strictly their problem. It would be a problem if, say, the acting president were to say that he would lower fuel prices, and PResident Duarte said I will not allow it. That would be their own political problem within their government. [end recording]

The UNTS added that they will continue staggered strikes, so that the work stoppage wil take place during the second half of May.

ARMY INCREASES HIGHWAY PATROLS; CITES TERRORISM

PA130125 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 My 86 pp 3, 38

[Text] Troops have been deployed along many highways to guarantee free circulation of vehicles in general. The Salvadoran Army conducts permanent air and land patrolling operations. In the face of new threats against transportation, the patrolling has increased. Spokesmen for the Armed Forces High Command have stated that the Army will counter the FMLN-FDR terrorist actions. It asks all drivers and passengers to have confidence.

FMLN subversive groups periodically begin these actions to keep the citizenry alarmed, these spokesmen said. They said that the terrorists have nothing to gain with these sorts of pressure, which are aimed at disturbing the Salvadoran people, although the FMLN propaganda may say otherwise.

To date, subversive groups have affected land transportation, leaving small businessmen without their vehicles. This leads to price increases. In a strictly military sense, the FMLN-FDR subversives have nothing to do. For that reason, they are engaging in destructive actions so as to have a propaganda impact abroad, the military spokesmen said. To date, the FMLN-FDR have ordered four road boycotts which have had a diminishing impact, according to the government's criteria. The decrease is caused by stepped-up military vigilance and patrolling. On four occassions this year, the FMLN -FDR extremists have boycotted transporation. Terrorist attacks will be very limited because there will be patrolling in the entire country, the spokesmen for the Armed Forces High Command said.

NEW ORGANIZATION THREATENS ANIS MEMBERS

PA110440 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 9 May 86 p 7

[Text] The new directorate members of the National Association of Salvadoran Indians, ANIS, reported that they have been threatened by a new organization, called "The Commission of the 200 Well-Sharpened Machetes" [La Comision de los 200 Machetes Bien Afilados] ANIS Directorate Board representatives revealed that communiques were sent to their headquartes in an attempt to cow the ANIS members who are members of the UNOC [National Union of Christian Workers].

The communiques issued by "The Commission of the 200 Well-Sharpened Machetes" say the ANIS leaders are traitors and have betrayed the homeland. They also issue direct threats, which say they will apply the talion law, the principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, against the traitors. The ANIS, according to its members, has been divided by the creation of a political party which has managed to install a directorate board that is considered illegal. The directorate board is presided over by Jose Moises Castillo, and is supported by (Adriano Esquino Lisco), the chieftain for line, and the National Unity of Salvadoran Workers, UNTS.

EL DIA INTERVIEWS FDR-FMLN'S HECTOR OQULELI

PA070402 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 May 86 p 15

[By Patricia Esquenazi]

[Text] The meeting in Lima between members of the Salvadoran opposition and Christian Democratic leaders who hold offices in Jose Napoleon Duarte's government was neither positive nor negative. In an interview with EL DIA, Hector Oqueli, FDR-FMLN representative in Mexico, said this meeting was in no way a continuation of the dialogue but a meeting to explore the possibilities of renewing it. However, no specfic results were achieved.

In a communique released on Wednesday by the FDR-FMLN it was stated that the meeting was sponsored by the president of Peru, the Social Democrat Alan Garcia. Present at the meeting were Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli, leaders of the Salvadoran opposition; and Julio Rey Prendes, Salvadoran culture and communications minister and leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats.

Hector Oqueli spoke in detail of the day in which the meeting was held and expressed his doubts for the way the news of the meeting leaked out. In the beginning this meeting was to be absolutely secret.

"I feel that it is necessary to make some clarifications. First this was not a meeting between representatives of the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government, but a meeting between members of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and members of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Social Christian People's Movement (MPSC). The MNR and the MPSC are two of the organizations that form the FDR, the organization that has formed an alliance with the FMLN. Therefore, this was not an official meeting such as the ones held in La Palma and Ayagualo on 15 October 1984 and 30 November 1984. Also, this meeting was to be secret. We were very surprised when the news spread, and especially surprised when we saw photographers waiting for us when we arrived at the President Alan Garcia's home. We were surprised by the fact that the news of the meeting leaked out and this could not only mean that someone wanted to get credit for the meeting, or for participation in the meeting, or this could be a publicity stunt on the part of those who want the Salvadoran Government to appear willing to continue with a dialogue that the government itself froze on 30 November 1984. Since then, we have made several proposals to resume the dialogue, however, the Salvadoran Government has always given us a negative answer. We feel it is necessary to stress these two issues in view of the fact that we had planned a meeting to discuss the possibility of resuming the process of dialogue and negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the FDR-FMLN," Oqueli explained.

Oqueli continued to say that in an attempt to respond to the wishes of the Salvadoran people and the international community, "we began our efforts. In November 1984 we began our negotiations with President Alan Garcia. We spoke to him of the possibilities of a meeting to discuss ways to reopen the dialogue."

Expanding on this matter, Oqueli said in March 1986 the PDC responded affirmatively to the negotiations undertaken by the FDR-FMLN with the Peruvian president. The meeting was not intended to achieve the continuity of the dialogue but rather, to replace this attempt with an informal meeting between the PDC and the representatives of the political parties that form the FDR.

Oqueli reiterated that "our position has always been not to avoid the dialogue. In this sense, we wanted to talk over these possibilities with the governments, the international community, and even the political forces that participate within the Salvadoran Government, that is, the PDC."

While it is true that a meeting was held between Julio Rey Prendes and Roberto Viera, Salvadoran minister and deputy minister of culture and communications -- both leaders of the PDC -- on the one hand, and Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli, on the other, and although the meeting itself became a public issue, the details of it cannot be released. It is important to stress that the initial negotiations to hold this meeting, and holding the meeting itself, were aided at resuming the dialogue between the parties in conflict.

"But, I repeat," Oqueli insisted, "the Salvadoran Government has always hindered this possibility and I personally would not like anyone to think that this was the third meeting or that the dialogue is continuing because the Salvadoran Government's policy has been to freeze and store the process. On the other hand, the meeting could well be interpreted as an exercise in public relations -- and this is why we are concerned about the leak of the meeting -- in view of the trip that Duarte is planning to the four countries that form the Contradora Group. We do not want anyone to think or say that the dialogue has been resumed because this is not true. The dialogue continues to be frozen on the part of the Salvadoran Government. Also, we do not want this to be used as a pretext or excuse to avoid the real dialogue and the political negotiations of the conflict that El Salvador is currently experiencing."

Regarding the excuses that Jose Napoleon Duarte is making to justify his negative position toward the resumption of the negotiations between the government and the opposition and the fact that a solution should be reached during the third round of talks, Oqueli has his own interpretration. "We interpret this position as a refusal to talk and also as a very special way of interpreting his dialogue which can only be described as a dialogue-surrender. We see the dialogue as a negotiation aimed at ending the war in our country. This is a truth that cannot be denied. You cannot cover up the sun with your 10 fingers. Therefore, we understand that the dialogue must lead to a negotiation of the armed conflict going on in El Salvador and under no circumstances must it be interpreted as a dialogue-surrender, which is what Jose Napoleon Duarte has proposed."

The absence of a direct contact between Duarte's government and the opposition made up by the FDR-FMLN, turns the Latin American continent into a big stage which is necessarily used by the leaders of the Salvadoran insurgency. "Our position regarding the dialogue and the fact that it must be held in the country is, and continues to be, logical because it is a Salvadoran conflict that must be resolved by the Salvadoran people. The dialogue must, therefore, be held in Salvadoran territory. We are not trying to negotiate behind the people's backs. We believe that the parties in conflict should not be prevented from discussing the problem in the area where the problem is being lived, in the theater of operation itself. Of course due to the circumstances, we cannot discard the possibility of talks outside our national territory. This also shows the concern that the international community feels regarding the Salvadoran conflict. Had this concern been nonexistent, the president of Peru would not have offered his own home for this meeting. This is something that we must underscore in view of the concern that exists in the international community for our country's problem. I must also add, that many governments have offered their countries as hosts for a Duarte-FDR-FMLN meeting. To give you an example of the many offers received from countries willing to host these talks we can mention Duarte's trip to Spain last year. At that time we debated on the possibility of a meeting in Madrid."

According to Oqueli, Jose Napoleon Duarte's attempts, prompted by the U.S. Government, to link the negotiations between his government and the Salvadoran opposition to talks between the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, are "totally absurd."

"We believe that it is absurd, and we reject his arguments for a regional dialogue because one thing has nothing to do with the other unless we consider the external factor that has introducted itself in Central America, precisely the interventionist policy of the United States, as that one thing in common. Perhaps, it would be best if we were all to negotiate directly with the United States. A simultaneous dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the FDR-FMLN and between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras, would be useless, because there is nothing in common between the two situations except for the single element that supports the contras and Duarte's government and that is the U.S. Government. Then, it would only be logical for us to negotiate directly with that government.

"The FDR-FMLN cannot be compared, morally, ethically, or militarily, with the contras that have been linked to the Somozist dictatorship. We think that with this suggestion the only thing the Salvadoran Government did was to give, on an international level, the continuation it has always given to Washington's policy in Central America. Last year when President Reagan imposed an economic embargo against Nicaragua, pratically the only country that supported this embargo was El Salvador. Now today it makes this announcement and it coincides with the $100 million aid request that Reagan has made to the U.S. Congress to finance the contras and Philip Habib's appointment as special U.S. envoy to Central America."

According to the Salvadoran leader, the recent meeting in Lima did not produce results. The Salvadoran Government continues to show its lack of interest in reopening a dialogue with the armed opposition and will continue to maintain this position as long as the United States continues to supply, with $1.5 million a day, the oxygen that keeps the government's Army going in its useless struggle against the Salvadoran insurgency.

GUATEMELA

CEREZO SAYS TRIP TO COSTA RICA 'SUCCESS'

PA102130 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisora Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo, who returned to Guatemala from San Jose, Costa Rica, yesterday at 1815, has said that his trip to that country was a success. He added that Guatemala is now where it should be, in a position to make agreements with the great leaders of America. Cerezo met with the Central American presidents and with other Latin American leaders. He said yesterday that Guatemala is now resuming its leadership in Central America.

The president said he fulfilled his promise to reach an agreement with the private sector. Asked about the statements made by agricultural exporters who are opposed to the export taxes decreed by Congress, Cerezo said that the government fulfilled its promise of reaching an agreement before approving the bills sent to Congress. In regard to the legislature's modifications of the bills, he said that the government respects congressional decisions. This, he added, is the problem with democracy.

Cerezo returned to protocol ceremonies. He was greeted at the Air Force base by Vice President Roberto Carpio. With him were Raquel Blandon de Cerezo and his entourage, which included former Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. Upon his arrival, the protocol cermony took place. The national anthem was played, troops were reviewed, and his entire cabinet greeted him.

OBANDO Y BRAVO MEETS CEREZO, QUESTIONS CONTADORA

PA110141 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2120 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 May (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archibishop of Managua who is visiting Guatemala City, met with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo today. Over breakfast, Msgr Obando y Bravo and President Cerezo discussed the Central American situation. In addition, during a press conference, the archbishop of Managua said: "Contadora has few possibilities of pacifying the Central Amerian region." Msgr Obando y Bravo added: "We Nicaraguan Catholics thank Contadora for the efforts it has made, but in my opinion its success is questionable."

"I do not know just how peace can be attained in Central America," Cardinal Obando y Bravo said, and he added: "The church will not be in charge of resolving the situation because this situation is to be resolved by laymen." Regarding the Nicaraguan situation, Msgr Obando y Bravo said that this country's church called for a dialogue among all Nicaraguan people, including the insurgents, and requested that the great world powers top sending instruments of war to Nicaragua, and send instruments of development instead." [quotation mark as received]

Finally, Cardinal Obando y Bravo said that the Nicaraguan church longs for the end of the armed clashes among Nicaraguans. "We live at war. The youths flee because they do not want to die on the frontlines. They do not want to fight," Cardinal Obando y Bravo pointed out.

RIGHTS OFFICIAL SUPPORTS CONTINUED MONITORING

FL121231 Bridgetown CANA in English 2109 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Guatemala, May 11, CANA-ALESEI -- Human rights is still an area of concern in Guatemala despite the government's assertion of a new approach to the issue. In March, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), meeting in Geneva, voiced support for the efforts towards democracy in Guatemala and said it recognised with satisfaction that fundamental changes have come about in respect of human rights. It agreed to terminate the mandate of the special delegate, Viscount Colville de Culross, as far as it relates to his examination of human rights in Guatemala.

This decision was announced by the wife of the president of the republic, Raquel Blandon de Cerezo, who played a leading role in Geneva. Nevertheless, the first lady, the Guatemalan cabinet, the President's public relations secretary, and the press, all omitted any reference to paragraph eight of the Geneva Resolution, said Alasei. It read: The president of the 42nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights is asked to elect a special representative to receive and evaluate the information in the preceding paragraph, to gather any other relevant information from reliable sources and report back to the commission's 43rd session. At the end of the ninth and final clause, it reads there should be a continuation of monitoring of the human rignts situation in Guatemala. Thus, the formula used was that the Latin American countries represented on the commission pleaded for a compromise between keeping on the special delegate and closing the book on the Guatemala issue, as the local delegation has proposd, ALASEI said.

A few days before the commission's decision was announced, visiting Guatemala was one of the chief investigators of the regional proposal, Ecuadorean Cesar Verduga, executive secretary of the Latin American Association on Human Rights (ALDHU). He told ALASEI: The Latin American formula (which was eventually applied) is the best one for the young Guatemalan democracy. Where his argument parts company with the rest, said ALASEI, is when he asserts: This government, which for the first time in 30 years is clearly establishing machinery to restore the social convention of human rights, deserves the support of all democratic sectors, inside and outside. The problem rests in determining what form that support should take, he added. I think the best way is to tell the world that a new situation exists in Guatemala, a government bent on creating a new Guatemala.

But it would be much more difficult for Vinicio Cerezo, heir to a situation born out of 30 years of violence, which cannot be changed in 24 hours nor in 24 days, to still reestablish the way towards human rights if the international community decided to turn its attention away from the Guatemalan situation. The change in Guatemala is the result of, among other factors, a change in the mentality of certan sectors, above all the military, but it is also the result of international pressure. As it is a process of consolidation, I cannot see why the international community should abandon it halfway.

On the other hand, Verduga commented that unlike the majority of South American countries, where the main threat to democracy is the deep economic crisis, in Guatemala, in spite of the existence of a secular social crisis, the most immediate limitations in the process towards democracy are created by the fragility of civil and political rights. This country needs to reach obstacles in that road which others have already overcome, he said.

He cited as an example the disappearance of 40,000 persons, 80,000 exiled refugees, new incidents of political violence (60 dead during the first 24 days of Cerezo's government, according to the Socialist Democratic Party) and the still-to-be-completed reorganization of the branches of state security.

UK MOVES TO REESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PA121905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The United Kingdom has expressed to President Vinicio Cerezo "its interest in renewing diplomatic relations with Guatemala," Foreign Minster Mario Quinonez Amezquita revealed today. A British delegation that attended the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez made the first contacts, taking advantage of the presence in Costa Rica of Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that "President Cerezo is pleased with the probable diplomatic rapprochement with the UK," which was broken more than 10 years ago. Guatemala has been demanding that the UK turn over the territory of Belize for more than 100 years, and the negotiations between the two governments have been in a stalemate since 1981, when the UK unilaterally granted Belize its independence.

HONDURAS

ECUADOR'S FEBRES CORDERO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA121902 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 86

[Report on news conference by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa on 11 May -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The first question posed by the members of the international press was: Do you believe Nicaragua is willing to sign the Contadora document on 6 June?

"I do not wish to make pessimistic predictions or speculate on something that has not happened, especially in connection with sensitive issues of international politics and law, the actions taken in those fields, and matters as sensitive and specific as the Contadora efforts and peace in Central America. "The Ecuadoran people and government want Central America to find the necessary mechanisims to live in peace. Order comes only from peace, and these two lead to development, to which all of the world's peoples are legitimately entitled. I do wish to take this opportunity to reiterate something I have said before. Peace will only be guaranteed by the unequivocal good-will and firm determination of the signatory countries to live through democratic systems and means."

In the economic field: What were the results of your talks with the Honduran president?

"We did not have much of an opportunity to discuss economic problems with the presidents with whom we met [in Costa Rica] because of time considerations. On the other hand, we had a wonderful opportunity to extensively discuss economics with the Honduran president.

"If one examines the situation of the international market and the prices of products from Latin America, we find the prices are down on everything: oil, minerals, agricultural products, meat. I believe -- and I believe the Honduran president agreed with this -- that the industrialized countries must be fair. There must be international justice. Just as we are forced to pay the prices they impose on manufactured products, they must pay fair prices for the goods and services we produce and sell because this will allow us to improve our peoples' living standards. This is a sine qua non to peace. All of this is interrelated. Economic problems cannot be separated from political problems. There can only be peace, order, and harmonious, free development when sellers and purchasers agree to conduct a just exchange."

What is your view on the undeveloped countries' foreign debt problem?

"The debt problem ceased to be an economic problem a long time ago. It became a political -- and consequently -- social obligation that each country assumed. No one imposed the debt on us. Each country asked or requested credit and obtained it according to its situation and possibilities. However, as a result of the world economic crisis over which the developing countries have very little control and decison-making power, it is fair and reasonable that each country renegotiate its international obligations within the most flexible and longest terms possible according to its payment capacity, while ensuring that the moral obligation to pay will not mean starving the peoples of the developing countries. We have reiterated our request to the internatinal creditors to humanize the payment of the debt."

The Ecuadoran president said that his remarks on the need for free elections in Nicaragua, which led to the severing of diplomatic relations between Ecuador and that country, became a common demand that was voiced during the presidents' summit held in Costa Rica on the occasion of the inauguration of President Oscar Arias' administration.

ARIAS, AZCONA ENDORSE FEBRES' DEMOCRACY COMMENTS

PA102138 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero's statement that there will not be peace in Central America as long as a democratization process is not carried out throughout Central America -- clearly alluding to Nicaragua, whose government he accused of being totalitarian -- has been endorsed by the Costa Rican and Honduran heads of state. In exclusive statements to the Ecuadoran press, [Costa Rican President] Oscar Arias noted that it is necessary to establish democracy in Central America in order for the region to have peace and to develop. Arias, who went to San Jose's Juan Santamaria Airport to see off his Ecuadoran colleague at approximately 1150 yesterday, accused Nicaragua of having maintained an intransigent attitude with regard to what he described as a process of reconciliation in Central America. He made it clear, however, that his administration will resort to dialogue to hammer out a solution to the crisis in the region.

President Febres said that he will place poplular interests above the payment of the foreign debt because Ecuador has experienced a sharp drop in the price of its oil, which is its leading export item.

When he saw President Febres off in San Jose, the newly installed Costa Rican president said that he felt very honored at President Febres' presence at the inauguration ceremonies. Honduran President Jose Azcona said President Febres' visit will be fruitful beyond the rhetoric that ordinarily prevails in this type of event. I am sure we will emphasize the signing of agreements and pacts with regard to trade, cultural exchange, and technological assistance, particularly in the banana and fishing areas. Both of our countries have experience in these fields and the exchange of this experience will bring positive and useful results, he said.

FUTH LEADER MURDERED IN SAN PEDRO SULA

PA101817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Cristobal Perez, leader of the United Federation of Honduran Workers [FUTH], was killed by unidentified persons who shot him five times last night, it was reported today. Perez, who up until a few months ago was president of the FUTH, was attacked by two individuals as he was getting out of his vehicle in front of his home in Los Castanos colony in the northern city of San Pedro Sula. The leader headed the march of his organization on the occasion of 1 May "International Labor Day" in that city. Cristobal Perez was one of the representatives responsible for negotiating the collective contract with the regional authorities of the Honduran Social Security Hospital in San Pedro Sula, 240 km from this capital.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA QUALIFIES AGREEMENT WITH CONTADORA ACT

PA102117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Managua, 10 May (AFP) -- President Daniel Ortega reiterated today that Nicaraguan will only sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June provided the United States "ceases the aggression" against Nicaragua. Ortega made this statement a few hours after Colombian President Belisario Betancur stated in Bogota that Nicaragua was ready to sign the regional peace agreement.

The Nicaraguan president stated: "We cannot create expectations" because the discussions about the document have not concluded and because "even if there was an agreement among the Central Americans, the signing would be conditioned by the cessation of the U.S. aggression." Ortega recalled that the negotiation of several important chapters of the Contadora document are still pending -- control of arsenals, withdrawal of military advisers, and carrying out maneuvers. Therefore, he believes that to establish a date for signing the agreement is "very risky."

In a speech this morning to a group of workers, Ortega pointed out: "Dates have been set on previous occasions and expectations were created, and then this gives the image that the negotiations are not progressing." President Ortega commented that to reach peace in this conflict-ridden area, "the right of Nicaragua to be sovereign, independent, and not to be attacked by the United States" must be secured.

Likewise, the Sandinist president announced that a Nicaraguan delegation will participate on 16, 17, and 18 May in a new meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American plenipotentiaries to discuss the pending matters.

Nicaragua has clearly stated that it will not reduce its army, the biggest in the area, as long as it is facing the war by some 10,000 FDN guerrillas, settled in Honduras where they receive direct assistance from Washington. President Ortega recently said: "To dismantle our army in these conditions would mean suicide."

The United States has conditioned the "cessation of the aggression" to the establishment of direct negotiations of the Sandinists with the FDN, which is directed mainly by former Somozist guards. The Sandinist government has repeatedly stated that it will "never" negotiate weith the counterrevolutionaries, whom they have termed as mercenaries at the service of President Ronald Reagan. Nevertheless, it does want a direct dialogue with Washington to attain the normalization of relations.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN 3D AGREEMENT

PA091921 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 5

[Text] The consolidation of the friendship and cultural relations between the people of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua was ratified yesterday with the signing of the third agreement between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries (ANAPS). Boris Merin, deputy chairman of the USSR-Nicaraguan Society, signed on behalf of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship, and Socorro Galan, secretary general of ANAPS, signed on behalf of that organization.

Merlin noted that the signing of the agreement begins a new stage in the friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and the USSR. To us, the signing of the agreement is very significant because it occurs at a time when the revolution and the people are suffering an interventionist war by the United States. With this agreement, the Soviet Union is showing the world that they are our brothers and that they are giving us their hand to help us, Galan said. "This sign of brotherhood from the Soviet people is one more commitment for the Nicaraguan people. Be certain that we will defend the revolution and the fatherland just as you defended the power of the workers and the peasants from fascism during World War II."

The agreement includes a cultural exchange, as well as one of film and educational materials, the exchange of cultural delegations, and the support for the Russian language school operating in Managua. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship currently helps Nicaraguan students attending school in the USSR and former servicemen crippled by the war who will go to the USSR to receive medical treatment. All this is being done within the framework of friendly relations with Nicaragua.

Pedro Jamashkin, executive secretary of the USSR-Nicaragua Society; Flavia Delagneau, an ANAPS official; Bruno Gallardo, chief of the International Relations Department's Socialist Countries Section; and Andrey Livanov, representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship in our country, were present at the signing ceremony.

SWEDISH MINISTER WARNS OF C.A. ARMS RACE

NC111013 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua, May 11 (AFP) -- Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori, who is on an official visit to Nicaragua since Friday, has warned of an arms race in Central America which has reached "incredible levels." Speaking here Saturday, he added that if a political solution to regional problems is not reached soon a crisis was "unavoidable." He said that U.S. assistance to anti-Sandinista rebels violated international law and "hindered peace efforts and dialogue" in the region. He praised peace efforts made by Latin American countries, especially those in the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama -- seeking a Central American peace agreement.

Mr. Schori voiced criticism of the state of emergency imposed here since last year and called for dialogue between the Sandinista government and its civilian opposition. Quoting a Swedish International Peace Institute report, Mr. Schori said that the United States had sent one billion dollars worth of arms to Central America since 1980. Military assistance to Nicaragua's Sandinista government, he said, amounted only to 300 million dollars.

COSTA RICA SUSPENDS SALE OF ELECTRICITY

PA090207 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Although the suspension of sale of hydropower by Costa Rica to Nicaragua means the loss of a significant saving for the country, "it is not anything extraordinary," said the INE [Nicaraguan Institute of Energy] information and press office. INE had been purchasing electricity from the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) for several years, at a lower cost than the equivalent of producing energy using bunker. Last year, INE purchased a total of 63.5 million kilowatt-hours from Costa Rica for a total of 44.1 million cordobas.

INE's spokesman told LA PRENSA, by telephone, that the suspended sales will not affect the national energy supply because Nicaragua has the necessary energy to be self-sufficient. The Nicaraguan Tiscuco plant, which generates energy with imported bunker, will make up the difference. Recently Nicaragua plant had damaged turbines which caused the rationing of energy at the national level.

The suspension of the sale of hydropower by Costa Rica is because the water levels of the Arenal plants in Guanacaste had declined significantly. Honduras has also been affected by this suspension.

ARDE LEADERS DISAVOW PASTORA, JOIN CHAMORRO

PA101715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1651 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The commanders of ARDE, which is fighting the Nicaraguan Government in the southern front and Atlantic coast, disavowed Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) last night and agreed to join the forces led by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro. According to ARDE spokesmen, the combatants were obliged to make that decision "with maturity and pragmatism," given the absence of Pastora from the battle front and the absolute lack of resources to fight. The decision was made by Commanders Leonel, Ganso, Omar, Oscar, Navegante and Pedro Rafa, who voted to elect Leonel as second commander to support "El Negro" Chamorro and coordinate the military actions. One of the seven ARDE commanders, Chaparro Emiliano, did not wish to take part in the agreement disavowing Pastora and, it was said, will quit the struggle because "he does not see any future" in the conditions that are developing in the actions. The commanders reaffirmed their recognition of Jose Davila, ARDE political leader, whom they asked to continue representing them in the same capacity.

Spokesman Comments

PA110425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Washington, 10 May (EFE) -- Today, an ARDE spokesman told EFE that the dismissal of Eden Pastora as ARDE's military chief is the result of a "divisionist" campaign started by some sectors of the U.S. Government. The spokesman, Leonel Teller, who declined to specify which U.S. Government sectors he was accusing of provoking the split in ARDE, said: "This decision will be only to the advantage of the Managua regime." He added that those sectors have left the commanders with "the alternative of abandoning Pastora or surviving" in their struggle against the Nicaraguan Government.

Spokesman Leonel Teller pointed out that the measure seems to be caused by the offering of U.S. financial support to the rebels, which ARDE's forces have lacked up to this moment. Pastora, the "Commander Zero" of the revolution who lead the Sandinists to power in Nicaragua, was disavowed as chief of ARDE's forces on Friday in Costa Rica by 6 regional rebels' commanders, who decided to join Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro's forces.

Teller said: "They have no other alternative but to survive, because they are facing Sandinist forces who receive unlimited support form the Soviet Union." The spokesman affirmed that the abandonment of the 6 commanders puts 3,500 combatants under Chamorro's command and leaves only 1,500 under Pastora's command. Teller added: "Pastora has been in Nicaragua for the past few days, he has been fighting side by side with the combatants that continue with him, and not in Miami or in Washington."

Announcing their decision on Friday in San Jose, the 6 commanders accused Pastora of withdrawing from the combat areas on the Nicaraguan border with Costa Rica.

Teller said: "The divisionist campaign has been going on for the past 2 years and has resulted in that decision at a time when the contacts made by Pastora with President Ronald Reagan's administration were progressing." Teller pointed out: "The United States has refused to provide assistance to us in the past 2 years. In the meantime, it has been supporting other forces of opposition to the Sandinists."

FSLN CALLS FOR GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE

PA101746 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 86

[Communique issued 8 May by the Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate at the end of a 2-day session of the Sandinist Assembly, read by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the Executive Commission of the FSLN National Directorate -- recorded]

[Text] The Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate informs the Nicaraguan people and all Sandinist activists that on 7 and 8 May 1986, the Sandinist Assembly, which is the National Directorate's top organ of consultation held a special session. In the meeting, which was presided over by the National Directorate, the FSLN Sandinist Assembly made statements regarding the first draft of the Republic's constitution, drafted by the National Assembly. They reaffirmed the FSLN's historical principles and commitments to the Nicaraguan people, and the determination to advance and consolidate the process of institutionalization of the Sandinist people's revolution, within a framework of political pluralism mixed economy, and nonalignment.

The debates at the Sandinist assembly reaffirm the FSLN's determination to institutionalize the revolutionary process, which is being hindered by the war of aggression waged by the present U.S. ruler.

The FSLN calls on all the country's political parties and forces to patriotically join in the process of constitutional dialogue in which our people will participate with the determination to advance in the consolidation of the irreversible triumph attained on 19 July 1979.

Opposition Leaders Respond

PA110436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2047 GMT 9 May 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Text] Managua, 9 May (EFE) -- Nicaraguan opposition political parties have reacted with enthusiasm in certain cases, but mostly with mistrust to the call they have received from the Sandinists for a "constitutional dialogue." The Sandinist Assembly, the highest organ of consultation of the ruling party, yesterday called on the country's political parties and forces to participate in a "constitutional dialogue."

The opposition Independent Liberal Party (PLI) rejected the Sandinist call because, it said, the state of national emergency still exists in Nicaragua and "restricts public liberties." Juan Miguel Gutierrez, one of the PLI candidates, explained to EFE that "until the state of emergency is repealed, we shall not participate in any dialogue or town meeting (popular consultations)." The veteran Liberal leader said that his party "would be open to a dialogue to discuss the strife-torn national situation."

The PLI, the third political force in the Assembly, pulled out of the constitutional commission on 28 November, arguing "absence of liberties." The Liberal political leader interpreted the Sandinist initiative as a reaction to the Latin American and European "pressure" to "open democratic paths" in Nicaragua. Despite the decision not to answer the call for a "constitutional dialogue," the Liberals predict that "a democratic opening will take place." Juan Manuel Gutierrez stated that "this is the impression I have, but we will have to wait to see what position (the Sandinists) take in the next few days."

Eduardo Molina, political corrdinator for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), the second political force in the assembly, called the Sandinist measure "wise" but very "confusing." Molina stated to EFE that the "brief" Sandinist announcement does not explain if the call is for the parties that pulled out of the constitutional commission or if it is for all the country's political forces. In the event that it was for all the political forces that are out of the National Assembly, Molina considered it "wise," but added that "one would have to wait some more time."

The PCDN, which is divided into four factions, pulled out of the constitutional commission on 14 March, also alleging a lack of political and judicial guarantees. Eduardo Molina, a strong critic of Sandinism, said that his party has always participated in "a constitutional dialogue" with the Sandinists, but what is needed is for the makeup of the Magna Carta to be "defined." The conservative leader, who is demanding from the government a "definition of the army-state," will decide on Monday if he will attend the "constitutional" debate on the basis of what the Sandinists reply today."

The Social Christian Party (PSC), one of the political forces not represented in the parliament, distrusted the call for a "constitutional dialogue," as there exist no "guarantees for one to plainly outline one's criteria for the constitution." PSC leader Filiberto Sarria, who also boycotted the 1984 elections, stated that the Sandinists continue to prohibit the publication of his draft constitution.

Mauricio Diaz, president of the Popular Social Christian Party, with a seat in the National Assembly, told the official daily BARRICADA that "it is an initiative with great maturity and it clears the national political panorama."

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), which supports, but dissents from the Sandinist leadership of the revolution, declined to give its opinion on the measure. "We shall give our official position later," Ronald Maltez of the PSN stated. The PSC, the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party, and two factions of the conservative groups are not represented in the parliament.

FISHING DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PERU'S ALVA CASTRO

FL121640 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Minister of Fishing Industry Jose Fernandez Cuervo has been in Lima since Sunday to assist Peru in fishing, agricultural, agricultural industry, and public health cooperative programs. The delegation consists of 27 specialists; it was received in Lima by Peruvian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Luis Alva Castro, who announced that, with Cuban assistance, Peru will put the first 14 boats of a fishing fleet into operation within a month.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING

FL122348 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[By Gisela Bell]

[Text] This morning Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca had a friendly meeting with Ghanaian Ashanti King Otqmfu Opoku Ware II who arrived in Cuba last night. During the meeting held at the Cuban Foreign Ministry, the two leaders discussed topics of mutual interest and the current international situation. The Ghanaian Ashanti king will be in Cuba until 19 May and his program of activities will include visits to places of economic and social interest in this city and other provinces. The king will also meet with Cuban party and government leaders.

INTERNATIONALISTS RECEIVE MEDAL FROM ANGOLAN LEADER

FL130046 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A group of Cuban internationalists have received medals during a ceremony presided over by Roberto de Almeida, member of the Politburo of the MPLA. Five members of the political cooperation group received the medals awarded by Cuba to its internationalists.

CHILEAN TO LEADER ANNOUNCES STRIKE AGAINST PINOCHET

PA121512 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Chilean union leader Rodolfo Segfuel has stated in Buenos Aires that before the end of the current 6-month period, the first national strike against Pinochet will be declared. In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA, Seguel, president of the National Workers Command, who is visiting Buenos Aires, noted that Chilean workers demand that opposition parties reach a formula of understanding to end the dictatorship.

Reports from Santiago indicate that the Unity Committee of Residents presented a writ of protection [recurso de proteccion] in favor of all the residents of poor neighborhoods in Santiago affected by the repressive forces' consecutive and humiliating searches. In the past 10 days, more than 20 neighborhoods have been the targets of these searches.

NATIONAL BANK LEADER MEETS WITH JAPANESE BANKER

FL122358 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Ilompart, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, met today with (Satochi Sumita), Bank of Japan governor. During the meeting, Rodriguez Ilompart referred to the Cuban economic circumstances and the current financial situation as well as the differences that exist between the two.

'OCEAN VENTURE-86' DISTURBS PEACE IN CARIBBEAN

PA121756 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The disproportionate "Ocean Venture-86" military maneuvers have brought new war tensions to the apprently calm Caribbean territories frequently shaken by the brutality of the landing exercises carried out by the (?hostile) Yankee vistors and several dozen symbolic contingents of the states of the area. The United States has just completed the last phase of another infamous Ocean Venture maneuver with the staging of mock invasions of Vieques in Puerto Rico and Greneda, two places where they presumably dislodged rebel forces which had dug trenches.

The ghost of anticommunism is one of the reasons for these exercises, which is also designed to frighten residents of the Caribbean through the presence of weapons.

A total of 20,000 U.S. soldiers, aircraft carriers, destroyers armed with guided missiles, coast guard ships, support ships, frigates, submarines, aircraft, tanks, and other war equipment make up the long list used by the United States this time as part of its plans to point out to Caribbeans and Latin Americans that they must strictly follow Washington's views unless they want to be invaded like Grenada. To Grenadians "Ocean Venture-86" served to relive the nightmare of 3 years ago when thousands of Yankee troops and a few Caribbean soldiers occupied the so-called island of the spices, taking advantage of the regrettable incidents that occurred which culminated, with the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

To Puerto Ricans, the landing in Vieques was another sign of alarm because it is known that many submarines and other U.S. ships, up to 80 percent of them, which dock at Puerto Rican ports have nuclear weapons. For this reason, seven pacifist Puerto Rican organizations protested the arrival of the warships and warned of the dangers they entail for the people's heath, describing the action as a violation of the Tlatelolco Treaty which bans nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The "Ocean Venture-86" war games also represent another exercise for a possible invasion of Nicaragua, a nation that is the target of an undeclared war by Washington and one of President Ronald Reagan's favorite targets in his aggressive rhetoric.

The recently concluded exercises in the Caribbean, in addition to disturbing peace in the area, join the repeated mock invasions carried out by the United States in Honduras, and all of this is part of the White House's policy to address its so-called backyard through the language of force and destabilizaiton.

'IMPERIALISM'S' POLICIES, POVERTY IN L.A. LINKED

PA102125 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The Cuban press has carried in the last few hours two news reports which, although published separately, are nevertheless closely related.

The first such report indicates that the capitalist summit that has just ended in Tokyo turned down the developing countries' demand to politically discuss the economic crisis plaguing them, and they also demanded that the Third World implement the unacceptable restrictive measures imposed by the IMF. The second report indicates that over 85 million youths and children live below the poverty line in Latin America as a result of the economic chaos besetting the region.

The imperialist states that promote direct relations do not seem to realize that closing the door to understanding and objective negotiation means fostering discontent of unforeseeable consequences. On the eve of the Tokyo summit, quite a few efforts were made by Latin America to reverse the current situation. Experts from Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil met with colleagues from Australia and New Zealand in Montevideo to request an end to the restrictive measures applied by the EEC to grain imports from those nations. No less active was the Latin American economic system, which recalled the brutal barriers raised by the United States against steel purchases from Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela, which were restricted to 55 percent of last year's volume. In addition, the Latin American countries sent a direct message to the capitalist powers demanding a just review of the huge regional foreign debt and the adoption of solutions that will not mean retrogression for the area or an increase in its dependency.

Washington and its partners would not listen, however. In actual fact, Ronald Reagan imposed a policy aimed at increasing the economic dependency of the Latin American nations and protecting the selfish interests of monopolistic U.S. capital at all costs.

The U.S. private banks, which in the 1960s had in their portfolio 30 percent of loans granted to Latin America, today hold almost 90 percent of those credits. This virtual monopoly allows them to increase interest rates at will under any pretext. Currently, an increase of only 1 percent in these interest rates -- which are already extremely high -- entails additional expenses for the region of approximately $3 billion. At present, Latin America is paying $40 billion a year on this account. The phenomenal flight of capital, which is so necessary to promote the area's development, has increased Latin America's foreign debt to almost $400 billion, which is equivalent to half of the region's gross domestic product. As Cuban President Fidel Castro has said, this makes the debt altogether unrepayable and uncollectible.

Far from cooperating to resolve the crisis, what the United States does is make it even worse by raising more and more obstacles. Invoking domestic problems, Washington not only levies high tariffs on Latin America's exports but limits them. In 1984, the United States barred entry to 200 products it traditionally purchased from Latin America's metal, textile, footwear, and food industry, not to mention other farm products. According to conservative estimates, our region loses a total of approximately $20 billion a year as a result of protectionism. That is why there is a direct relationship between imperialism's irrational and unjust policy on Latin America's economy and the growing number of destitute and underpriviledged people in our area.

FIDEL CASTRO VISITS HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SITE

FL121920 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1702 GMT on 12 May begins recorded coverage of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, visiting the construction site of the new Institute of Tropical Medicine, where he converses at length with Omar Tellez, construction chief, and briefly with Dr Gustavo Curi, institute chief.

The opening shot shows Castro standing conversing with a television reporter who explains that she and the crew have come to visit the construction site to report on progress made. Castro asks: "Did you find everyone at work?," to which the reporter replies, "Of course, hard at work." Castro laughs and says, "I find everything too quiet on a Monday morning like today."

Castro then asks about the main problems the construction enterprise has had, and is told there were problems with the concrete mix and prefabricated elements. Castro takes interest in such details as whether there are concrete mixers at the site and how many. There are two. Castro asks how many truckloads of concrete are used and is told that the site needs 500 or 600 cubic meters of concrete per week. The construction chief points out the areas in which the concrete is to be used; Castro follows his indications and explanations with interest.

Castro and his entourage, the members of which are unidentified, walk slowly along the construction site as Castro receives explanations from the construction chief, asking such detailed questions as how many cubic meters of concrete each type of truck transports. Pointing to unfinished buildings, Castro asks, "How many stories will this building have, and that one?", and is told four stories each. The construction chief provides a brief description of what each building will contain, saying that if the required materials are received, the laboratory can be completed during the first quarter of 1987.

In a brief conversation with the institute chief, Dr. Curi, Castro receives more detailed information on the use to be made of the different buildings. Castro then returns to his conersation with the construction chief, pointing to one of the men and asking: "Is he still reading the newspaper?" The construction calmly replies, "It's a blueprint, a blueprint." To Castro's joking remark that he upsets things a little with his presence, the construction chief vehemently insists that that is not the case. Castro then says, "I am going to come clandestinely and disguised [words indistinct]." The construction chief tells him that they work all day until 2200 and that Castro can come see whenever he wants. Castro leads the way through the site and discusses the construction work further, commenting that the work is progressing well. Castro returns to his conversation with the television reporter, who tells him of plans to visit all the public health construction sites in the city of Havana. Castro repeats that, at this site, it appears that the work is going well.

Preparing to leave, Castro turns to the subject of worker productivity. The construction chief agrees on the need for productivity and hard work, to which Castro replies: "Appeal to their sense of shame, too." Castro turns toward the camera and waves, then strides off toward a waiting automobile. Reportage ends at 1712 GMT, and the normal newscast resumes.

INEFFICIENCY NOTED IN CAMAGUEY SUGAR CENTERS

FL101650 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1410 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The two main indicators of manufacturing efficiency in sugar harvests, yield and recovery, were below the level expected during the current milling process in Camaguey Province. In sugar yield, based on 96 grades of polarization, the average in the territory barely totals 95 percent of what was expected. Thus the sugar mills were not able to produce more than 46,000 metric tons of sugar. Absolute recovery has not been accomplished by any of the 14 industries in Camaguey in accordance with the goals established. The Carlos Manuel de Cespedes and Haiti factories did achieve favorable results. The main cause of the problem is inconsistency in milling, the quality of raw material due to processing delays after it has been cut, and excess impurites.

TORNADO HITS TOWN; INJURIES, DAMAGE REPORTED

FL091430 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Four serious and two minor injuries was the result of a tornado which Thursday hit the town of Cartagena located in Rodas municipality, Cienfuegos Province, where 55 houses were affected. The tornado also caused damage to electric and telephone lines as well as trees in rural areas. The tornado traveled about 10 km and lasted approximately 20 minutes.

SECRETARIAT MEMBER PRESIDES OVER EDUCATION MEETING

FL101142 Havana Radic Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The need to elevate requirements and eliminate bureaucratic procedures that affect the educational process has been affirmed in Havana by Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate Politburo member, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The two leaders presided over a meeting with leaders of preuniversity institutes of exact sciences, members of the provincial executive committees of the people's government, and preuniversity education directors.

ELECTRIC SUBSTATION COMPLETED IN CIENFUEGOS

FL062026 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1825 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A new 110-kw electric substation has begun operating in Abreus municipality, Cienfuegos Province. It was built to guarantee the electricity needed for the construction of Cuba's first nuclear power plant. Located in an area near the entrance to Cienfuegos bay, the installation has an area of 20 km [as heard] and is equipped with a 25-megawatt transformer. Industrial construction works enterprise no 6, which is building the construction job of the century in Cuba, and the workers of the electrical transmission and distribution enterprise built the new substation. This undertaking was completed in record time as a part of the efforts of the two Cienfuegos enterprises to mark the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing.

CAMPAIGN ENTERS FINAL WEEK WITH CONTROVERSIES

Military Presence Increases at JCE

F1101500 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Central Electoral Board, JCE, building was reinforced yesterday morning with military personnel and police agents (?carrying automatic weapons). The JCE building and (?its annex) is under the surveillance of military personnel who are aiding the military police members who have been at the building for several days. Everyone who enters the JCE buildings is under military surveillance, includng journalists and political party members.

Radio Antillas correspondents at the JCE building have noticed that the military personnel represent the Dominican Air Force, Dominican Army, [word indistinct], and the National Police. Some of those military [words indistinct]. The surveillance has been noted since the miltary presence is abundant in the computation department [words indistinct] as well as in other areas related to the organization of the elections. In the meantime, the country's main political parties have redoubled their criticisms aginst the JCE computation system.

PRD Accuses Venezuelan Group

F1081312 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, President Salvador Jorge Blanco's party has charged that a Venezuelan group was helping opposition parties in the plot to rig next week's general elections. The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] said, in documents field at the central election board, that it has proof of a plot by two main opposition parties to rig the country's 16 May election.

Workers Said To Support Balaguer

FL091407 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network In Spanish 1000 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] The Reformist Party's professional and technicians front has said the majority of Dominican workers will vote for Dr Joaquin Balaguer in next week's elections. Engineer Serapio (Terrero) expressed confidence that Dominican workers will not vote againt the man who guaranteed their familiies livelihood during his 12 years in power. The Reformist leader noted that the paralization of the construction industry will harm the Dominican Revolution Party [PRD] in the upcoming elections.

Balaguer Calls for Debate

F1101210 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Former president of the Dominican Republic Joaquin Balaguer yesterday challenged his adversaries to a debate on the number of political murders that took place during and atfer his 12-year rule. Mr Balaguer's call for a debate was made, in his words, to leave it absolutely clear who was more of a murderer, the government he presided over for 12 or the one that is currently in power. Mr Balaguer is 78 years old and is the Reformist Party's presidential candidate in the May 16 elections.

PCD Raps Electoral Campaigning

FL121522 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party has accused the so-called majority parties of mocking the crisis of the Dominican people in their present electoral campaign. Narciso Isa Conde said that, while thousands of Dominicans are going hungry, one party is spending 1 million pesos per week in a publicity campaign on a single television channel. He expressed the opinion that this attitude reveals that there are parties that aspire to taking power to profit from government property and forget about the poor. Nevertheless, Isa Conde did not identify the political organization that is spending millions on a publicity campaign.

He said that the cited political parties are even paying [words indistinct] to participate in their motorcades, which means that some party is using state resources in the electoral campaign. He lamented the fact that, in a country that is going through one of the worst periods of its history, a millionaires' election campaign is being carried out.

Call for Electoral Board Action

FL121558 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Reformist Party candidate for senator from the national district thinks that the central electoral board should take action to dissipate the atmosphere of distrust that surrounds the present electoral campaign. Businessman Jacinto Peinado said the rumors circulating to the effect that there are irregularities in the register could harm incipient Dominican democracy. He said the board should give the lists and the recordings [cintas] to the political parties so they can verify these documents in time. Peinado has said that if the situation of the electoral register is not properly clarified, there will be reasons to doubt the purity of the election results this Friday.

The central electoral board had announced that by Wednesday or Thursday of this week it would give the lists and recordings to the parties that are going to participate in the elections, but this did not happen. It has been said that more than 150,000 voter registrations have improperly been made in addition to those of the three main political parties that will participate in the elections.

1985 INCOME INCREASES BY 579.7 MILLION PESOS

FL122254 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 May 86, p 2-b

[By Carmen Carvajal]

[Excerpt] Central government treasury receipts totaled 931.4 billion pesos in 1985 which is an increase of 579.7 million pesos in comparison to 1984 when the total reached 357.7 billion. The majority of the income came from several different types of taxes totalling 569 million pesos which is a 466.3 million-peso increase over 1984.

Income not related to taxes totalled 80.1 million pesos in 1985 which elevated the total ordinary income to 1,649,100 pesos. The special income earned by the government in 1985 totalled 282.3 million pesos of which 269.3 million was from domestic sources and 13 million was from foreign sources.

BAHAMAS

CONCERN EXPRESSED ABOUT REACTION TO CUBAN RELATIONS

FL121950 Nassau THE TRIBUNF in English 6 May 86, p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister Clement Maynard knows how the U.S. feels about Cuba's involvement in the Caribbean. This was the cool response the American embassy had today for Mr Maynard's published statements on Cuba. Mr Maynard had told the morning paper Monday that he was concerned about the United States' reaction to the Bahamas proposed relations with Cuba, which would establish contact at the official level.

The Cuban "receiving" ambassador to the Bahamas, S Mansor, and his wife have been guests at government's Royal Bahamia Hotel since last week. THE TRIBUNE has now learned Mr Mansor, who will present his credentials to the governor-general Thursday, plans to be in Nassau until at least May 12.

Unconfirmed reports are circulating that Mr Mansor has been meeting with a member of the governing PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] with a possible view to establishing a building supply business of Cuban cement, tiles, and the like in Nassau. Mr Mansor said there was a chance of both countries entering into a trade arrangement in the future, but declined to entertain further questions from THE TRIBUNE today. Asked if he had been meeting with a certain PLP member, he said his English was faulty and put his wife on the telephone.

In an interview published in THE GUARDIAN yesterday, Mr Maynard said government has no special interests "except to make sure that we have good relationships with Cuba." He said government is concerned with U.S. reaction and the reaction of all neighbouring countries to each other.

CUBAN NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY QUESTIONED

FL122012 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 May 86, p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] The safety of four nuclear reactors in Cuba, scheduled to begin operations in 1986, was questioned by the opposition today. Fidel Castro's repeated boasts that Cuba's reactors are being built with the best of Soviet technology has also sparked concern in Florida in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster. Cuba and Inagua are separated by a distance of only 45 miles. On a fine night, Mathew Town residents can see the glow from the lights of Cuba.

"They (reactors) certainly make me nervous as a serious nuclear accident would wreak havoc on the Bahamas and our people," FNM [Free National Movement] movement spokesman Arthur Foulkes said. "This is definitely an area where, I think, the government of the Bahamas, should have discussions with the Cuban Government with a view to having an assurance as of the relative safety of their nuclear installment. If possible, the Bahamas should get together with the Cuban and American Governments and ask for an inspection of the site, Mr Foulkes said.

BARBADOS

BLACKMAN ENTERS CAMPAIGN AS DLP CANDIDATE

FL091820 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 9, CANA -- Ex-Barbados Labour Party (BLP) government minister Dr Don Blackman was unanimously accepted last night as a candidate for the main opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) by the party's national executive, a DLP spokesman said today. Blackman has generated much debate in the current campaign for general elections on May 28 since his decision earlier this week to team up with the DLP to fight his former colleagues in the ruling BLP.

The spokesman said Blackman, in an acceptance speech, asserted that he was asking nothing of the DLP and was coming in to assist it in the interest of the people. The DLP will formally present Blackman for re-election to his St Michael East constituents Sunday night at its first major public meeting since Prime Minister Bernard St John announced the election date Tuesday.

Blackman had distanced himself from the BLP for about three years after a clash with the late Prime Minister Tom Adams. He was bypassed by the BLP as a candidate after he failed to notify them of his intentions within a specified period.

HAITI

COMMUNIQUE STATES ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

FL101220 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Haitian interior ministry says all political prisoners have been freed in Haiti and those still missing are considered dead. Estimates say at least 10,000 dissidents disappeared in Haiti during the 29 years of the Duvalier rule. A communique yesterday says the last 26 political prisoners in Haiti were released soon after former President Jean Claude Duvalier fled the country the 7th of February.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

OPENING OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCED

FL051039 Bridgetown CANA in English 2029 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 4, CANA -- The Venezuelan government is to open an embassy in St Kitts and Nevis, the government here reported. A government statement said the establishment of a full time Venezuelan diplomatic and cultural mission was one of the items agreed on during talks between the two sides.

A team from the South American country, led by Special Ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean Francois Moanack, visited the twin island state recently to discuss strengthening relations. The ambassador was accompanied by Charge d'Affaires to Antigua and Barbuda Carlos Cristancho and two advisers from the ministry of industry and commerce.

The team held discussions with Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds and Minister of Education, Health, and Community Affairs Sydney Morris. The two advisers met representatives from the private sector, including Ricky Skerritt, executive director of the chamber of industry and commerce, and discussed trade prospects.

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NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CHILEAN ESPIONAGE RING

PY132225 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 May 86 p 9

[Text] Mar del Plata, (NA-DYN) -- Judge Eduardo Pettigiani said yesterday there are only five, not six, people arrested in the spy ring uncovered in the local submarine base last Thursday. Pettigiani also said that there are no foreign citizens among the arrested. While not ruling out further arrests within the next few hours. Pettigiani said "there does not seem to be as many people involved as originally thought."

At midday yesterday French electronics technician Ives Pierre, reported arrested in Sunday's papers, was still free, and Belgian-born Josianne va Ledegen is a naturalized Argentine citizen. The others suspected in the espionage network, who are also being investigated for car robberies, are believed ringleader Isabel Luna, Naval Petty Officer Jose Luis Luzarreta, and businessman Enrique Dutehey and Van Ledegen's reported boyfriend Miguel Arreguini.

Navy Chief-of-Staff Vice-admiral Ramon Arosa said the gang was "presumably working for foreign intelligence services," but added "in no way can we suppose" a British link in the affair. "That will come out of the investigations," he said.

Asked by reporters about possible Chilean and British connections, President Raul Alfonsin commented briefly: "Somethng in that vein apparently happened," and added "It is a very unfortunate intelligence problem."

The suspects will be questioned today or tomorrow. A conviction on revealing political or military secrets vital to national security carries two-to-eight years imprisonment.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR VISITS FOREIGN MINISTRY

PY140113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- Arturo Fontaine Aldunate, the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, tonight met with Ambassador Raul Alconada Sempe, the Latin American affairs under secretary, to reiterate that his country's government has absolutely no part in the spy network that has been uncovered in Mar del Plata.

Foreign Ministry sources have leaked that the talks were very cordial. Upon leaving San Martin Palace [Argentine Foreign Ministry], Fontaine Aldunate tried to avoid the press and said that today's meeting was simply a normal visit. Fontaine Aldunate was told that reports coming from Chile stated that he was instructed to hold meetings with Argentine diplomats in connection with the issue. Fontaine Aldunate stated that he was unaware of that report, adding that he had nothing to say and ended the interview.

MINISTRY SAYS 'NO NEED' FOR FRG RAID OF MISSION

PY140157 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today stressed that "there was no need" for a raid of the Argentine Navy Purchasing Office in Hamburg, which was reported today by several international news agencies, because "the officials of the purchasing office had agreed to comply with the procedure that had been asked for" by the FRC courts.

In a communique, San Martin Palace highlights the fact that only today "did it learn about the incident," indicating that the Argentine Embassy in Bonn "will learn about the problem as soon as the Hamburg courts permit and that afterward this ministry will inform the public."

International news agency dispatches reported today, citing the attorney general's office as the source, that the FRG police had raided the offices of the Argentine Naval Mission in Hamburg because it was believed that it had illegally exported armaments during and after the war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

The office's spokesman stated that it was believed that members of the Argentine Naval Mission had violated the FRG's Weapons Control Law, which regulates the export of war material.

The spokesman also stated that an investigation is being carried into the possible violation by members of the mission of an EEC embargo on the sale of weapons to Argentina during the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

In this respect, the influential German magazine STERN has indicated that the naval mission had illegaly purchased spare parts for planes, radar systems, missiles, torpedos, and munitions for artillery to send to Argentina.

However, STERN also stressed that mission personnel continued the exhaustive purchase of armaments and that the purchases continued even after the last vessel was handed over to Argentina in July 1984.

ENVOY SENT TO GHANA ON NOBISTOR ARMS CARGO

PY140012 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1559 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- Official Foreign Ministry sources have said that Ambassador Ernesto de la Guardia has been sent to the Abidjan, Ghana's capital [as received]. De la Guardia is carrying a message from Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to his Ghanaian counterpart, Obed Asamoah.

The Argentine diplomat's mission is to hold talks on the seizure of a ship in Brazil which was transporting arms that were apparently for the opponents of the government of Jerry Rawlings.

The ship, flying a Panamanian flag, was loaded with six tons of arms. It was manned by 10 Arkgentine and 8 U.S. citizens, apparently bound for Ghana, and the arms were to be used by mercenaries hired by Ghanaian dissidents.

The final destination of the Nobistor has actually not been confirmed, and some reports coming from Ghana stated that the arms were intended to combat the Ghaniain legal government, although Foreign Ministry sources have said that the ship's final destination was not Ghana but an area of conflict on this continent.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES CHAIRMAN VISITS SOVIET UNION

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union of Chamber of Deputies Chairman and National Congress official Juan Carlos Pugliese, including his talks with Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, see the 13 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CGT WITHDRAWS FROM ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CONFERENCE

PY131837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0216 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 May (TELAM) -- The withdrawal of the union sector from the economic and social conference today raised a question about the continuation of the tripartite meeting. The last hour of the meeting was attended only by representatives of the government and businessmen.

The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] justified its withdrawal by saying that the meetings were a failure. The government and businessmen, however, indicated that the spirit of the negotiations still prevails.

CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini upon leaving Government Palace told reporters that the CGT's return to the negotiations will depend on the resolution of a plenum of CGT leaders who are going to meet for that purpose at 1000 20 May.

Ubaldini explained that the decision to withdraw from the meeting was made when the government announced that the miminum pension will be 80 australes, that no increase will be made to family allowances in addition to the already established 12.5-percent increase, and that other union problems, specifically the food program, have not been solved.

Ubaldini stated that the economic and social conference was a failure for the government and businessmen because they do not understand the problems currently affecting the Argentine people.

The CGT withdrawal occurred 2 hours after the meeting began at 1730 in the situation room of Government Palace. The business and government representatives met for 1 more hour until 2030 when they decided to end the meeting.

PMDB PRESIDENT GUIMARAES TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

PY132219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 13 May (TELAM-ANSA) -- Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilzation Movement (PMDB), was urgently hospitalized at the Heart Institute of the Sao Paulo General Hospital this afternoon.

Sources close to Guimaraes' family reported that the decision to hospitalize him was made by the doctors who were treating him for a minor problem. The sources did not, however, explain what the problem was.

SARNEY ORDERS INVESTIGATION INTO PRIEST'S MURDER

PY131902 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] President Jose Sarney has ordered an investigation into the case of Father Josimo Tavares, who was killed in the town of Emperatriz, Maranhao, on 10 May. Planalto Palace spokesman Fernando Cesar Mesquita has said that the president is concerned about the violent incidents in rural areas.

President Sarney ordered the Justice Ministry to summon the governors of Goias, Para, and Maranhao to a meeting here in Brasilia to study measures to curb violence in the countryside. Federal Police Department General Director Romeo Tuma, the National Security Council officer, and a Justice Ministry representative today will travel to Emperatriz to conduct an investigation into the killing of Father Tavares.

Spokesman Mesquita said that no one had told President Sarney that Father Tavares had received death threats. He confirmed, however, that the Justice Ministry had received a telegram warning that the priest would soon be killed. Mesquita explained that Justice Minister Paulao Brossard sent the telegram to the human rights council. For his part, Minister Brossard said the government will do all in its power to curb violence in rural areas, although he made it clear that this is a problem to be tackled by state government. He added that federal police human resources are absolutely insufficient and incapable of fighting violence in the countryside.

In a document submitted to the governmernt and to the church, the federal council of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) stated that only by efficiently applying the law will it be possible to curb violence in the so-called Bico do Papagaio area, which encompasses the states, of Para, Goias, and Maranhao. The OAB stressed that it is the federal police duty to deal with any disruption of the political and social order, and that it is not necessary to create any new organization to fight violence.

In Sao Luiz, Maranao security secretary Colonel (Silva Junior) has announced that an inquest has begun into the murder of Father Tavares. (Silva Junior) ordered Emperatriz regional delegate (Valber Dourado) to go to the Sao Sebastiao de Coias district in the next few hours to gather information from the civil police. Father Tavares was vicar of Sao Sebastiao.

DEL VALLE SEEKS CLARIFICATION ON SPY NETWORK

PY140329 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has asked the Argentine Government for official clarification concerning statements about a presumed Chilean spy network. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that the request was made through our ambassador in Buenos Aires, Arturo Fontaine, adding that the Argentine report is harmful to the bilateral relationship.

[Begin Del Valle recording] We have asked our ambassador to obtain clarification from the Argentine Foreign Ministry regarding on these events, because we feel that this type of information is harmful to the bilateral relationship even though the statement says that this is not so, that it is commonplace, and that it will not be a setback for our relationship. I believe that it does place obstacles in our relationship, especially because the Argentine newspapers have magnified this matter. Thus, it is appropriate to clarify it. [end recording]

The Foreign Minister was asked about some terms used by the Argentine Naval Intelligence Service, stating that espionage in today's world is an implicit fact but in this case it became explicit yet it will not affect relations. Del Valle reiterated that for this reason a clarification is sought, thus ending an unclear situation.

[Begin recording] I have already stated that we have asked our ambassador to obtain clarification from the Argentine Foreign Ministry. It is being stated that there is Chilean and British involvement, yet there is not a single Chilean citizen mentioned by name. To say the least, we could state that the situation is unclear and that it deserves clarification. Charges have been leveled before, as in the Neuquen affair. We hope that a serious charge will be made against someone and lastly [word indistinct] that person will be set free before that, thus ending this once and for all. We engaged in something which is completely different and constructive, like the binational mixed commission. A very encouraging meeting was held a few days ago. We believe that all these things are placing obstacles in our relationship. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle added that it is of prime importance to clarify this matter and that Ambassador Arturo Fontaine is working on it.

OPPOSITION TO 'VOTE' ON PINOCHET'S RESIGNATION

PY132055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMt 13 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 May (EFE) -- On 30 May the Chilean opposition will hold a unique "plebiscite" to express its desire that the chief of state, General Augusto Pinochet, resign. The "vote" will be cast by turning off, for 5 minutes, the lights of homes and vehicles. Instructions were given today in a Humanist Party communique which says that this initiative "will have the support of all social organizations and political parties that hope for a democratic and free Chile." The Humanist Party, which claims to be at "the vanguard or organized nonviolence," explains that each light that is turned off will represent a vote for the resignation of the president of the Republic. The party's communique adds that "a general blackout may be interpreted as a blackout of the regime." It also says that "in this way the Chilean people will have the opportunity to freely express their sovereign right to decide their own destiny." The blackouts in Chile have so far been acts of sabotage by the armed Marxist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), but unless the FPMR decides to participate in this "plebiscite," this will be the first time that a blackout has been caused by citizens voluntarily turning off lights in their homes and vehicles.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS PROPOSAL TO AVOID EXTRADICTION

PA140305 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 May 86 p 3A

[Text] The Colombian Government has rejected the proposal of 65 drug traffickers who are facing extradition to the United States, and who have proposed to the government that they will cancel the country's foreign debt, bring the capital they have abroad, and surrender the laboratories they use to process cocaine, in exchange for being prosecuted in Colombia. However, the government has said that a dialogue with the drug traffickers "is absurd and illegal."

Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez said that the drug traffickers are trying to negotiate the way the law should be applied, instead of submitting to it.

The Colombian drug lords' proposal is contained in an open letter sent to the news media in Bogota, by Carlos Tulio Gomez Gutierrez, who is on trial for a drug case being handled by a judge in La Dorada, Caldas Department and who seems to be the group's spokesman.

Gomez Gutierrez, born in Cali, said that the other 64 drug traffickers are in Colombia and that they wish to hold a dialogue with the government in which they will offer to pay the country's foreign debt, to bring the money they have in foreign banks, and to generate more funds and employment; in exchange they ask to be prosecuted by Colombian authorities.

Gomez Gutierrez claims that the Colombian authorities are more lenient than the U.S. authorities. He said that he expects to receive an answer from President Belisario Betancur and Justice Minister Parejo Gonzalez, "as the only guarantee that they will not be extradited."

However, Justic Minister Parejo Gonzalez insists that any dialogue with drug traffickers has to be with the judges, while adding, "I do not know about their intentions, but we are engaged in all out struggle against the drug traffickers, therefore, we cannot assume a bland position with such a dangerous organization."

Parejo Gonzalez said that "the idea is absurd; the government cannot accept such a dialogue becuase it would be doing something illegal."

A similar proposal, but not of the proportion of the present one, was made over a year ago to former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and to Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez, in meetings held with the drug lords in Mexico City and Panama City. The proposal was turned down by President Belisario Betancur, who declared an all out war against the drug traffickers, following the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, 2 years ago, in Bogota.

Gomez Gutierrez is wanted by U.S. authorities; an extradition request exists for him. They say he is connected with the Pez Espada [Swordfish] Operation, which led to the arrest of the country's main drug leaders.

The drug traffickers' open letter with their proposal to the government, which "TV Today" gave to EL TIEMPO, follows:

"Colombia, 6 May 1986

"Journalists of Colombian new media

"Gentlemen:

"We, Lukas Evangelista Gomez Van-Grieken, Carlos Gomez Gonzalez, Emiro de Jesus Mejia Romero, Mario Ctoya Tobon, Alberto Escobar, Jovani de Jesus Cano, Armando Jaramillo Marulanda, Beatriz Helena de Tamayo, Mario Ochoa, Julian Otoya Tobon, Linda Gomez Otoya, Carmenza Valenzuela Martinez, Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas, Marlene Navarro, Pablo Escovar Gaviria, Jorge Sauma Ramirez, Fabio Ochoa Vasquez, Carlos Ferreira Camargo, and Carlos Tulio Gomez Gutierrez -- who is acting on our behalf -- are wanted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA. Thank God we are still free today and for this reason we are publishing this letter in solidarity with our companeros, friends, and fellow citizens:

"Hernan Botero Moreno, Said Alberto Pabon Jatter, Nayib Ricardo Pabon Jatter, Marcos Cadavid, Carlos Humberto Gomez Zapata, Bertha Yolanda Paez de Gonzalez, Severo Escobar Ortega, Jose Antonio Cabrera Sarmiento, Evidalina Garzon de Escobar, Jose Jatter Alvarez, Bernardo Pelaez Roldan, Luis A. García Uribe, Marlene Orejuela, Gilberto Rodriguez Orejeula, and Jorge Luis Ochoa, are currently held in various prisons of the United States and Spain, as a result of the ill-named 'extradition treaty,' Law 27 of 1980, which only in a moment of servility, slavery,and madness: could have been signed by former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and by former Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas; our firm, absolute, and unselfish position against such a treaty, is expressed in the following points:

"1. We cannot understand why Colombia, a sovereign, democratic, and independent country, has to resort to foreign and exotic laws to prosecute its nationals. It is obvious that with signing of the extradition treaty and the handing over of Colombian citizens to the U.S. authorities, we are collaborating in the violation of Colombia's sovereignty.

"2. It is almost incredible to have to accept the fact that becuase of the mere statement of individuals who have infiltrated our country (the DEA agents), we are turned over to foreign judges, so they can quench their thirst for revenge with us, Colombians.

"3. The treaty has been proven unconstitutional and it has been proven that it openly violates human rights. We base our view on the proven and valid argument, that after 5 years, the Supreme Court of Justice, which has been studying the extradition treaty, has been unable to come up with a definite statement regarding the constitutionality of the treaty.

"4. Trying to make a little bit of history, we recall that President Belisario Betancur and the late justice minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, in an act of patriotism and independence, late in 1983, referred to the negative and unfavorable aspects of the extradition request submitted by the U.S. Government for Colombian citizens Lukas Gomez and Emiro Mejia. President Betancur set forth Colombia's position in matters of extradition, and on that occasion he said that no Colombian would be handed over in extradition. The Colombian people unanimously supported their president in this respect.

"5. We are unable to explain the causes or reasons that made President Betancur change his position regarding the extradition of Colombians. Perhaps, in a moment of anger, he signed the first extradition requests, in retaliation for the death of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Since then, President Betancur's government has declared on all out war on drug traffickers.

"6. It is inconceivable and almost infantile to even think that the so-called drug traffickers, who were the ones to benefit the most from the government's position not to approve the extradition of nationals, would be so stupid and naive as to kill Justic Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, an action equivalent to suicide for us. We are being so honest at this moment that if we had the guarantees of a trial, we, the drug traffickers, would definitely prove that neither Pablo Escobar Gaviria, nor any of us had anything to do with that tragic incident.

"7. Late in 1984, a group of us, headed by our protector and spokesman, Carlos Tulio Gomez gutierrez, had the pleasure of holding a private meeting with former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen in Mexico City. We asked him to serve as mediator with President Belisario Betancur, for a cordial conversation between the two conflicting parties. We decided to attend the meeting if we were given the guarantees necessary at the Colombian courts, where we would answer charges in order to clear our image before society and public opinion. We also offered, without any special interest or expecting anything in return at that time, to pay Colombia's entire foreign debt, which at the time was approximately $11 billion, by no means a worthless sum, but the government's reply was, as expected, a flat NO.

"8. Since nothing came of our first proposal, we decided to invite Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez to another dialogue, in the hope that it would lead us to a better understanding with the Colombian Government. The meeting with the attorney general was held in Panama City. He accepted our invitation, but under the understanding that he would not be acting as a mediator, nor as the attorney general; and that he would only listen to what we had to propose; if it was feasible, he would submit it to the president. When we met with the attorney general, we told him our main interest was to cooperate in restoring social peace and national tranquillity, and that in line with our proposal, we would formally surrender all the elements and raw materials used for processing cocaine and that we would abide by the decisions of Colombian justice to clear our legal position. The attorney general was very polite, but we never received an answer. Today, 2 years after we held that talk, we still have faith that our proposals will be accepted.

"9. The country's current situation is unacceptable. What is taking place only confirms our determination to be part of the population of the country that is the Sacred Heart of Jesus. If we take a look around us, we realize that in the so-called peace treaty there is no understanding or peace, because the signatories have not been reincorprated into the country's social life, and, in the meantime, killing and stealing continues under the protection of the amnesty laws.

"10. It has been fully proven that the so-called drug traffickers have no part in the so-called drug trafficking-guerilla organization, because we prefer a real democracy, which is being trampled in our country.

"For all the things we have said, we make the following request from the government:

"1. To have the right to be prosecuted in Colombia, by Colombian judges and in Colombian prisons.

"2. To have the right to prove that none of us, the so-called drug traffickers, had any thing to do with the death of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla.

"3. To immediately hold a national plebiscite for a revision of the extradition treaty.

"4. To be granted permission to bring the money we have abroad to our country, which can be used to generate employment, to wipe out taxes, to generate more funds, and to help alleviate the nation's weak economy."

"5. The right to prove that we are not as bad, criminals, as some sectors have tried to make the patient and tolerant people of this beautiful country believe."

"Thanking you for the attention you have given us, sincerely yours: Lukas Evangelina Gomez Van-Grieken, Carlos Gomez Gonzalez, Emiro de Jesus Mejia Romero, Mario Otoya Tobon, Alberto Escobar, Jovani de Jesus Cano, Armando Jaramillo Marulanda, Beatriz Helena de Tamayo, Mario Ochoa, Julio Otoya Tobon, Linda Gomez Otoya, Carmenza Valenzuela Martinez, Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas, Marlene Navarro, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Jorge Sauma Ramirez, Fabio Ochoa Vasquez, Carlos Ferreira Camargo, and in our own name: Carlos Tulio Gomez Gutierez Papi."

TROOPS, AMERICA BATTALION CLASH IN CAUCA

PA132000 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] At this time there is fighting going on between regular troops and a column of the America Battalion in the town of Jambalo in Cauca Department. According to military reports, so far, 14 men, including 2 soldiers, have been killed.

POLICE SEARCH FOR KILLERS OF 4 POLICEMEN

PA131959 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Units of the narcotics police and the army are looking for those responsible for the death of four policemen near Gaviota in Vichada. The patrol was ambushed after it confiscated 400 kg of cocaine.

FARC LABORATORY, 300 KG COCAINE FOUND IN VICHADA

PA131255 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 86 p 9 a

[Excerpt] The FARC prevented an aircraft carrying journalists from landing in El Vichada region, where a cocaine-processing laboratory and 300 kg of the drug were discovered. Meanwhile, 17 policemen are surrounded by the drug traffickers at the site.

Official circles voiced their astonishment at the FARC's behavior and said that the group "wants to turn this region into an independent republic. With this, the guerrillas have shown again that they have allied themselves with drug traffickers, whom they protect from the authorities." The authorities say this shows FARC's double standards, because while the group claims to respect the peace accords and wants political involvement sheltered by the Patriotic Unity, the guerrillas continue their activities against the government that has extended them a hand.

COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION OF CABINET CONFIRMED

PA141240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The collective resignation of all the members of the expanded cabinet of President Leon Febres Cordero in order to enable the president to reorganize or to confirm his cabinet was officially confirmed on Tuesday. Nevertheless, Patricio Quevedo Teran, the national secretary of public information, said that there is no cabinet crisis after stressing that the ministerial changes are the exclusive concern of the president of the Republic.

[Begin recording] [Quevedo Teran] He will make the decision that [words indistinct] at the opportune moment.

[Question] Will he make this decision before or after the [legislative] elections [on June 1]?

[Quevedo Teran] All that there is with regard to this subject is what the government minister has stated, which I have summarized (?at this time).

[Question] [Words indistinct] conjectures on this [words indistinct]?

[Quevedo Teran] [Words indistinct] as the government minister was precise yesterday. That is why you speak of conjectures.

[Question] There is nothing [Words indistinct]?

[Quevedo Teran] Nothing at all.

[Question indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] I again insist on that point that is logical from the constitutional framework and the administrative reality. It is that many things change in the cabinet (?team) which falls under the power, right, authority, and sole decision of the president of the Republic.

[Question indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] This is not a cabinet crisis. They are placing their positions at the disposition of the person who appointed them. [passage indistinct]

[Question] The president has said that he will make several changes when he returns [words indistinct].

[Quevedo Teran] The first point of the very precise statement of [Government Minister] Robles Plaza yesterday stressed that the president (?did not make) any formal statement while he was abroad.

[Question] The ministers are tired [words indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] I suggest that you ask that question of the ministers. [end recording]

That was Patricio Quevedo Teran regarding the ministerial changes that might be made if President Febres Cordero believes they are advisable.

RADIO NANDUTI TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS BROADCASTING

PY140313 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 0130 GMT 14 May 86

[Communique issued by Radio Nanduti on 13 May in Asuncion]

[Text] In view of recent events that have greatly affected the activities of this radio station, and in view of the Antelco [National Telecommunications Administration] Letter No 102 issued today, refusing to allow Radio Nanduti to operate under emergency conditions on FM frequencies as we were compelled to as a result of jamming, this radio station will end its broadcasts for today within a few seconds.

Tommorrow, at its usual opening time of 0500, Radio Nanduti will resume its regular broadcasts whenever there is no interference. Broadcasting will be resumed in the presence of radio and communications experts and a public notary, so if any interference is detected, Radio Nanduti will file an injunction before the proper court. Radio Nanduti may also decide to appeal to proper international courts, if necessary.

At the end of our broadcast we express our willingness to continue with our social communications work even under the most basic and precarious technical conditions. If the violence carried out by not very anonymous sectors, and the negligence of the authorities, does not impede it, this radio will interrupt its broadcasts for only a few hours.

Tomorrow, and as early as possible, ZP-14 Radio Nanduti AM and ZPB-14 FM will be back on the air so that hope and truth may continue to prevail. Good evening, until tomorrow. This has been just another day.

POLICE INVOKE STATE OF SIEGE PREROGATIVE

PY132232 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] This morning the police sent a note to the Supreme Court replying to a court request to have Carlos Filizzola, Corazon Medina, and Alberto Alderete brought before the court. Filizzola, Medina and Alderete were arrested by police in the wake of recent public demonstrations.

The short reply signed by Police Chief Central Alcibiades Britez Borges informs the court that these people are under arrest by virtue of Article 79 of the Constitution, which grants prerogatives to the executive branch under the state of siege. The state of siege is now in force in Asuncion where the demonstrations that were repressed by the police took place.

Article 79 of the Constitution reads: "For defense of the Constitution and the authorities it creates, the state of siege is instituted to be applied in the case of international conflicts or war, foreign invasion, internal disturbance, or the threat thereof...during the time it is in force, persons charged with participation in such events can be arrested, transferred from one place in the country to another, and public meetings or demonstrations can be banned. Detainees under the state of siege will be held in healthy and clean premises, not intended for common criminals, and they wil always be moved to inhabited and healthy towns.

As a result of the report issued by the office of the police chief, legal actions are virtually blocked because, as it is known, no measures taken under Article 79 of the national constitution can be overturned by the courts.

POLICE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON DEMONSTRATIONS

PY140043 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 86 p 8

[Text of communique on street demonstrations signed by Police Chief General Francisco Alcibiades Britez Borges, released on 12 May in Asuncion]

[Text] A warning to the public: There is evidence that political agitators are cleverly hidden among those who participate in all kinds of gatherings, for the obvious purpose of disturbing public order and undermining the Republic's peace and progress. The communique states that the police:

1. Clearly warn that strong measures will be taken whenever these agitators infiltrate student or worker demonstrations and, at the same time, urges all those who in one way or another are involved in such acts, to carefully consider that they will lead to an unavoidable confrontation between the students managed by agitators and the guardians of public order.

2. Will intervene, in accordance with the law, to preserve tranquillity and to protect the peace, not only of a group of people, but of hundreds of thousand of Paraguayan and foreign families throughout the national territory.

3. Reiterates its position of not permitting street demonstrations of any kind, and will implacably discourage any attempt in this regard whenever necessary.

4. Issues this warning to the public in compliance with the specific mission entrusted to it as the armed branch of justice, and as the direct enforcer of public order and respect for government authorities.

EFE INTERVIEWS EXILED POLITICAL LEADER LAINO

PY132343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (EFE) -- Domingo Laino, leader of the Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], today told EFE that "there are very encouraging signs among the political movements advocating liberation and a pluralist democracy" in his country. Laino, who lives in exile in Argentina is expressly banned from returning to Paraguay. He stated that his country "is facing serious crisis." Laino ctated that the strategy pursued by the opposition to the government of General Alfredo Stroessner "is based on active nonviolence as both the method of struggle and the driving force." Laino added that "we are responding with peaceful mobilizations to Stroessner's violence which epitomizes America's most dreadful state of terror." Laino praised the actions of the Paraguayan Catholic Church, stating that "the church is playing a key role in the transition because it is conducting the main part in the national dialogue." Asked about the actions of the Paraguayan opposition forces, Laino said that "the moves observed by thousands of my fellow countrymen, adopting a passive but firm opposition stance, requires a previously arranged organization." Laino said that "the process of change" in his country "requires reaching a democratic state such as that being experienced now by the Argentine people (...) we seek free and clean elections in Paraguay" Laino added that "to achieve this we are laying the foundations that will permit us to progress gradually. This will not take long because internal and external conditions prevail for the eagerly awaited return of democracy in Paraguay."

In Formosa, 950 km north of Buenos Aires, the PLRA leader participated in a silent march staged by Paraguayan citizens living in Formosa.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON TV

PY130351 Lima Canal 9 Television 0200 GMT 12 May 86

[Interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by journalist Fernando Ampuero and Senators Javier Diez Canseco, of the United Left, and Gaston Ancurio, of Popular Action, during Uno Mas Uno program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Ampuero] Good evening, Mr President.

[Duarte] Good evening.

[Ampuero] Good evening Senators Diez Canseco and Gaston Ancurio. Mr President, first of all I would like to thank you, on behalf of the people working for our program, for honoring us with this interview.

[Duarte] Thank you very much. I want to thank Channel 9 for this opportunity to address the Peruvian people, to engage in a dialogue with these distinguished Peruvian politicians, to let the Peruvian people know about the situation in El Salvador, and to ask the Peruvian people to listen to our version of this great effort to bring democracy to our fatherland.

[Ampuero] Well, I would like to begin with a rather personal issue. Mr President, your political life shows that you are not a reactionary. You were jailed, deported, and tortured by a military regime in your country. Yet now you have sided with the military and you are fighting against insurgents in a war that depend on U.S. military assistance. Why have you changed so much?

[Duarte] I have not changed at all. I have learned about the situation in my country and I have tried to find a solution, based not on violence but on democratic revolution, so that a 50-year old dictatorship may be changed into a democracy. I am making a great effort to achieve this goal. Obviously, there are people who disagree with me and who seek to confront me. For example, my quest for democracy is flanked by the extreme left, which has taken up arms, and by the extreme right, which is permanently seeking to destroy and crush our possibilities of building a democracy.

[Ampuero] After six years of civil war in your country, there is no military solution to the conflict in sight. In your opinion, what has impeded the resumption of the dialogue between the government and the guerrillas? Do you need to gain a military advantage in order to impose your conditions?

[Duarte] No. As a matter of fact, my position is based on the premise that the solution must be political and ideological, not military, in nature. The solution calls for understanding of each other's position, changing the hatred that violence has promoted, into understanding and tolerance. These are the premises upon which my quest for a dialogue has been and will continue to be based in the search for peace. But I want to emphasize that this must be a frank dialogue in search of peace and not a tactical dialogue in search of war.

[Ampuero] It is now your turn, Senator Diez Canseco.

[Diez Canseco] A very good evening to you, Mr President.

[Duarte] A very good evening to you.

[Diez Canseco] The dialogue is beyond all doubt a key issue in the Salvadoran situation. If I am not wrong, in 1984 you represented the Salvadoran Government at two meetings with the Revolutionary Democratic Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. After these meetings, which were held in October and November of that year, the dialogue was discontinued, there have been no new meetings, and no progress has been made in this regard. During the same period, America Watch, the Salvadoran archbishopric, and the international press have learned that the air raids which have seriously affected civilians have increased in your country. Thousands of people have been reported killed and some high-ranking military officers have justified this action. For example, in an interview published by LA JORNADA, in Mexico, in January 1985, Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa advocated heavily raiding red zones because they contained only subversives. He thus identified the civilians with the guerrillas, admitting that civilians can be the target of military operations, in violation of the Geneva Convention. Do you believe that this type of behavior helps dialogue and political negotiations? Taking into account the Salvadoran Government's strong military and economic dependence on the U.S. Government, is your position in the negotiations really independent?

[Duarte] I believe you have touched on many important issues. In the first plae I would like to note that what you have just said, even what you said regarding Col Ochoa, is precisely one of the reasons why I relieved Col Ochoa from his command and transferred him to another military post, but without any command of troops. I would like to note that one of the most important aspects of my government is that its policy seeks to grant a humane approach to the conflict so as to achieve a humane solution and not to increase the conflict.

Therefore, our basic goal is to avoid that civilian consequences of an armed confrontation. Therefore, we send troops to a specific place and try to evacuate civilians from dangerous areas. We grant them (?protection), we give them food, medicines, clothing; we attend to their needs so they do not suffer the consequences of an armed confrontation. This has led to humane charity activities. For example, about 6 weeks ago we found about 612 people, some crippled, hiding in a cave [words indistinct], who were in a miserable condition. The Army took them out of the cave, hospitalized them, treated their injuries; and a few weeks ago the archbishop requested my authorization to take them out of the country and I happily consented.

Therefore, the government's desire in this regard is to seek a humane approach to the conflict and create the necessary political space, for all national sectors including insurgent sectors, to ultimately reach a dialogue.

Now regarding the proposal for dialogue, you mentioned two efforts that are being made to achieve this objective: that of the La Palma and of Ayagualo. At La Palma, the efforts truly sought to achieve peace. Insurgent sectors and the government alike attended this dialogue, guided by a spirit of peace. At the end of this meeting I was very happy and pleased to have come out with a spirit of understanding, which I later called the spirit of La Palma. However the Ayagualo dialogue was different because the insurgent groups, the representatives of the FMLN, adopted a belligerant attitude and made proposals that were impossible. More than anything else they attended the meeting to make military harangues rather than to seek a peaceful solution. I came out of that meeting a bit sad and frustrated just as the entire Salvadoran people were frustrated over the results of this meeting as the international press reported on this dialogue.

However the dialogue process did not stop with the Ayagualo meeting. I have continued to work. He held a [word indistinct] dialogue in Germany. We also held dialogues in Colombia, in Mexico, in Panama, and the most recent one was held 2 weeks ago in Peru during which Salvadoran Government representatives and FMLN representatives tried to seek the proper means to allow us to hold a sincere dialogue that will lead us to peace.

This is why I note the information you have available in that we are trying to achieve a sincere dialogue, which is not easy, and which will definitely allow us to achieve the so-much sought peace.

[Ampuero] Mr President, before answering Senator Diez Canseco's next question, would you please explain to me very briefly what it is that your government rejects in the peace proposal submitted by the guerrillas?

[Duarte] Well, basically the proposals that have been submitted are unacceptable for a very simple reason, that is, if I am the president who has been elected by a free people; and if I am the legitimate president of a country whose laws are based on a Constitution that is in keeping with the free will of the people, I cannot negotiate against that Constitution or accept that the present Salvadoran Government is not legitimate, and that, therefore, a government junta must be established, ousting the present government. This would mean that I would be saying I cease to be president. If this were the case, I would also cease to be a valid interlocutor.

The other reason I reject the guerrilla proposal is that they have proposed that the guerrillas and the Army establish a single Army. Imagine what it would be like to have guerrilla elements and soldiers together in the same barracks. This is the type of thing that cannot be accepted.

[Diez Canseco] Mr President, on 23 January 1985 you said: I propose that the dialogue be held in El Salvador, among Salvadorans, so the Salvadoran problems can be discussed. You have told us, however, about a series of unofficial contacts abroad, not in your own country. It sounds as though the Salvadoran Government is against dialogue, in view of the political influence in the country of the sectors that have taken up arms. A situation like this requires negotiation. Moreover, you have imposed a very difficult condition, which does not depend on your actions or those of the sectors that have taken up arms. You have stated that you will hold a dialogue with the guerrillas -- and you said that here in this country -- when the Somozist counterrevolutionary forces hold a dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government. You are thus conditioning an internal Salvadoran problem upon an international problem related to Nicaragua. Do you really believe that this condition favors a negotiated solution?

[Duarte] I want to thank you for this question because it gives me the opportunity to explain the situation to the Peruvian people. In the first place, I have stated and continue to maintain that the dialogue the country is going to undertake for peace should be held in El Salvador, among Salvadorans, and with Salvadoran witnesses. The witness, in this case, is the Catholic Church. This is our objective. We could term this The Great Dialogue because it is highly publicized and, as you have just stated, it gives various sectors an opportunity to openly express their opinions within the country as they did at La Palma. The government as well as the sectors that have taken up arms met at the church doorstep. I left the meeting feeling very satisfied with the spirit that prevailed because Commander Cienfuegos expressed the desire to seek peace.

Therefore, I am not concerned about holding talks within the country. The important thing is that we must work so that this dialogue will yield positive results. I cannot call the people to the church door or some building and say: Salvadoran people, we have not been able to reach an agreement, we are still fighting among ourselves, and one side or the other is to blame. This would be very bad for the people of El Salvador, this would destroy the dialogue. I am trying to protect the dialogue. This is why I maintain that preliminary talks must be held if we are to achieve our objectives. These meetings in various parts of the country and abroad constitute the preliminary work in which we try to avoid publicity so we can hold work meetings to start preparing for dialogue within the country on specific subjects to be discussed. This is the answer to the first part of your question.

You then wanted to know about my proposal regarding a simultaneous dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras, and between the Salvadoran Government and Salvadoran guerrilla elements. I want to point out that this proposal is made at three levels: dialogue at the national level, which is the one we have been discussing regarding the Salvadoran Government and the Salvadorans who seek peace for the country. The second proposal is for a regional dialogue.

I maintain that we are not going to find peace unless we become aware that our five countries are strongly interrelated, and that there cannot be peace in Central America if we do not find a way to reduce violence throughout Central America. Moreover, there cannot be peace in Central America if there are disagreements between one nation and the other, and there cannot be peace as long as there is interference by alien forces in the Central American region.

This is why my proposal is made on three levels: the national level and the national dialogue, the regional level and the simultaneous dialogue, including the meeting of presidents and the understanding among the nations. This is the reason for the meeting of chiefs of state that we will hold on the 25th in Guatemala; and finally, the broader dialogue, be it at the Latin American or international level, where we can discuss how alien forces can harm us or help us reach peace in this region. Therefore, we must not confuse the regional proposal with the local proposal, as you have insinuated, but rather we must realize that there are three different levels and that those three levels must be discussed simultaneously.

[?Ancurio] Mr President, excuse me for staying on the subject of the dialogue, but it is an extremely interesting and important issue for the countries which seek formulas in the democratic framework, but which, at the same time, face the problem of violence. I want to note that we, naturally, advocate dialogue among all the various ideological groups in our country. Could you tell us what chances there are that dialogue will yield concrete and specfic solutions in a country like El Salvador, which has 5.5 million inhabitants and in which, at one point, there were 18,000 armed guerrillas in an area of only 20,000 square km, approximately the size of Inca Department in Peru?

How can feasible political solutions be found for El Salvador if there are ideological groups that are against the constitutional and democratic system recently established in El Salvador and that have taken up arms precisely because they are against this system? How can you propose that they put down their arms for the benefit of the Constitution that you represent, when they, in turn, want you to stop serving the Constitution and take up arms? How will this dialogue lead to a solution? This is a very important question for us.

[Duarte] It is really very difficult. I believe that you also have the Shining Path group, and all the problems that arise in relation with those who have joined the guerrillas for one reason or another and which make it very difficult to find peace. Let me point out the following: You believe that the sectors that have taken up arms did so because they were against a democratic government but I do not think this is the case. I think they took up arms for another reason. And at this point we have to take into account the 50 year dictatorship our country experienced, the injustice that prevailed, the lack of freedom that existed, the crimes and abuse of authority, and all the problems that we endured for 50 years. I, too, had to live in exile, had to suffer. This is why large sectors of the Salvadoran people joined the guerrillas.

When no other solution can be found, the guerrilla has a historical justification. It must be understood, however, that the Salvadoran people have tried to find a different solution. They did not propose to solve the dictatorship's status quo with a [words indistinct] but rather decided that they wanted a different method. We have tried to come up with this different method although a democratic revolution, by making political elbowroom for all sectors, and by seeking the path of understanding rather than the path of hatred.

[Question] Mr President, let us refer to other issues. The Salvadoran problem cannot be separated from the Central American problem. You know the Nicaraguan history very well and you know who imposed the Somoza family. Do you find it surprising that Nicaragua is now ruled by a government that is against the so-called U.S. interests?

[Duarte] No. I think it is the result of historical circumstances. I do not think it should surprise anybody.

[Question] Does your country defend the so-called U.S. interests?

[Duarte] I defend the Salvadoran interests...

[Question... interrupting] Is the Sandinist government a Soviet satellite?

[Duarte] I believe that, to a certain degree, it depends on Cuba. For example in the foreign ministers meeting in Panama there were many Cubans around the Nicaraguan delegation, interfering and giving advice to the Nicaraguan representatives. Therefore, I believe that Cuba has some influence on that country. I cannot talk about the Soviet Union because I do not know about it.

[Diez Canseco] Mr President, the dialogue issue in El Salvador is closely tied to the human rights issue. According to diverse human rights organizations, the war in El Salvador has resulted in the death so far of about 60,000 people. According to several organizations, like America Watch and international human rights organizations, only slight changes have been made regarding human rights issues during your administration. They add that instead of street killings perpetrated by paramilitary groups, which still seem to be active, as proven by the recent arrest of a gang that is reportedly linked to a colonel, I think he is called (?Stabalin), who is linked to these groups, there are bombings and raids, and so forth.

There are specific facts that would interest the country. On 27 August 1984, you established a committee to study political crimes. Congress entrusted you with the investigation of the murder of Msgr Romero, the Salvadoran archbishop who was killed several years ago. On 21 March 1985, Colonel Eulalio Santibanez, who was chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces intelligence, denounced those responsible of Msgr Romero's killing, and said that among them was Major D'Aubuisson, former Defense Minister General Guillermo Garcia, former Vice Minister Colonel Carranza, Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, and so forth.

He stated Colonel Edgard Casanovas Vejas was involved in the murder of four U.S. nuns, a crime which was also supposed to be investigated, and that Gen Vides Casanova had aided the perpetrators. My specific question is whether the Salvadoran Government can prove who is responsible for Msgr Romero's death and what punishment those responsible have been given, or is this a crime that remains unpunished and, as a consequence, is the efficiency of the legal system in this field just a hope and not a reality?

[Duarte] I think you have referred to data that the leftists have issued to the world and you have started off by stating that no progress has been made. The truth is that a lot of progress has been made regarding human rights. The International Red Cross cannot make this sort of statement. The church, and Msgr Rivera y Damas himself, on Sunday before last during his homily said: What I am going to say now is not to support the government but it is something I cannot deny; it is that great progress has been made in the human rights field.

A great effort is being made, I am not going to deny that there have been some violent events in the country, because this would be unjust and illogical. But I do want to say that all the efforts we are making seek progress in this process. And we are making great progress.

I established a commission, not only to investigate this crime but to investigate another six crimes, and they are being investigated. In the case of Msgr Romero's crime, we have investigated a great quantity of new information received. I do not listen to this Mr Santibanez because -- I think everybody knows him -- he has no moral authority to say such things because he was the head of all the death squads in El Salvador and was responsible for conducting the acts of violence in the past few years under the past governments. Therefore, to use information provided by an unqualified person makes no sense. It must be pointed out, however, that we are carrying out investigations, that the assasination of Msgr Romero is being investigated and we have a great quantity of information in that regard.

An officer has just been brought to trial in Costa Rica and during this trial the weapon with which Msgr Romero might have been assassinated appeared. We are now trying to obtain the extradition of that weapon to solve this crime. So we are investigating.

Exactly 3 days ago, the country was shaken by the much reported case of three peasants who were murdered and dumped into a hole. Exactly 3 days ago, we found the bodies and identified them, and we have already arrested the perpetrators of this crime. You, yourself, acknowledge the effort we are making in the cases of kidnapped persons in which oligarchic sectors and some military sectors carried out some gangster-type jobs and kidnapped people for ransom. We have found the perpetrators and punished them.

Therefore, you and the Peruvian people can clearly see the great effort we are making. We are not concealing anything. We are clearly fulfilling our responsibilities and we are struggling to get the country out of the crisis in which it has been submerged for 50 years. We are not leading the country toward democracy, making room for everyone.

[Ampuero] Your question Mr Ancurio.

[Ancurio] We Peruvians are greatly interested in one subject regarding El Salvador. A fellow Peruvian intervened in Central America to seek peace and end a Central American war. We are interested in the amount of progress you have achieved regarding the Salvadoran conflict with Honduras, which at the time was called the Soccer War?

[Duarte] Yes, indeed, I thank you for your question. We resorted to one of the most illustrious Peruvians, (Encinas), to mediate this incident. It was here in Peru that El Salvador and Honduras signed the peace treaty. This peace treaty has gradually progressed and we have now reached the level of economic treaties. The only thing that is now pending is the demarcation of borders. We have been constantly working on this matter. Only a few weeks ago we drafted the act to be submitted to the international Court of Justice at The Hague seeking complete agreement between the two countries, which is the ultimate goal of the Central American peace treaty, the treaty of peace between Honduras and El Salvador.

So we are working in this field and we are achieving progress. I think we shall be able to achieve a negotiated solution between our two nations, a solution that will allow us to resort to the International Court of Justice so that we may resolve the last issue, the demarcation of the border. In so doing we will have achieved full peace with Honduras.

[Ampuero] Mr President, the United States considers itself to be a peace factor in Central America. Is the United States responsible for the backwardness and poverty that Central America has been experiencing for many decades?

[Duarte] Well, I have told the U.S. Government and its Congress that throughout history the United States has lived in a democracy but that it has always exported dictatorships to Latin America and that this has led to misery, discrimination, social backwardness and injustice.

[Ancurio] If you think along these lines do you believe that U.S. interests in El Salvador are legitimate?

[Duarte] Well, I believe that U.S. interests in El Salvador cannot be overlooked. This is a reality. I am struggling to submit a formula that is different from that of the United States, that will resolve the Salvadoran problem, that will be supported and approved by the United States. But I would like to tell them that they are wrong, that I have worked hard on models, formulas, and proposals that have been submitted, and I want their help so that these forumlas will be accepted by the United States.

This is why I have (?requested) the help of the United States, not only the government and Mr Reagan...

[Ancurio interrupting] Do you admit that you identify yourself with the United States?

[Duarte continues]...but I have also requested the help of U.S. liberal groups because El Salvador undoubtedly needs international help. It needs economic aid because it cannot survive without this aid.

[Ancurio] But do you accept the fact that the Malvinas war proved that the United States is not a reliable Latin American ally?

[Duarte] I am obviously against the U.S. intervention in the Malvinas war and I believe that it is a phenomenon of the U.S. international security policy and of its international policy. This is what must be changed, not through hatred, antagonism, or clashes but through reasons, convictions, and viable proposals and formulas for our countries.

[Diez Canseco] Mr President, you have asserted that you propose a different model to that proposed by the United States for El Salvador but your proposal is obviously financed by the United States.

[Duarte] That's right.

[Diez Canseco] This represents a contradiction because the United States is financing a proposal different from the one it makes. This implies that although the proposals might differ, they pursue the same objectives.

I would like to include this situation in the framework of Peruvian-Salvadoran relations. Peruvian President Alan Garcia has stated that if a foreign power invades Nicaragua, Peru will break relations with that power. At a regional level you condition the domestic negotiations of the Salvadoran problem upon the recognition by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortego of the existence of armed groups in Honduras financed by the United States. Considering these two positions do you foresee a good Peruvian-Salvadoran relationship or future conflicts due to the Peruvian support for the Nicaraguan regime.

[Duarte] You have undoubtedly made a very interesting choice of words, but the truth is that the Peru's relations with El Salvador are based on friendship and respect because they come from the same source, democratic legitimacy. President Alan Garcia responds to the Peruvian peoples' will. It is a government freely and sovereingly elected by the Peruvian people and the origin of the Salvadoran formula is that Jose Napoleon Duarte has been freely elected by the people on four different occasions. He has been democratically elected in elections that were witnessed by representatives from all over the world.

Therefore, the aspirations, the coinciding points of view and feelings of the Peruvian and Salvadoran people are those of democracy, justice and liberty. Therefore, there are means and basic grounds for understanding.

Like Peru, El Salvador requires the understanding and unity of all democratic forces of Latin America and the world. Salvadorans need all Latin American and international democratic forces because without them there is no chance for democratic process in our country. I think that El Salvador can freely utilize the help of whoever wishes to grant it, as long as no conditions are imposed, and as long as doing so does not jeopardize the country's sovereignty.

This is what we have done. We have established our own model, and we have said this to the United States and the IMF, as you have done here in Peru. We have said that we are going to carry out the necessary changes in our country, for our own reasons, and seeking our own solutions.

If the IMF, if the United States, if Europe, if Argentina, and, of course, if Peru want to help us, they are welcome to do so as long as they respect the people's will, which is what democracy is all about. And what do the people want? They want liberty and justice, they do not want to antagonize anybody, or to be the puppets of anybody. This is my model, my political proposal for all internal and external forces that have anything to do with our political model, the model for social democracy, the model for economic democracy, which represents the democratic resolution we are proposing.

[Ampuero] Mr President, once again I want to thank you for appearing on this program.

[Duarte] Thank you very much. Please allow me to greet the Peruvian people and thank you for this opportunity you have given me to explain the Salvadoran situation and the path of peace and justice, which all Salvadorans want to follow and to which I have committed myself and the fatherland.

[Ampuero] Thank you very much Ancurio and Diez Canseco.

SHINING PATH CARRIES OUT ATTACKS AGAINST PEASANTS

PY131826 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0229 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 12 May (EFE) -- Police reported here today that four peasants died and nine were seriously wounded when they were attacked by about 50 members of Shining Path in Punqui, 140 km from Ayacucho.

The terrorist attack occurred early on the morning of 11 May. The terrorists were mainly youngsters, and included 10 women. They wore ski masks and carried knives and steel bars, according to Miguel Tapia who witnessed the attack. Tapia, who was able to escape, said that the Shining Path members accused the Punqui inhabitants of being "informers." The terrorists shouted slogans praising the armed struggle and "President Gonzalo," which is the name used by Abimael Guzman, founder and leader of Shining Path. The terrorists also set the houses on fire.

Shining Path also today carried out an attack in this city, 575 km southeast of Lima, exploding a bomb inside the court building on the Plaza de Armas. The explosion caused a great deal of commotion in the court, which was full of people attending the trial in the case of the 1984 killing of 29 peasants in Soccos. Twenty members of the Sinchis antisubversive police corp were charged with the killing. The bomb exploded in the file room causing damage but no casualties.

The police also reported the death today of the child used by Shining Path in a "child-bomb" attack in Huanta. This child, as well as the other who died under similar circumstances on 9 May in this city, have not been identified.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 36-HOUR VISIT

PY131408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 13 May (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte arrived here this morning on a 36-hour official visit.

Duarte was met at Carrasco International Airport by his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, with whom he will hold two working meetings during his visit.

The Central American conflict will be at the center of these talks in light of recent contacts among several Latin American presidents during the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

Uruguay is a member of a group of countries supporting the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, which seeks a negotiated solution to the Central American problems.

GOVERNMENT NOT WILLING TO RECOGNIZE PLO

PY091300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 8 may (AFP) -- Vice President Enrique Tarigo last night said that the Uruguayan Government is unwilling to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

During a lecture at the offices of the Uruguayan-Israeli Central Committee, Tarigo said that he had no doubt that Uruguay cannot recognize the PLO because Uruguay itself has suffered the 20th-century curse of terrorism.

Tarigo, who is currently acting as chief executive during President Julio Sanguinetti's tour, said it is very difficult to achieve peace in the Middle East because it depends on several parties -- at least two.

Tarigo said that the Uruguayan Embassy in Israel is in Tel Aviv and not in Jerusalem because of international pressure but added that the issue remains under study and perhaps the concerted action of a group of countries will someday permit this situation to change.

SANGUINETTI INTERVIEW WITH MEXICO CITY EXCELSIOR

PA122230 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 May 86 pp 10-a, 14-a

[Interview given by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti to Regina Diaz Redondo at the Camino Real Hotel in Mexico City; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Diaz Redondo] Mr President, what are the pitfalls, the threats to the Latin American democracies?

[Sanguinetti] There are the threats that have always existed and there are the current threats. The ongoing threats are those based on the classic Latin American instability. In other words, those that are the result of political confrontation, of exaggerated divisionism of the parties, and of some forms of economic stagnation. There are also the current pitfalls which are due to the fact that Latin America has reached a phase of development that places it in the position of something like the middle class in the world, with all the disadvantages and inconveniences of the middle classes. In other words, we have reached a certain level of industrialization, but it is not sufficient to confront the industrialized world.

[Diaz Redondo] Mr President, how can we grow when it is evident that countries such as for example, Mexico, depend on 70 percent of their petroleum revenue to pay the servicing of their foreign debt, and there has been a drop in petroleum prices and they evidently cannot meet their commitments? How can they grow to be able to pay?

[Sanguinetti] I believe that there are two sides to this: one of the debt itself, and the other of the overall economy in which the trade is implicit. If we are able to achieve a significant trade increase, the foreign debt will become manageable. On the contrary, if the economy shrinks, the foreign debt will increase, as occurs in any private enterprise: If the invoicing increases, the financial burden of the debts will decrease in relative proportion; if the opposite occurs and the invoicing is low, the financial burden will be unbearable and will lead to bankruptcy. What countries like ours must do is increase invoicing.

[Diaz Redondo] What role are the military groups currently playing in the development of the democracies in Latin America?

[Sanguinetti] The military phenomenon in Latin America is quite diverse and varied. It is not a single phenomenon, as it has been presented more than once. Today, we see a clear turning back of the military phenomenon due to its political failure. In other words, the armies that get involved in political life can give an initial impression of bringing order which, sometimes in countries might be seen as a solution, but in the medium-term, this is inevitably exhausted because it entails a lack of freedoms, the suffocation of societies, and leads to instability. It has also been shown that they are very unlikely to produce technical teams to handle the administration. The military phenomenon will disappear as such in the same measure that the Latin American societies achieve more social stability.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you not think that there are still many Latin American regimes that call themselves democratic but behind which there are militarymen supporting them or pressuring them; I am not specifically referring to South America, but perhaps more to Central America?

[Sanguinetti] I would say that in Central America there are diverse situations. Costa Rica is a country in which there is no military phenomenon because it does not have an army.

Nevertheless, it has been unable to escape being involved in the situation of the Central American crisis. This shows that not only the military phenomenon is involved in the essence of the conflict. I would say that the military phenomenon appears as a reflection. In the rest of the countries, it is evident that they are countries that have experienced a very strong military presence and even lengthy military dictatorships. That does not totally disappear overnight, not even when the dictatorships continue or when they are replaced.

[Diaz Redondo] What if they are nurished from outside?

[Sanguinetti] It is very clear that in the Central American problem, there is a foreign presence that no one ignores. Unfortuantely, we all know that it is trying to internationalize that conflict and to place it in the framework of the East-West conflict. Definitely, if there is a profound significance to the Contadora initiative -- of which Mexico was one of the leading initiators -- it is that it offers Latin American effort and reply to a Latin American phenomenon in order to prevent that use, or that bad use, of a critical situation.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you believe, Mr President, that a democratic regime such as yours, a regime elected by the people like that of Mexico and other countries, can coexist with regimes of other ideologies? For example, with regimes which some call Marxist regimes, or with those that others describe as extreme rightist, specifically, Cuba and Nicaragua, and on the other side Honduras and El Salvador, not to mention Guatemala, which now has a president elected by the people? Do you think they can coexist?

[Sanguinetti] Coexistence is not desirable, but it is possible. What is the alternative to coexistence? Confrontation. We can long for all the societies of the world to live under a democratic regime, but we cannot impose it on them.

[Diaz Redondo] Mr President, do you believe that the Nicaraguan regime is Marxist?

[Sanguinetti] I neither believe or disbelieve. Many of the Nicaraguan leaders are Marxists, and they do not hide that fact. I do not think the Nicaraguan regime has a specific orthodox or defined ideology at this moment. It is a regime in evolution. That is to say, the revolution that replaced the long Somozists dictatorship brought together a group of people of very varied origins. Some of them we can describe as orthodox Marxist-Leninists, others could be described as conservative liberals. Others are progressive liberals, others social democrats, and some are generic Marxists. "...It is a fact that in recent times, the sectors from the center to the right have been disappearing from the political spectrum of the Nicaraguan Government, but I do not think that today there is an absolutely rigid definition for us to classify the Nicaraguan regime. I think that it is a revolutionary regime in evolution."

[Diaz Redondo] It must be allowed to evolve?

[Sanguinetti] We will have to allow it to evolve. We will have to accompany it in that evolution to allow the Nicaraguan people, who are after all the owners of their own country and their own process, to express themselves fredly. What is our function? To spread the democratic idea, to preserve Nicaraguan sovereignty, to try to exalt the virtues of the multiparty system through dialogue, and to defend the principles of the Caraballeda document as the solution for Nicaragua, and for any other Central American country.

[Diaz Redondo] Mr President, are we to fight terrorism with terrorism? To fight terrorism with bombs as in the case of Libya?

[Sanguinetti] I think that there is no political movement or doctrine that supports terrorism as the ideal state of any society. Terrorism is a method. That is to say, it is a type of armed struggle carried out through indiscriminate and unconventional violence which, by avoiding clashes with the army, seeks to carry a society to a state of desperation that will lead to its destabilization or disintegration.

[Diaz Redondo] Pragmatically speaking, Mr President, it is obvious that in view of the positions sustained by Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, the Contadora peace document will not be signed on 6 June.

[Sanguinetti] You are very sure about that, but I am not.

[Diaz Redondo] I am almost sure. I just made a Central American tour, and that is irrefutable. Now, what is the solution to the problem? What suggestion would you make to achieve the signing of the document, in the event that Nicaragua does not sign it as some say, or that the United States does not endorse it as the Nicaraguans are demanding?

[Sanguinetti] I believe in the virtues of politics as a procedure; I always believe in the search for solutions. The situation that you are describing is difficult, but, we cannot yet accept that situation with fatalism. We will continue to seek solutions. I think that this situation is like an old-fashioned bicycle on which you cannot stop pedaling. That is to say, if a solution fails, another must be searched for. Since I dislike making predictions, I tell you: We will find some solution, we will implement some mechanisms, we will use some instruments because if not, somebody will fly over the handlebar of the bicycle, and no one wants that.

[Diaz Redondo] In other words, you agree that if the document is not signed, the Contadora process should continue and that another period should be established to study other prospects?

[Sanguinetti] We have to continue seeking solutions. We cannot stop making efforts because what choice do we have? Who has a solution? If someone had a magic solution, if someone had an automatic solution...but we all know that there is none and that any other solution will definitely be worse that this unstable situation.

[Diaz Redondo] But you undoubtedly have a formula. Do you agree that the United States should also sign the document, that a neutral zone be established, that a religion [as published] be created in Nicaragua, and that the U.S. Army get out of Honduras -- where it is undoubtedly found -- and El Salvador?

[Sanguinetti] I would say that all those principles as a whole reiterate what is stated in the Caraballeda declaration and if you want to add the principles in which I believe, they also include everything ranging from the fact that we want a process of democratic revolution in Nicaragua to the fact that we do not want anyone from abroad meddling in Nicaragua, encouraging a civil war.

[Diaz Redondo] What do you think of the next meeting of Central American presidents in Esquipulas? Do you think they will make one more effort to reach an agreement?

[Sanguinetti] Everything that means a dialogue in politics is good. I worry when there is no talk.

[Diaz Redondo] I would like to ask a question to someone who has been and continues being a journalist so that he will answer me clearly. Do you support fighting terrorism with terrorism?

[Sanguinetti] I support defending myself from terrorism with armed but not terrorist solutions. Terrorism has a dose of immorality that no state can employ.

[Diaz Redondo] Why is Latin America inactive while the seven or the five [industrialized countries] meet?

[Sanguinetti] Latin America is not inactive. It carries out an active diplomacy and meetings among the presidents are now very frequent. We hold personal meetings such as the one that will now be held in San Jose, Costa Rica. My own case is an example. I have been traveling for more than 15 days. However, we must not have big expectations about such meetings. We are being very active. We are not passive but we must not demand emphatic solutions because they lead to emphatic misfortunes.

[Diaz Redondo] Mexico is now experiencing pressures from the United States as never before in the last 60 years. Do you not think that the United States is acting against its own interests.?

[Sanguinetti] Evidently, the United States is changing its attitude towards Mexico, but in the south, the view is different. For us there, imperialism is carried out by the EEC. They are different views. For example, Carter gave a different image, the image of human rights, the Jeffersonian interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. Now what is taking place is the military and economic expansion of the United States, which is acting in a different manner, this might bring difficulties. In July I will visit the United States and I will speak frankly. It must change its focus and avoid disagreements with Latin America. Carlos Fuentes [not further identified] has said that a possibility now exists for a great dialogue among Latin America and we have to work for such a dialogue.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you believe, like the Honduran president, that President Reagan will end up gaining prestige with the fall of Pinochet after what occurred in Haiti and the Philippines?

[Sanguinetti] I do not get involved in someone else's dialogues. For Chile we desire a peaceful solution, a Chilean-style democracy.

CONSALVI DISCUSSES PRICE OF AREA PEACE, CONTADORA

PA130357 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said today that war is using up large amounts of money and no one seems to care. Foreign Minister Consalvi made this statement in response to what the United States has said to the effect that peace will cost many millions of dollars. The following is a report by Elsy Barroeta.

[Begin recording] [Barroeta] The information was published by THE WASHINGTON POST and picked up by the Venezuelan newspapers from the international news agencies. The article states that the U.S. Government believes that the peace agreement sponsored by the Contadora Group to be signed and implemented by the Central American countries would be too costly. As a matter of fact, another meeting has been scheduled for 6 June in Guatemala. The peace document will probably be discussed and signed at this meeting. According to the U.S. Government sources, this peace agreement would be too costly because it would require $9.2 million at the beginning and $40 million each month [as heard] to pay the 1,300 observers who would guarantee the Central American countries' fulfillment of the rules established in the peace agreement.

Foreign Minister Consalvi today responded to this statement by saying that peace does not have a price in any country of the world.

[Consalvi] If we are going to calculate how much peace would cost, it would be much earsier to begin by calculating how much is being spent on war. It seems that many people are not worried about this.

[Barroeta] In conclusion, the foreign minister commented on his trip to Costa Rica. He said that he was very pleased with the trip. Foreign Minister Consalvi went to Costa Rica to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new Costa Rican president, Oscar Arias Sanchez. In his speech, the new president reiterated Costa Rica's neutrality in the Central American conflict. [end recording]

Further Comment

PA130439 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0219 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Caracas, 12 May (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi feels that the current war in Central America and the arms race that has been unleashed have already cost much more than $1 billion. "Therefore," Consalvi has said, "we would not be acting positively when we make estimates on the cost of peace, because this would only lead us to live in a state of war, and it would probably then be quite possible that the budget for peace will no longer cover the expenses of war."

The Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) and the so-called Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) support the peace agreement that the Central American countries could sign on 6 June in Esquipulas (Guatemala.)

The Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador have already announced that they will sign the agreement, however, there are still doubts as to whether Nicaragua, a country that has conditioned its signing of the agreement on the United States agreeing to stop promoting the war and its military aid to the contra groups, will also do so.

According to U.S. sources, the strict implementation of the peace plan calls for the presence of 1,300 observers and the purchase of vehicles and some helicopters. According to the Venezuelan foreign minister, these expenses are many times below the amounts currently spent on the war in the region.

MINISTER LEPAGE ON SUBVERSIVES KILLED IN CLASH

PA121647 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Five of the nine subversives killed yesterday in Yaracuy State during a clash with a DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Service] group have extensive criminal records of subversion and common crimes. Interior Affairs Minister Octavio Lepage made the announcement this afternoon during a press conference.

[Begin recording] [Martin Pacheco report from Interior Affairs Ministry] During a meeting with reporters, Interior Affairs Minister Octavio Lepage presented a list containing the names of the nine people killed. They are: Luis Rafael Guzman Green; Ronald Jose Morao Salgado; Carlos Silva Rodriguez, presumably a Colombian national; Dilia Antonia Rojas, wife of Guzman Green; Jose Rosendo Silva Medina; Pedro Pablo Jimenez Garcia; Rafael Roman Quevedo Infante; Simon Jose Romero Madrid; and Nelson Martin Castellano Diaz.

The following had a criminal record of subversive actions: Luis Rafael Guzman Green. He participated in the so-called Manuel Ponte Rodriguez Guerrilla front in 1968, in an attack on a National Guard post in Ocumare del Tuy in 1972, and in the hijacking of an Avensa [Venezuelan Airways, Inc.] plane to Cuba in 1973; his wife Dilia Antonia Rojas, alias 'La Negra Rosa,' also participated in the Avensa plane hijacking in 1973 to Cuba and carried out support work for subversive groups in the country's east; Carlos Silva Rodriguez, alias "EL Guayanes" planned the so-called Trinomial Operation in 1975 that consisted in an attempt to attack the El Paso Military Post in Los Teques and was also the link with international subversive groups.

The minister also said that Ronald Jose Mario Salgado and Nelson Martin Castellano Diaz have criminal records for robbery and fraud, respectively.

After the clash, the Armed Forces and the DISIP established a joint operation to comb the entire Bolivar District, Yaracuy State. So far, a cache containing 2 FAL rifles, 10 shotguns, some of which are automatic, 2 carbines, an FN-30 rifle, 11 fragmentation grenades, 2 rifles, ammunition for all these weapons, and military uniforms have been discovered. Also found were: mountain caps, 18 knapsacks, food deposit with supplies for 15 to 20 days, and a large amount of printed and videotaped information.

The investigations have thus far confirmed that the group had links with the men who carried out the Provincial Bank theft in Puerto Ordaz on 24 April, when the DISIP arrested Osvaldo Ojeda Negrete and Joel Vicente Mosquera Fiano. The two had a record of numerous subversive actions on file.

Minister Lepage also said that Sheriff Henry Lopez Cisco's condition is stable.

[Begin Lepage recording] The Government wants this development to be accurately reported, without exaggerations or distortions. [end recording]

The interior minister reported that at this time a land and air search is underway throughout Yaracuy State, particularly in Bolivar District, to track down the group's contacts.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE PROTEST OVER U.S. SENATE HEARING

PA141339 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has issued a communique on the accusations made against the Mexican Government by a foreign relations subcommittee of the U.S. Senate chaired by Republican Jesse Helms. The accusations were with regard to drug trafficking in our country. The communique includes the following points:

1. Mexico categorically rejects the accusations and slander voiced against our country during the hearings, whose nature is clearly defamatory. The Mexican Government expresses its repudiation of the interventionist-style statements made in those hearings that are an attack on Mexican sovereignty and interests.

2. The insulting statements against Mexico and its government were made by a group of senators who are members of the so-called Western Hemisphere subcommittee [name of committee as heard]. Only three of the nine members participated in the public hearings.

3. Lower rank officials of the U.S. executive branch who appeared at the Senate hearings made statements that are not in line with reality and that distort with disinformation what is happening in Mexico.

4. The Mexican Government does not accept statements made by foreign officials or legislators, even if they are not very qualified individuals, on internal problems that only concern Mexicans.

5. The Mexican Government has instructed our country's ambassador to present a protest note to the State Department today over this unfortunate event and so that it will give an explanation of the case. At the same time, Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the grand commission of the Mexican Senate, has stressed that such accusations stem from a minority group, are not true, and tend to damage Mexico's image.

UNOMASUNO Attacks Hearings

PA132123 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 12 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Another Face of Interventionism']

[Text] The hearing which a U.S. Senate subcommittee will hold today and tomorrow on the Mexican situation represents, without doubt, another link in the chain of attacks being promoted from Washington against our country and government, something that has become a daily affair. We have noticed that the basis for these attacks is that both the U.S. leadership and its allies on this side of the Rio Bravo are convinced that Mexico's foreign and domestic policies are the product of simple whims and would be easy to change, not realizing that these policies are the synthesis of a historic process that feeds them and serves as their basis.

The ideologists of this campaign forget that the most important trademark of our history, a trademark that is everywhere, is the struggle for founding and maintaining a national state at the side of the biggest power on earth. Our history not only records three foreign interventions and multiple attacks from other countries, but also the chain of economic dependence, and an endless cultural penetration aimed -- and not by chance -- at destroying our traditions and discrediting our history.

In view of such adverse conditions --conditions that the periodic hegemony crisis at the world level have worsened -- the country has had only one way to uphold its sovereignty without defeat: a foreign policy of loyalty toward sister nations, a policy that makes Mexico stand up as a defender and as haven -- by serving as asylum for exiles -- in the struggle for the liberation of the people of Latin America and the Third World in general. And internally, there is the giving of prior attention -- sometimes not as strongly as the situation merits -- to the common well-being over the interests of a few, most of whom are linked --not casually -- with foreign interests.

From this it is obvious that even if the immediate objective of the United States is just Mexico's foreign policy (something difficult to believe because of the huge economic interests that the United States has in the country), the campaign that we are facing nowdays can only end in the destruction of our history, our culture, our political institutions, and, in conclusion of our sovereignty.

It is necessary to clearly understand that the final objective of the current U.S. Government and of the big transnational companies is to control our country. With this awareness it is necessary to maintain a firm attitude of rejection against this interventionist effort and to close ranks with other sister nations who are facing similar circumstances. Silence would be in this case a most dangerous position.

IDB REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS

FL092104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1816 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 8 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, just as all the other Latin American nations, must apply a policy of pragmatic adjustments that function in accordance with the situation within the country, and put aside recommendations such as some of those made by the IMF. The IDB representative in Mexico Alejandro Scopelli, added that, in the problem of the foreign debt, ther must be a shared joint effort by creditors and debtors.

Speaking of Mexico's critical economic situation, he said it certainly has a solution as is proved by the confidence of, and the financial resources lent by, the IDB to this country, and the coordination that exists for the pragmatic adoption of operative schemes.

He explained that, because of Mexico's need for foreign credit and exchange, it has virtually exhausted both within the IDB's sixth fiscal year, for which reason -- just as Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela have done -- Mexico has requested an additional $250 million, to be used this year. He explained that the amount to Mexico during the IDB's sixth fiscal year is of $1 billion for 4 years, concluding with a loan of $40 million for the installation of a network of rural hospitals subordinated to the secretariat of health and public assistance. He added that, to this end, a Mexican delegation will travel to Washington next wek to make concrete arrangements for this credit, which should be granted in approximately one month.

He said the new $200 million credit the Mexican Government is seeking will, if it is obtained, be used for the reconstruction of the areas of Mexico City affected by last September's earthquakes.

DELVALLE INTERVIEW WITH LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA

PA131906 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 May 86 pp A-1, A-10

[Exclusive Interview with President Eric Arturo Delvalle by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Chief Editor Hermes Sucre Serrano on 12 May]

[Text] [Sucre Serrano] Mr President, THE NEW YORK TIMES has published an item about the alleged incapacity of the Panamanians to operate the canal and plan for its future. What is your opinion about this?

[Delvalle] We Panamanians have the full technical and administrative capacity to operate the Panama Canal. Proof of this is that today 82.5 percent of the manpower of the Panama Canal Commission is Panamanian and if that proportion is not the same at higher executive levels it is not because there are not very qualified Panamanian candidates. It is because of the action of a small group of former zonians who continue hindering the access of our technicians to those positions so that they can continue working, which is against the Canal Treaty and international navigation interests.

Furthermore, we do not believe in evil or ill-intentioned propaganda which says that the canal is very sophisticated and difficult to operate. On the contrary, the canal is the product of relatively simple technology, from the beginning of the 20th century, and which may be operated by technicians readily available in our nation. Today, for instance, the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] and INTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications] are enterprises of the highest technology, more sophisticated and complex than the canal and are managed 100 percent by Panamanians, who have to face demands that grow faster than demands for transit through the canal.

[Sucre Serrano] THE NEW YORK TIMES article also stated that the Government is not doing anything to improve the canal. Is that true?

[Delvalle] I must explain first of all that the Panamanian Government does not have that responsibility before the year 2000. That is the exclusive responsibility of the U.S. Government during the period established in the treaties, and the Panama Canal Commission only implements what is approved by the Board of Directors. They have the obligation to return the canal on 31 December 1999 in perfect operating condition. This requires the implementation of a plan of ongoing improvements for the installations that suffer from natural deterioration and also improvements to make the canal an enterprise that offers optimum service to international navigation. We also cannot agree for the United States to return scrap to us in 1999, as they have done with other installations, for example, the Panama Railroad, which was returned in bad condition, therefore the Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission, with the most firm support of our government and of the governments that have preceded us, have repeatedly and strongly insisted about the need for the United States to take prompt actions to improve the canal, among them, the widening of the Culebra Cut.

In this regard, our government as well as its representatives on the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, have been able to get international financial consortiums interested in supporting this plan of the canal commission. This plan is of primary importance not only for Panama and the United States but also for international maritime navigation. This shows how we are doing more than what is set forth in the Canal Treaties as our responsibility.

[Sucre Serrano] According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the deputy administrator of the Canal Commission -- Mr Manfredo -- has made a worrisome statement about his mission. What does the Panamanian Government think about this?

[Delvalle] At this moment I do not have a verbatim transcript of Manfredo's statements but I have read his explanatory note which was published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA yesterday. I must tell you that I am deeply concerned with the way the Torrijos-Carter treaties are being implemented. I have publicly stated this before. I am particularly concerned with the correct management of the canal during the transition period. I have asked Manfredo to promptly issue a report on the problems that he, as deputy administrator and as a Panamanian, is facing only 4 years away from the date when the administrator of the canal will be a Panamanian. I am particularly concerned over the fact Panamanian participation in important executive positions of the Panama Canal Commission is not growing rapidly, as established in the Torrijos Carter Treaties, and over the fact that there seems to be no hurry and no determination to do improvements on the canal. I am very much concerned over the fact that commission money is being wasted on superfluous items and luxury expenditures by a small U.S. minority of executives to the detriment of payments that should be made to Panama.

I would like to see more Panamanian pilots in the Maritime Bureau, for example. That bureau is vital for the functioning of the canal. I want Manfredo to work on this with energy and rapidly because this is what the Panamanian people want.

We are asking the U.S. Government to reform Congressional Law 96-70 because it is a serious obstacle that prevents greater harmony in our relations and the best implementation of the Canal Treaties for the benefit of international maritime navigation, including that of the United States and Panama. As time goes by, it is clear that the inevitable moment is getting closer when the canal and all its installations will revert to Panama. Therefore it is evident that the more harmonious and quick the transition, the better the canal service will be and the better the Panamanian people will remember the United States. This would be the most firm and sure basis of a permanent friendship. I believe this is the heartfelt feelings of the two nations and we, the leaders of the two countries, must work to that effect.

[Sucre Serrano] What is the national government's plan to assume the responsibilities of operating the canal and to better use the reverted areas and assets?

[Delvalle] In my speech to the nation on 29 January I extensively addressed this very important current topic. Regarding this, I wish to stress the following points:

We are drafting a program for the correct use of the reverted areas. It includes their use primarily for commercial, industrial, tourist, port, defense, and recreational activities and for urban development and housing without forgetting those from low-income sectors. This also involves the construction of networks of streets and highways of integration including the Northern Corridor project in Panama City, the expansion to four lanes of the Panama-Arraijan highway, and other projects. In addition, we are also working on bills to permit the sale of reverted houses and land for commercial, industrial, tourism, and urban development use so that the greatest social benefit of the product of those resources will be obtained.

We are also working on a bill that will permit better coordination of the planning and action of government agencies in the reverted areas and better preparation to take over the administration of the canal in the year 2000. The problems of the canal's hydrographic basin have also received our priority attention. A special commission of technicians is working on this and we have asked the U.S. Government to share the costs of the projects to protect and reforest that basin which is fundamental to the operation of the canal.

To conclude, I must mention that we must view this with more optimism and with more constructive spirit. Lately, great concern has emerged among various sectors of opinion with regard to the canal issue and public debates have been proposed, something that is very healthy. I believe that participation is one of the key aspects of success in the recovery of the reverted assets.

There should be participation in the debate and also participation in the action as a private individual, as an official, as a businessman, as a worker, as a city, in short, as a Panamanian. Our government and in particular I want to promote and encourage that participation. The inexorable countdown has already begun. We are only 14 years away from being the ones solely responsible for the canal and our destiny. I am fully convinced that we will take it over with full success.

CANAL COMMISSION OFFICIAL'S STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

PA130312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Station commentary: "Where Did Manfredo Fail?"]

[Text] At the very instant we recorded on this screen our concern over what we regarded as increasingly strongly-worded and counterproductive assertions by Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, at that very moment, many of our countrymen concurred that the public statements made by the highest ranking Panamanian in the Panama Canal Commission were hardly appropriate.

His statements were of such a high and dangerous caliber, that local analysts and technicians began to fear that Manfredo might be irresponsibly playing along with the enemies of the homeland, who systematically take steps on the basis of a very carefully drafted plan, the purpose of which is to disqualify us for administering the waterway alone beginning at noon on 31 December 1999.

Luckily, Fernando Manfredo's name is definitely not associated with treason against the country. However, his constant accusations would seem to point to an eagerness to discredit Panama, and Manfredo and all those who commit the sin of miscalculating the moment when they make their candid recommendations or the place where they make them should guard against this.

Our grandparents used to say with a wisdom we respect that one should not air one's dirty linen in public. In front of the rest of the world, Manfredo should be a champion of the struggle, showing us to be both capable and responsible to administer the interoceanic way. Internally he can, in a thousand different ways, spur a rectification of the path toward the increasingly serious assumption of our greater responsibilities.

In the meantime, let the deputy administrator learn the lesson and fight for new U.S. investments in the canal, for the reversion of property in good conditions, and for making our northern counterparts fulfill on time all that was agreed on in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

PRT REVIEWS LIEUTENANTS' 24 APR DECLARATION

PA070412 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 May 86 p 15-a

[Open letter from the Revolutionary Party of the Workers, PRT, to the lieutenants of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, issued in Panama City on 29 April]

[Excerpts] In regard to the military declaration made by the lieutenants who participated in the 15th training seminar, which was released by the media as the alleged result of internal debates among the lieutenants of the Defense Forces, the PRT considers it appropriate to send them an open letter with comments on certain central parts of the military declaration.

It is important to point out that we had two key reasons for writing this letter. First, because the declaration was a synthesis of the alleged discussions among the middle level officers of that armed institution, it was possible to examine it as a projection -- with a certain degree of reliability -- of the dynamics of the military institution. Second, the delaration is issued in complex national circumstances marked by a serious economic, political, and fiscal crisis which internally, reflects the decomposition, not only of the government, but also of the groups that are running the country, including the Defense Forces, which is their axis. Finally, in the international sphere, one can see the brave efforts made by the various peoples to make a path for themselves despite President Reagan's administration, which wishes to suffocate the peoples' yearnings for self-determination, social justice, sovereignty, and peace, at all costs. In our view, that situation makes the content of the military declaration symptomatically relevant if we grant that a conscientious national discussion is categorically needed in our country. Having noted the foregoing, which reveals the extreme seriousness of our society's conditions, we now proceed to make several comments on the subject.

In the first place, it is true that the oligarchic opposition has repeatedly shown its submissiveness to U.S. imperialist interests. This is proved by its actions during the 1968 coup d'etat, when the opposition turned to the United States for extranational leverage in order to regain power. The same thing happened in 1978 when the opposition staged a "lobby" [preceding word in English] in the U.S. Senate to prevent it from approving the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and finally the same thing occurred during the last elections, when the opposition prostrated itself before Washington to obtain its endorsement of the opposition presidential ambitions. Even today, the opposition's unpatriotic excesses in its struggle to get control of the state are obvious. However, the same thing can be said of the Defense Forces, and of President Delvalle's government. They have practised the same antinational actions. Thus, it is easy to see that essentially, both the opposition and the government promote antipatriotic activities that are harmful to Panamanian sovereignty.

Second, a clarification is needed regarding the part of the declaration that says that the opposition, with its "pro-foreigner mentality" cannot restrain its oligarchic ambitions of political and economic power. That statement is at variance with the fact that today, most of the oligarchy form a backdrop for the present government. It is clear that there are still some parties under the Defense Forces' control: the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], PALA [Labor Party], FRAMPO [Popular Broad Front Party], and Panamanian Party, but the influence of the old traditional parties (Liberal Party, Republican Party, and sectors of the PALA) whose owners and sponsors have oligarchic origins, is indisputable.

That is to say, a significant sector of the oligarchy governs the country along with the Armed Forces (Are we going to forget who the present Panamanian president is and the origin of several of his ministers of state?) This contradicts the statements made in the document that was read on the night of 24 April.

In addition, we are firmly convinced that the homeland's defense is not the monopoly of the Defense Forces. We believe that all Panamanian citizens have the right and duty to safeguard the national interests, and even the power to exert defensive violence when it is crucial. Similarly, we think that instead of being segregated, the militarymen should have a right to participate in politics, and to join political parties.

The PRT believes that in these times, the Armed Forces -- particularly the broad sections of those forces that are of humble origin -- cannot continue to be the instruments of elitist interests, the docile "army of occupation" of foreign powers.

It is clear that the present times of freedom and justice being experienced by the peoples of the present society indicate that a lucid effort to achieve historical rationality and foresight requires that lieutenants, workers, peasants, government employees, townspeople, intellectuals, NCO's and enlisted men, and all men and women be willing -- and daring enough -- to forge a democratic, popular alternative that prevents dependence, social inequality, and undemocratic practices. In regard to the emphasis placed in your letter on prospects for the year 2000, we state that any possible recovery, far from being linked to the domestication of the popular sectors, will depend on their resolute mobilization and struggle in defense of their homeland, and their own achievements.

For the PRT National Directorate:

Graciela J. Dixon, PRT president

Egbert N. Wetherborne, Secretary General

Ramiro Guerra, organizational secretary

Panama, 29 April 1986

DESTABILIZING 'PLOT' TO BE DENOUNCED AT UN

PA091705 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 16a

[Article by Flor Quintero]

[Text] The plot by bad Panamanians, together with U.S. citizens, against the Panamanian Government and the Defense Forces will be denounced at the United Nations, Pedro Brin Martinez, chairman of the Legislative Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, said today. According to Brin Martinez, the charge will be made within the framework of a UN meeting to ban crimes against the peace and security of mankind.

He also said that "the meeting will establish the criminal responsibility of individuals trying to promote instability." "I believe we should participate in the drafting of that code of crimes to clearly establish the responsibility of U.S. senators, bad Panamanians, and even other countries involved in the plot against the Republic of Panama," Brin Martinez said.

"I feel that we can already consider the plot within the framework of crimes against international peace and security. As the entire country knows, we have been charging that many Panamanians in an alliance with U.S. senators from the Department of State [as published] have promoted a number of actions that we would categorize as interferences in Panama's internal affairs, such as economic terrorism," Brin Martinez concluded.

ACTIVITIES OF 'TRAITORS,' U.S. OFFICIAL RAPPED

PA090307 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 May 86 p 4

[Baltazar Renan Aizpurua's "Political Arena" column: "Eismann, the Great Petty Traitor"]

[Text] To the activities of traitors who plot to destroy the image of Panama that Torrijos attained for the country, we must now add the intense comings and goings of officials of the Yankee State Department and the embassy here. In meeting with local political personages, these officials make their own proposals about our country's domestic policy. They have mounted a great destabilizing scenario and, with promised and cajolings, lead the traitors by their hands to fulfill the strategic program outlined by their analysts. This is why we see that the Christian Democrats, in their eighth congress held in Chitre recently, advocated a change of government in their final statement under the pretext that a total structural change in the state is mandatory.

This is also why a statement by Dr Arnulfo Arias during the ADO [Democratic Opposition Alliance] party leaders' meeting in David on 12 April is no mere coincidence. In the meeting Dr Arias said: "We cannot stifle the country with so-called 'defense' forces that will never be able to adequately defend the Panama Canal during a world conflict." The senile turncoat added: "We need a police force and an army within our possibilities. Nothing else." This is exactly what the Yankees want, that our Armed Forces do not become professional so that the Yankees can continue to occupy the country militarily beyond the year 2000. Arnulfo thus obeys the orders of his Fascist masters.

It is also no mere chance that the traitors have coordinated their actions with the mass media in the United States in order to convince the Americans that they should intervene in Panama because "this an international drug trafficking center and Panamanians constitute a corrupt people." Regarding this, we have read articles, statements, and advertisements in the MIAMI HERALD, THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS, etc. This slanderous campaign against Panama is echoed here by LA PRENSA, whose director is Roberto Eisenmann, the great petty traitor.

BRIEFS

THAI, GUATEMALAN AMBASSADORS -- His Excellency Sirajaya Buddhi-Baedya and his Excellency Rodolfo Lobo Zamora, ambassadors of Thailand and Guatemala, respectively, have presented their credentials to President Eric Arturo Delvalle at the Presidential Palace. [Summary] [Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 May 86 p 10 PA]

COSTA RICA

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON WORLD BANK DEMANDS

PA131951 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A proposal by the Economic Council to increase the prices of several basic grains in order to reduce the National Production Council's deficit will be discussed by the government council of the administration of president Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, in its first session this week. Otton Solis, minister of national planning and economic policy, said that to cushion the increase in the price of some basic grains, the price of other articles will be lowered. He commented that the decreed adjustment in the import surcharge on articles that will ultimately be reexported to Central American and other markets will produce a drop in their price. Solis reiterated the decision of the government presided over by Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez not to dismiss any government worker to reduce the public administration payroll, as the World Bank demands.

The World Bank demands are a blow to our democracy. The minister of national planning and economic policy said that international organization has set very difficult preconditions for disbursement of the second set of funds -- $40 million -- to the country for its structural adjustment program. He commented that the conditions set for reducing the Production Council's deficit, which really means its elimination, will have repercussions on small properties and the cost of the basic food basket. He pointed out that these institutions were created to protect the small producer and consumers, which are essential elements for democracy, social peace, and economic progress.

BASQUE TERRORIST MORALES EXTRADITED TO SPAIN

PA100322 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Basque terrorist Gregorio Jimenez Morales, who had been serving a 4-year sentence for his participation in a terrorist attack on Eden Pastora, was apparently taken out of prison during the early morning hours and flown to Spain secretly. His defense counsel, Francisco Lemus, told this to the radio station.

[Begin recording] [Lemus] What has really happened is that he was taken out of prison without authorization. This is the specific information I have. I received a call from Madrid at 0500 local time saying that Spanish television, radio, and newspapers reported that Jimenez was aboard a flight bound for Madrid with part of the Spanish delegation that attended the change of power here. At this time, I could not confirm this. I began to investigate at about 0730, but the authorities did not give me any information. Several La Reforma prison inmates, however, phoned me and told me that at 0200 local time Spanish security policemen arrived at La Reforma with the director for social adjustments and the prison's deputy director. After beating Jimemez, they put him in a car. His whereabouts are unknown. This is the information available. Yet, if you put together what the Spanish radio and television stations say and the information I have received from La Reforma, you can easily conclude that he was illegally and violently taken out of the country, in violation of the Costa Rican courts.

[Unidentified reporter] The extradition request had not yet been accepted here?

[Lemus] The extradition had been decided, to be made effective once he served his 4-year sentence. According to my calculations and those made by the Higher Court, he was still to serve 1 year and 4 months, counting from April on.

[Reporter] Will you file an appeal?

[Lemus] I plan to file a writ of habeas corpus at about 1300 local time. This would give the new authorities an opportunity to initiate their legal activities. Let us see if they make good on their word about preventing corruption and purging public officials. This occurrence appears as a truly incredible arbitrariness to me. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER ON KIDNAPPING CASES, PLANE CRASH

PA132240 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 May 86 pp 13, 50

[Text] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has stated that the Armed Forces are ready for possible political maneuvers which, based on the involvement of military officers in kidnappings being investigated by the authorities, seek to discredit the Armed Forces. The minister was approached by newsmen after the ceremony to swear in the Soriano antiterrorist unit of the 1st Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Carlos.

Vides Casanova added that although it has been confirmed that certain officers were involved in criminal activities, other suspects such as Colonel Mauricio Roberto Staben have proven their innocence and if mentioned in the course of subsequent investigations, they could be asked to testify again. Vides Casanova stressed that Operation Phoenix, carried out in the Guazapa Hill area, in which the 1st Infantry Brigade played an important role, was a success. Similar maneuvers are being carried out in the eastern sector and positive results are expected from them for the benefit of the people's tranquility, he said.

Referring to the dislodged people who demand to be returned to their towns of origin in that area, Vides Casanova said that those who have a title to property can return, but those who do not, must wait. In addition, regarding the 1 May air tragedy, he said that investigations continue and that so far, it has only been established that the cause was a mechanical failure. On that occasion, residents in the area of the catastrophe said that the aircraft was hit by a rocket launched from the ground, while other eyewitnesses said that the plane exploded in the air without being attacked. Regarding this, he said "There was talk about an explosion, but that could have been the result of the impact."

Referring to a project for the coalition of the armies of the isthmus to form an organization similar to the Central American Defense Council, which has been mentioned recently, he said that he was not personally familiar with this plan, and he noted that he will analyze it when it is presented to him in order to voice his opinion.

REBELS REPORT SUCCESS OF TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA130415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The national transportation stoppage has been successful throughout the national territory. Here is the information from the Military Highway, the Pan-American Highway, and the Coastal Highway. According to these reports, transportation has been paralyzed 100 percent in the east. No (?water trucks) or trucks carrying international merchandise or export products are moving through the eastern zone. This is the report we have just received here in Radio Venceremos.

Meanwhile, transportation is 90 percent paralyzed throughout the national territory, in the continuation of a national transportation stoppage that was successfully begun on Monday, 12 May. Our revolutionary greeting to all our guerrilla units who are listening to us in the country's roads. We will be accompanying them until further notice during this national transportation stoppage, which we are conducting under the motto "Let Us Expel the Yankee, the Main Obstacle to Peace, From Central America."

FMLN CLAIMS 153 ARMY CASUALTIES DURING 1-10 MAY

PA122143 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Pay close attention Salvadoran people. Radio Farabundo Marti now presents a summary of casualties inflicted on the enemy in operations during the first 10 days of May. According to reports received, we have inflicted over 153 casualties on the enemy. We repeat: We have inflicted over 153 casualties on the troops of the Duartist High Command during the month of May. Forty percent are the result of the efficiency of our revolutionary mines. Pay close attention Salvadoran people: the 153 casualties include: an officer who is a company chief, a cadet sublieutenant, a sergeant, a subsergeant, and two corporals.

During that period we also intensified sabotage of the electric system by damaging electric pylons, transformers, and high tension towers. Similarly, it is important to highlight the sabotage operation carried out in Juayua, Sonsonate Department. On 4 May, a guerrilla unit of the Lazaro Arias political-military detachment entered and sabotaged the La Calera hydroelectric plant located near Juayua. This was perpetrated by the armed workers in the coffee zones in the western part of the country.

We now continue reporting on guerrilla activities in the first 10 days of May. During those 10 days, political-military activities by our clandestine guerrilla units increased. The following towns were raided: Ozatlan, Usulutan Department, and Ocotal Canton, Jucuaran jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. Similarly, our units entered the outskirts of the capital, where our clandestine guerrilla units carried out activites in Apopa. Likewise, they attacked a paramilitary position and carried out activities in Jucuapa, Usulutan and in the city of San Miguel. Actions by the clandestine guerrillas are increasing throughout the national territory.

We have intensified the attrition and bleeding of the Duartist's troops in the useless military operations staged by the criminal High Command against our war fronts. We send our revolutionary greeting to all our guerrilla units, which are defeating the military plans of the High Command, which has made the war a business. Forward, companeros. In the eastern and western part of the country, in the central and paracentral area, [words indistinct] the puppet Army.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER CITES UK'S 'HOSTILE ROLE' IN BELIZE

PA132257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Dario Quinonez Amezquita said today that "the United Kingdom has played a hostile role toward Guatemala in the disagreement over the Belize territory." Quinonez Amezquita said that, for this reason, all the country's sectors, particularly the trade unions and the state university of San Carlos, "will be consulted regarding the convenience or inconvenience of establishing diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom."

He said that a UK delegation presented to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, during his stay in Costa Rica on 8 May, raised "the possibility of establishing diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries." The UK delegation, whose members were not identified by the foreign minister, told Cerezo that the proposal was made according to their government's instructions.

Quinonez Amezquita added: President Cerezo, however, "wishes to agree on and exchange views with all the country's forces because this is not an isolated problem, but it concerns all the Guatemalan people." The foreign minister indicated, however: "The United Kingdom has played a hostile role againt Guatemala's recovering the territory of Belize by protecting Belize's inhabitants (160,000), and unilaterally granting independence to Belize."

For his part, Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle thinks that "the people must be consulted over the Belize problem through a referendum." Cerezo's Christian Democrat government, upon analyzing "all that has been done by previous governments, will apply new formulas in a future round of talks," the Guatemalan foreign minister said in conclusion.

OBANDO Y BRAVO VIEWS DEMOCRACY, PERSECUTION

PA122320 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] (?Cardinal) Obando y Bravo and several other prominent members of the Central American Catholic Church hierarchy have said that the regional peoples must pray for Central American peace, which has been seriously disturbed in recent years. Cardinal Obando, the archbishop of Managua; Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador; and Msgr Oscar Rodriguez, auxiliary bishop of the Tegucigalpa archdiocese, were in the Guatemalan capital this past weekend. The three, members of the Salesian Order, said mass yesterday at the [name indistinct] Sanctuary along with Guatemala Archbishop Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio.

During the mass, Obando y Bravo said that Gualemalans should pray to God for Nicaragua, a country that is suffering, as he put it. The Nicaraguan cardinal, who has talked on behalf of his country's people and church during the 4 days of his stay here in Guatemala, received a doctorate honoris causa from Francisco Marroquin University on Saturday morning.

[Begin Obando y Bravo recording in progress] ... [words indistinct] Freedom has disappeared from many countries and is gravely threatened in many others. Sadly, Central America is not exempt from that threat. Religious persecution is a sad and undeniable fact, as is political persecution. Let us remember, dear brothers, that without freedom we cannot develop God's gifts. Nor can there be, without freedom, the peace for which we all yearn; a happy, active, (?creative), and free peace. No one wants either the peace or the tranquility that result from an absence of freedom. No one wants the peace that results from terror and oppression.

The concept of democracy was classically described by Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase: Government of the people, by the people, for the people. This expression, particularly the part that says government of the people, must be explained. Democracy does not in fact mean that the people really exercise power, as the government is assumed by a minority. What it means is that the community exerts a decisive influence in the exercise of political power. Democracy is based on the consent of those governed, and this consent is reflected in the public opinion and in the people's will. This consent is the basis of the legitimacy of the constituted branches of power. [end recording]

NEW REBEL GROUP ATTACKS PAIZ SUPERMARKET

PA132114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Guatemala, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A new self-styled organization called the "People's Defense Committee" today initiated its rebel operations with an attack on the liquor stores of one of Guatemala's largest supermarket chains. The liquor stores of the "Paiz" chain, one of the owners of which is Finance Minister Rodolfo Paiz Andrade, were the targets of two explosive devices placed by the rebels. The version of the incident given by the establishment's private security agents indicates that the perpetrators were four men who traveled in a blue delivery truck. The establishment is located on the outskirts of the western part of the capital city.

The new guerrillas claimed the attack which, according to their messages to various local radio stations, "is the beginning of actions against the people responsible for the uncontrolled increase of prices for basic articles, and the existing monopoly." "The People's Defense Committee will act against those who speculate with the people's hunger," the voices claiming the incident said.

Roberto Serrano, spokesman for the Guatemalan National Police, said that the institution "does not yet have official knowledge of the new organization's existence or its orientation." The terrorist attack did not cause injuries, but it did damage the building and two vehicles from which merchandise was being unloaded at the time of the explosion.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA REITERATES CONTADORA POSITION

PA140232 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "A Well-Founded and Unrenounceable Position of Principles" -- words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Nicaragua's firm decision not to sign the Contadora document if the U.S. aggression is not stopped first -- expressed by President Daniel Ortega on 10 May -- is not a last-minute position, but a position maintained since 12 September 1985 when the draft of the document was modified. The President Ortega -- in a letter to the members of the Contadora and Support Groups, dated 8 November 1985 -- stated this decision. Of President Ortega's four leading considerations regarding the reformed draft of the document , we extracted the following:

International Military Maneuvers

1) The 12 September 1985 document for the first time introduced the concept of /"regulating"/ international military maneuvers, unexplainably retrogressing on what the document issued on 7 September 1984 stated as a Latin American position of principles. That is, that the realization of international maneuvers in the region must be /immediately outlawed/ and for this it would be necessary to simultaneously outlaw maneuvers and freeze the purchase of arms. In the new document dated September 1985, the outlawing was put off for later phases, while the demand to immediately freeze arms purchases was simultaneously established only with the /"regulation"/ of the maneuvers.

In the Nicaraguan Government's opinion, the absolute, immediate, and categorical outlawing of intenational military maneuvers of any kind whatsoever, is an unrenounceable position of principles. This Nicaraguan position is fully in accord not only with the revised Contadora document dated 7 September 1984, and the introduction of the new document, but with the document of objectives dated September 1983.

The need to absolutely outlaw the realization of international military maneuvers is even more evident if we consider that the U.S. Government has stated that each of the military maneuvers it has carried out in Honduras is a warning sign to pressure Nicaragua, which confirms their intimidatory nature.

Meanwhile, the military maneuvers are, objectively, preparatory phases of future actions against Nicaragua. In this regard, a peace agreement for the region should establish the absolute outlawing of international military maneuvers, and complete the decisions that refer to these commitments, so that their fulfillment will be better guaranteed. Nicaragua considers it necessary for the following complementary aspects to be included in the document, in order to prevent omissions and voids in the text from opening the doors to the undermining of commitments regarding this issue:

a) The international military maneuvers should be outlawed simultaneously and at the very moment at which the freezing of arms takes place.

b) It must be expressly prohibited for a state located outside the region to carry out unilateral international military maneuvers with its troops alone, within the territory of one or more Central American states.

2) Commitments on the Issue of Arms and Military Troops [number as published]

The Nicaraguan Government has maintained as a position of principle, that the topic of military development is directly linked to each state's national security needs and the strict fulfillment of the basic principles of international law. This link is much more evident in Nicaragua's case because Nicaragua is facing a brutal aggression that has been imposed by the U.S. Government for more than 4 years.

Nicaragua feels that any regional accord presupposes the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States, that is, the cessation of the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua. For this reason, Nicaragua feels that minimum basic security conditions must be created for Nicaragua to be able to make commitments on the control and reduction of armaments and the number of soldiers. These are those minimum conditions:

a) Cessation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua in all its forms, including both the official and the covert aid thorough private organizations and citizens, for mercenary forces; and the U.S. Government's serious commitment to refrain from fostering or permitting similar actions in the future.

b) Upon cessation of the support, in all its forms, for the mercenary forces, the threat that such forces pose for Nicaragua will disappear. In this way, minimum security conditions will be created for commitments regarding armaments and the number of men under arms.

3) Foreign Military Advisers

All during the negotiation process and according to the document of objectives, Nicaragua has been stressing the need to withdraw all military advisers, regardless of their origin. Nicaragua regards as fundamental for Central America's peace and stability the banning of the foreign military presence. This includes the immediate withdrawal of all military advisers, even those whose activities are of a technical nature and related to the installation and maintenance of military equipment.

In addition, the document of 12 September 1985 introduces a new idea that cannot be accepted at all. It mentions "foreigners likely to participate in military, paramilitary, and security activities." This extremely vague and inaccurate wording lends itself to evident confusion and contradiction. The introduction of this new idea is not at all a casual one. It is the result of the "polishing" introduced in the document by some Central American governments. For Nicaragua, the meaning of this definition is extremely broad and ambiguous because it is evident that any civilian workers, physicians, engineers, or teachers not physically disabled can be included as likely to participate in military activities.

4) Duration of the Document and Report Mechanisms

The final provisions of the new document set forth that, "5 years after the document has been put into effect, the party states and the Contadora countries will meet to evaluate the document, and make the decisions that they regard as necessary." In addition, the new document, which has been termed a juridicial instrument, does not include a report mechanism. The Nicaraguan Government feels that a specfic period of time for the document's duration must be established. For this purpose, it has ben proposed that the document be in force for a reasonable period of 5 years. This period can be extended as agreed by all parties.

Finally, Nicaragua highly values Contadora's lofty efforts toward an agreement to reestablish peace and security in Central America. Similarly, Nicaragua hopes that the Contadora Group and those nations that form the so-called Lima Group will make a parallel progress in an effort aimed at securing the United States' necessary political willingness, which will permit Nicaragua and the other Central American countries to tread the path that each of our peoples sovereignly choose without fear of aggression and foreign intervention.

ORTEGA RECEIVES SOVIET, OTHER DELEGATIONS

PA122151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 12 May 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist leaders reviewed the international situation with various foreign missions visiting this capital, including a Soviet one over the weekend. The highest-level delegation to arrive was the Soviet one, which arrived on Sunday and departed today. It was headed by Arnolld Ryuytell, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Ryuytell was accompanied by Ambassador Vladimir N. Kazimirov, chief of the First Latin American Countries Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and by Daniel Miartmaa [spelling as received], secretary of the presidency of the Republic of Estonia. The Soviet mission, which came to Nicaragua after attending the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, met last night with President Daniel Ortega and Vice President Sergio Ramirez. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, and Julio Lopez, director of FSLN international Relations, were also present at the meeting.

The only report on the results of that meeting is the party version published today on the front page of the official newspaper BARRICADA. According to that official Sandinist publication, the Soviet leaders held a "broad" exchange of views with the Sandinist leaders on the international situation and particularly on Central America. They also examined the process for a political agreement in the area and the situation of "aggression" that the United States maintains against Nicaragua, the newspaper reported. An official statement by the Sandinist government on the outcome of the meeting was not available.

The Soviet mission visited Managua several days after another USSR delegation signed a third friendship agreement between Moscow and Managua. The mission led by Arnolld F. Ryuytell arrived in Managua a day after President Ortega stated that his government "will never agree to disarm or to limit its defensive military capabilities." Ortega said that the Sandinists will not make "any commitment to Contadora that puts the people's weapons on the negotiations table."

The Sandinists also met with the delegation headed by Pierre Schori, the Swedish deputy foreign minister, who criticized U.S. policy towards Central America. Schori, who also censured the state of emergency prevailing in Nicaragua, also said he supports a dialogue between the Sandinists and the opposition parties. With regard to the Soviet presence in Nicaragua, which has been criticized by the United States, Schori said: "I do not see a great communist maneuver to conquer Central America."

Hans-Jergun Wischnewski, president of the international relations commission of the FRG Social Democratic Party, met with Commander Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission. According to Sandinist sources, Wischnewski has pledged to negotiate with the Bonn government to reactivate the economic relations between the FRG and Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, another foreign mission headed by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer held conversations in Managua yesterday with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco. Sandinist sources say that as a result of this meeting, "the support of the GDR people and government for Nicaragua in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region was established."

Hilarion Cardozo, vice president of the Venezuelan assembly and secretary general of the Christian Democratic Organization of America, was also in Managua to meet with Sandinist and opposition leaders. The Venezuelan politician was interested in learning about the discussion process of the draft constitution presented by President Daniel Ortega to the National Constituent Assembly on 21 February. The Latin American leader, in a public address here, called on opposition party leaders that did not participate in the presidential elections on November 1984, to take advantage of the remaining opportunity "to be politically active."

Soviet Delegation Departs

PA131944 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Arnol'd Ryuytel', deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left for his country. Before leaving, the distinguished Soviet visitor met with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua. During the meeting, they discussed current topics. Ambassador Vladimir Kazimirov, chief of the first Latin American Countries Department, and Daniel Miartmaa, secretary of the presidency of the Republic of Estonia, also attended the meeting. The Soviet and Nicaraguan delegations discussed the Central American situation, particularly U.S. imperialism's aggression against Nicaragua.

Swedish Aid To Rise 30 Percent

PA122123 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori has met with President Daniel Ortega in the context of visits to Nicaragua and Costa Rica to be apprised of the two governments' positions on the Central American situation. After the meeting with President Ortega, Schori said that his government will increase its cooperation with Nicaragua 30 percent over last year's.

On the Central American situation, the Swedish official said that a negotiated, pluralist solution reached with a spirit of Latin American unity must be sought. He accused the United States of being the main obstacle to peace in the region.

[Begin Schori recording] As I have said, I believe that the U.S. policy is counterproductive. It works against and is incompatible with the peace effort. Instead of helping, it obstructs. [end recording]

JOSE DAVILA EXPLAINS CONTRA REORGANIZATION

PA131342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1256 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] ARDE regional leaders have not broken with anyone, said a leader of BOS [Southern Opposition Bloc]. The ARDE military chiefs in Nicaraguan territory have not broken with anyone, but rather they have found another method of struggle, BOS leader Jose Davila has said. He added that the military men have taken one step forward the unity of all the fighting forces, without separating anyone, and they hope this will be understood. In times of war, they have seen that there is a need to form an alliance with other forces, and this is what they did on behalf of ARDE.

Jose Davila added that as for the organization, they have formed a military leadership headed by Commanders Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro and Leonel. As Eden Pastora is not included in this leadership, this leads one to believe that Eden Pastora Gomez has been separated.

The southern front has been formed in that manner: FDN and ARDE with Chamorro and Leonel. Pastora will continue as a fighter. Davila added that Eden Pastora is a valuable man for the mercenaries, who feel he should continue as a fighter, even if the leadership has been reorganized. He added, however, that the group has not been in contact with Eden Pastora during the last 2 months, but this is not an indication that he has been removed. In the first place, there is a need to make progress in the struggle for the interests of the fatherland.

Commanders Leonel, Oscar, Omar, Ganso, Navegante, and Pedro Rafa signed with FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] a merger agreement in an effort to improve the situation of the war they are waging, Jose Davila concluded.

UNO LEADER DESCRIBES GROUP'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS

PA092219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1914 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist leader Alfonso Robelo admitted here today that disagreements are plaguing the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), but said "attempts are being made to overcome them." Robelo, Adolfo Calero, and Arturo Cruz make up the national directorate of UNO, created a year ago to channel U.S. funds to the belligerent groups.

During a news conference in this capital, Robelo explained that there is a commission with two delegates for each of the other two leaders of UNO that is attempting to resolve the problems, which he described as "natural" for a coalition.

Sources in this capital close to Calero Portocarrero told ACAN-EFE that the differences Cruz and Robelo have with Calero "are deep." This source indicated that Cruz and Robelo have tried to oust Calero and Enrique Bermudez, UNO's military leadership, from UNO's national directorate.

Calero is the top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), the main anti-Sandinist armed group that joined UNO, while Bermudez is the FDN's military chief and is accused of having belonged to Somoza's National Guard. This same source reported that the FDN commanders, upon learning of Robelo and Cruz' position, met and issued a statement in support of Bermudez in which they maintain that this position "is not negotiable." Robelo said today that the negotiations are an attempt to make UNO the "exclusive vehicle for peace and democracy," by running the alliance the way "we want Nicaragua to be in the future." The anti-Sandinist leader added, however, that the prevailing differences "can be overcome."

Robelo also said that there are talks with the other anti-Sandinist alliance, the Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS), of which the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Eden Pastora is a member. Sources confirmed for ACAN-EFE that serious disagreements exist in that group and that the expulsion of Eden Pastora Gomez, who has been the main obstacle to the unification of the anti-Sandinist groups, including the FDN, is a possibility. Asked if Pastora would be included in the eventual merger of UNO and BOS, Robelo said that if ARDE's leader considers himself a "member of BOS, he will join the unity."

Robelo stressed that UNO supports the signing of the document for peace and cooperation of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) and hopes that this document will be signed by the five Central American countries on 6 June. He expressed doubt that Nicaragua will sign it, while indicating that if the "line" of the Ortega brothers (Daniel and Humberto, president and defense minister of Nicaragua, respectively) prevails, it is quite possible that they will not honor it.

EPS REPORTS KILLING 530 CONTRAS SINCE 1 MAY

PA090406 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The deterioration of the mercenary forces continues to be evident; in the battlefields, 530 have been killed by the Nicaraguan people's armed wing this month. The Cazadores Light Battalions, BLC, have had an important role in these blows to the counterrevolution. It should be noted that the BLC was created 4 months ago, and has achieved great coordination with the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare, BLI. In these clashes, the EPS has seized 108 arms, counting rifles and machine guns, as well as abundant war material.

FURTHER ON FSLN CALL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE

PA122122 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly, has said that the spirit of the communique issued by the secretariat of the FSLN national directorate points to the urgent need to make a political and patriotic appeal to all of the nation's forces.

According to the official, who is also a member of the FSLN national Directorate, these forces are understood to be the representatives at the National Assembly, the political party members in and out of the assembly, and leaders. All of them are expected to maturely, realistically, and flexibly discuss, in a civilized way, the draft constitution. Commander Nunez said that the FSLN feels political groups with ideas and programs of their own can exist in a society like Nicaragua. He also said: We can be adversaries, yet not necessarily enemies, unless we do not want the revolutionary process.

Commander Nunez further said: For the FSLN, the dialogue regarding the constitution is formed by several parts. We should not encroach ourselves in biases or stances whose interpretations can be misleading. To speak about the constitution and its contents is to talk about sincere, fraternal relations among the politcal parties represented at the National Assembly. It is to speak about a national consultation, the preparation of the final draft, and the participation of the international community. It is to speak about the manifold forms of communication and dissemination in a constructive way to draft a constitution that reflects the interests, course, and development of the revolution.

PPSC Leader Responds

PA110136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Managua, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC) suggested today that the Sandinist proposal for a "constitutional dialogue" be "expanded" to include discussion of the problems of war, the economy, and relations with Washington. PPSC President Mauricio Diaz said that the constitutional dialogue "must transcend the parliament" to become a viable path toward resolution of the crisis. At the end of a closed-door meeting with David Randolph, future adviser [as received] of Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy to Central America, the PPSC leader talked about the Sandinist call for a "constitutional dialogue."

The Sandinist Assembly, the highest organ of consultation of the ruling party, agreed yesterday, after its sessions on 7 and 8 May, to call on all political forces and parties to participate in a "constitutional dialogue." The PPSC is one of seven political parties represented in parliament that formed part of a constituent commission in charge of preparing the first draft of Nicaragua's Magna Carta. The political leader said, however, that the "brief proposal by the Sandinists unfortunately does not have functional elements."

"The communique (of the Sandinists) does not mention the mechanisms of the constitutional dialogue or identify participants," the Social Christian politician said. The PPSC will present its constitutional draft to the National Assembly "very soon" in order to state its position on what it believes the Magna Carta should be. At present, a statute of basic rights and guarantees has been functioning as a constitution since 19 July 1979, when the Sandinists took power.

Mauricio Diaz believes that "it would be beneficial for the constitutional dialogue proposed by the Sandinists to transcend the limits of the parliament."

The leader explained that Nicaraguan political parties should not only discuss constitutional topics, but also "the economic crisis, political and social polarization, war, church-state tensions, and Nicaragua-U.S. relations." The Social Christian leader said that "a negotiation process and a political dialogue must be initiated in order to face up to all those demanding problems" in the country.

Mauricio Diaz said that his party will participate in the open town meetings, a type of popular assembly, which will begin on 18 May. However, the PPSC will go to the town meetings "with reservations," because it has its own points of view with regard to what a true constitution should be.

With regard to Randolph's visit to his party's headquarters, Diaz explained: "He came to find out our party's position with regard to constitutional topics." He said that during his conversation with Philip Habib's future adviser, "I explained the danger of Reagan's policy to Nicaraguan democracy." He said that the military aggression adversely affects the activities of the country's political parties.

SHORTAGES REPORTED FOR COFFEE, COTTON, BEANS

PA121456 San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 3 May 86 p 4-C

[Text] Managua -- The National Banking (as published) System has announced that it will allot 66 billion cordobas to cover the expenses of the upcoming harvest session. The Sandinist government will offer independent farmers incentives to continue farming "under war conditions and to try and make up for the situation created by severe deficits recorded last year." It was confirmed that the Sandinist government had established a harvest goal of 1.1 million quintals of coffee, but independent sources estimate that only 600,000 quintals were in fact collected.

Nicaraguan-grown instant coffee has as a result become a luxury that only foreigners can secure. This kind of coffee has disappeared from grocery outlets altogether, and is only available at the stores that caters exclusively to Sandinists and members of the diplomatic corps, at $4.00 a pound. The cotton harvest decreased 400,000 quintals. The rice harvest sustained a similar drop. There were also significant drops in the bean harvest, causing a severe shortage of this product.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WHEAT DONATION -- This morning the Soviet Union delivered a donation of 10,500 tons of wheat. This is the second shipment of wheat from a total of 25,000 tons that the Soviet Government has agreed to supply. The CSSR also gave a donation of industrial machinery and equipment. This donation forms part of the donation agreement signed in May 1985 by the Nicaraguan and CSSR Governments. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 May 86 PA]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF LIBYAN SPECIAL ENVOY

Meeting With Risquet

FL131850 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet has met with 'Ali Hudayri, deputy secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and special envoy of leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

During the meeting, held in a cordial friendly atmosphere, special attention was given to the recent U.S. attack on the Libyan people, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the UN Charter and is a policy based on the aggressive, terrorist practices of the present U.S. Government toward the revolutionary countries and the world's progressive forces. 'Ali Hudayri expressed his satisfaction over the position taken by the Cuban people, government, and party toward the U.S. attack on his homeland. The Libyan representative explained that in the face of the U.S. attack, which makes his nation the target of that aggressive policy, his people are prepared for any contingency.

Holds News Conference

PA132344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 13 May 86

[By Juan Jesus Aznarez]

[Text] Havana, 13 May (EFE) -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy to five Latin American countries has expressed his optimism regarding the future of relations between Libya and Spain, and described the Colonel Meer incident as an "attempt to hinder" those relations. According to a warrant, Carlos Meer, a Spanish Cavalry colonel, was arrested on Friday after a trip to Libya to ask the Libyan leader for funds for the ultraright.

'Ali Hudayri, Deputy secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, is visiting Havana to thank the Cuban Government for its solidarity following the U.S. attack on Libya. The Libyan representative, who plans to meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro before leaving the country tomorrow, said that he would study with the island authorities "measures that will allow us to confront North American terrorism."

Queried by EFE on Colonel Meer's arrest and the state of relations between Tripoli and Madrid, Hudayri said: "I think that the incident I read about in the newspapers is nothing more than an attempt to hinder relations between Libya and Spain, and our relations are much deeper than that incident.: Hudayri added that "if there is a misunderstanding, we would wish and hope that wisdom is used in analyzing the issues within a bilateral framework."

"I have hopes," the envoy added, "that light will be shed on the truth and that normal relations with Spain will be restored despite the U.S. attempt to fish in troubled waters and exert new pressures on the European countries aimed at causing more problems for Libya."

The Libyan politician, who will visit five Latin American countries, whose names he did not disclose, underscored that "anyway I think that the future will favor good relations based on mutual respect."

He insisted that Libyan-Spanish relations "are much deeper than an alleged incident that may, or may not, have occurred."

"We do not meddle in Spain's domestic affairs," Hudayri added, "and we want nothing that could blemish the purity of those relations."

The Libyan leader's special envoy gave a news conference with the help of an interpreter. During the news conference, Hudayri warned that they can withstand an economic blockade because "if necessary, we can do without oil." However, the Libyan special envoy said the Western companies and interests will not back a blockade policy because they obtain benefits in Libya. 'Ali Hudayri also said that the European countries "do not agree with the U.S. way of resolving the conflicts," and he referred to the fact that they were being pressured by Washington for their support of its policy against Libya.

The special envoy also said that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had sent envoys to Latin America, Africa, and Asia to explain his position and to inform them that Libya supports an international conference on terrorism, "but not as suggested by Reagan, who confuses real terrorism with the liberation struggles of the peoples."

Further Details

FL140205 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] 'Ali Hudayri, special envoy of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stressed during a press conference in Havana that he came to Cuba to exchange opinions and discuss methods of confronting U.S. state terrorism. Hudayri, deputy secretary for the General People's Committee of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretariat, was appreciative of Cuba's solidarity with Libya which was extensively demonstrated during the recent U.S. aggression against Tripoli and Banghazi.

The Libyan leader said his country supports an international meeting to discuss the causes of terrorism but not on Reagan's terms. Reagan deliberately confuses the word "terrorism" with the people's struggle for independence.

Referring to the victims of the U.S. air attack, Hudayri said that the bombing caused more than 70 deaths, 200 injuries, and an undetermined amount of damaged.

The Arab official will depart Cuba tomorrow to continue his Latin American tour.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA REITERATES POSITION ON CONTADORA

PA131451 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has reiterated in Managua that his country will sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June only if the United States stops its aggression against the Nicaraguan people. In clear reference to Washington's pressures, President Ortega added that the U.S. Government intends to use the Contadora Group so that Nicaragua will dismantle its army and thus achieve its goal of destroying the Sandinist revolution.

The upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group plenipotentiaries will be held in Panama from 16 to 18 May. Nicaragua will attend on those dates with the firm intention of reaffirming its principles of not reducing its army as long as it is facing a war promoted and financed by the United States.

To disarm ourselves under these conditions would be tantamount to suicide, the Nicaraguan chief of state said recently, but the White House has continued to pressure the Contadora Group members while insisting that negotiations be held between the Sandinist government and the counterrevolutionaries. This condition as well as that on the dismantling of the Nicaraguan Army have been firmly rejected by Nicaraguan officials because they feel they are unacceptable and interfere with their sovereignty.

On the usual "Face the People" television program, Ortega said this weekend that the feeling that the Contadora peace document is done and over with must not be created because important issues are still pending for discussion such as the arms buildup, the military maneuvers, and the presence of advisers in the area.

The Nicaraguan president emphasized that even if an agreement had been reached on these issues; the signing of the document would still depend on the end of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. After noting that the weapons that his people possess cannot be the object of negotiation, Ortega said: We must tell the Contadora and Support Groups that just as the United States has the moral authority, right, and obligation to arm itself without facing a foreign aggression, Nicaragua has even more right to arm itself in order to defend itself.

The remarks of the Nicaraguan president clearly show the already established position that in order to achieve peace in strife-torn Central America we must guarantee the right of each nation to be sovereign and independent. Nicaragua defends this right because it is the country most attacked in the area, and at the same time recalls its proposal for direct talks with Washington to achieve normalization of relations and find a final peace. The U.S. rejection to any negotiation not only closes the path to peace but proves who favors war in the area.

Discusses Peace Document

PA131528 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Report by unidentified reporter from Managua, no date given -- recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said that one cannot talk about a date to sign the Contadora document. He was referring to the 6 June deadline. This is what he said:

[Begin Ortega recording] They have proposed a date, 6 June, but it seems to us that to set a date is not the most advisable thing to do and this is what we said at the meeting held in Panama with all the representatives of the Conadora and Lima groups. We said that it is very risky to establish dates. Contadora has established dates for the signing ceremony on other occasions but they did not take place. This raises certain expectations and when the signing does not occur then there is the feeling that the negotiation is not progressing.

We have clearly said that we want peace. We are willing to sign the Contadora document as long as the pending issues of this document are discussed prior to the signing. The pending points must be approved in a way that they guarantee Nicaragua's right to be sovereign, independent, and not be attacked by the United States.

Therefore, we must not get the feeling that the discussion of the document is over because a document as important as this one is still under discussion. Points as important as those concerning weapons, military maneuvers, military bases, and advisers are still under discussion. If the discussion of these points is not over, it means that we still have to discuss them and reach an agreement. But even if we agreed on the discussion of these points and even if the proposal that comes out of this discussion were acceptable to Nicaragua, the signing of the document would depend on the end of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. However, the United States is promoting a policy of terror against Nicaragua. [end recording]

CUBAN PLANE SABOTEUR REPORTEDLY IN C. AMERICA

PA131306 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Caracas EL MUNDO newspaper has disclosed that Luis Pozada Carriles, a fugitive from Venezuelan justice who was one of the men who sabotaged a Cuban commercial plane in 1976, is in Central America. EL MUNDO said that Pozada Carrilles, who escaped from a Venezuelan jail in November, has been interviewed in Central America. He was dressed in military style and his facial features have been changed. The newspaper added that the Cuban-born counterrevolutionary is in an area of Central America which he was named Post No. 10 and is heading a heavily armed group.

TRADE RELATIONS MEETING WITH MEXICO BEGINS

FL132147 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2035 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The sixth plenary meeting of the Cuba-Mexico enterprise committee opened in Mexico City today. The meeting is aimed at widening and consolidating trade currently favors Mexico. Mexican and Cuban enterprise managers will explore until 16 May the achievements, deficiencies, and future of bilateral trade, which in 1985 grew by 4 percent compared to the preceeding year. Measures to increase it this year will also be discussed. During the opening session, Cuban Ambassador in Mexico Jose Agustin Fernandez de Cosio urged the participants to create awareness of the need to overcome objective and subjective barriers which slow the development of trade relations. After indicating that during the last few years, despite increased volume, Cuba has had a negative trade balance, the diplomat called for more efforts to open more possibilities for Cuban goods in the local market.

TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH AUSTRIA

FL140042 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas met today with Austrian Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky. Cabrisas has held conversations with high-level Austrian officials to explore the possibilities of increasing trade.

FOREIGN EXPORTS TO INCREASE BY $1 BILLION

FL131840 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cuban foreign sales are expected to increase by $1 billion in nontraditional goods during the current 1986-1990 5-year economic period. Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas reported that among the new export goods are torula yeast, bagasse boards, crude oil, naphtha, agriculture equipment, domestic appliances, textiles, unfinished and processed marble, sporting goods, teaching materials, and books. He added that more accessible mechanisms, enough production, transportation, and foreign trade are being sought to guarantee export increases.

Among other alternate trade mechanisms used by Cuba, Cabrisas noted the signing of accords and implementation of operations through different sale modalities. The foreign trade minister asserted that this allows the placement of our exports at the same time that essential goods for our economy are obtained without limitation of financial resources.

In 1976 Cuba's exports amounted to $2.7 billion and included about 45 products. In 1984 total exports amounted to $5.5 billion with over 200 articles.,

GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Fidel Castro

FL131604 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has held a reception in Havana in honor of the Ghanaian Ashanti king and the delegation accompanying him on his official friendly visit to Cuba. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Armando Hart Davalos, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, all Politburo members, and alternate Politburo member Jose Ramon Fernandez attended the reception.

Visits Santiago de Cuba

FL140112 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ghanaian Ashanti King Otzmfuo Opoky Ware II arrived this morning in Santiago de Cuba, cradle of the revolution, accompanied by Giraldo Mazola, Cuban foreign vice minister. Eduardo Fernandez, Central Committee member and president of the provincial assembly of the people's government in Santiago de Cuba, met the king at the Antonio Maceo International Airport. Other territorial party and government leaders also met the king at the airport. After arriving in Santiago de Cuba, the Ghanaian king visited the Siboney farm, the 26 July museum, and the Celia Sanchez Manduley textile center.

BALAGUER SUPPORTERS PROTEST SHOOTINGS IN SANTIAGO

FL131505 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 MAY 86

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, thousands of supporters of former President Joaquin Balaguer dressed in red yesterday, 1 day after three party sympathizers were wounded by gunfire in the City of Santiago. Reports say one woman and two men were wounded Sunday night when gunshots were fired as a ruling party caravan drove past the Balaguer campaign booth in Santiago, 99 miles north of the capital. Violence related to this Friday's general elections have erupted in the Dominican Republic sporadically and at least five people have been killed so far this year. Scores of others have been wounded.

In Santo Domingo, thousands of people dressed in red or draped scarlet cloths on cars and trucks to show sympathy with Mr Balaguer's party. Mr Balaguer is the Reformist Party's presidential candidate to the May 16th elections. He ruled the country for 12 years beginning in 1966. The aging and partially blind candidate has promised to reduce fuel and food prices if elected. Former President Juan Bosch of the Marxist Dominican Liberation Party and Jacobo Majluta of the ruling Revolution Party also have promised to cut prices on food and fuel if they win.

PRD FEARS VOTING LIST ELECTION FRAUD BY PR

FL131522 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The delegate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has informed the Central Electoral Board [JCE] of a fraud that could be perpetrated with the displacement of the lists on the electoral tables so the voters could not determine which tables they were to vote at.

In our interview of the JCE [words indistinct], Rodriguez Gomez explained:

[Begin recording] A long time ago, the PR, in combination with cerain personages whose names I am reserving, organized an entire procedure to displace the opposition voters by taking some off the lists and transferring others to other tables so they could not vote. [end recording]

The political delegate of the PRD explained that the JCE [passage indistinct]:

[Begin recording] The only way to avoid that colossal fraud, that vulgar deviation or denaturalization of the process is to vote with the official 1986 list. [end recording]

Rodriguez Gomez stressed the fact that this is why the PR wants the election results to be made public immediately. He said that the PRD does not want reserved votes because it knows what happens when the voting is over. Dr Rodriguez Gomez said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] they have been uncovered, there is no longer any possibility of fraud. The JCE must make a decision so the Dominican people can make their will known, and count each person's vote and who the vote is for. [end recording]

And in condemnation of the attitude of the officials of the JEC, Dr Rodriguez Gomez said:

[Begin recording] The JCE would then be behaving worse than that board that emitted that historic decision. But I do not believe these three magistrates will place themselves in the pillory. What we are saying is public, has been proven and is provable, and it is for the Dominican people to remain calm and at peace. [end recording]

VELAZQUEZ MAINARDI PREDICTS 20,000 VOTES FOR PCD

FL131415 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Licenclado Miguel Angel Velazquez Mainardi has said that the large rallies held by the so-called majority parties are the product of the great resources available to them. The deputy, running for reelection as candidate of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD], said the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD], and the Reformist Party [pr] carry out their activities with persons from all of the towns in the country.

Velazquez Mainardi predicted that the PCD will obtain more than 20,000 votes in the capital in this Friday'selections, while at the same time praised the high morale of the persons supporting his candidacy. Legislator Velazquez Mainardi acknowledged the fact that the PCD cannot win the coming elections in the capital, but reiterated that it will receive more than 20,000 votes. He said deputies capable of confronting goverment officials alleged to have a history of corrupt acts are needed.

CENTRAL BANK MAKES $70 MILLION DEBT PAYMENT

FL081457 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Yesterday the Central Bank initiated a $70 million payment to fulfill foreign commitments. The payment will be made through reciprocal credit agreement mechanisms signed with Latin American central banks. The Central Bank guaranteed all scheduled payments based on budgeted income and spending.

According to the Central Bank, that policy will allow the country to continue developing its economic activities. It is a result of the recovery of international credit. The Central Bank hopes that, with the $70 million payment, the currency demand in the free market will decrease to maintain currency exchange rate stability. The Central Bank began to sell dollars throughh the reserve bank simultaneously with the $70 million payment to fulfill foreign commitments.

BAHAMAS

FNM SUSPICIOUS OF SILENCE ON CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS

FL132026 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 May 86, p 1

[By Anthony Forbes; quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] The action group of the Free National Movement [FNM] will hold a dockside memorial at 1000 Saturday to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Cuban sinking of the defence force flagship, HMBS Flamingo with the death of four Bahamian marines.

Action group chairman George Wilson said that during the service on Prince Gorge dock, a wreath will be thrown into the sea in memory of the four dead marines while another will be laid at the cenotaph across the square in the garden of remembrance.

On May 10, 1980, a Cuban MIG attacked and sank HMBS Flamingo off Ragged Island. "We have asked Mr Clement Maynard what assurances, if any, he has got from Cuba that they would not attack our marines again or terrorize Bahamians in Bahamian territory." Mr Wilson said today. "This question Mr Maynard refuses to answer.

Mr Maynard, deputy prime minister, minister of tourism and foreign affairs, paid a visit to Cuba for talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierco Peoli, who visited Nassau earlier this year for follow-up discussions on matters of mutual concern.

"But on May 10, after the ceremony we will also go to the Royal Bahamian Hotel where Cuban Ambassador Serveno Mansur Jorge is resident and maybe he will give the Bahamian people these assurances," Mr Wilson said. "All freedom loving Bahamians who do share our concerns in this Cuban issue are welcome to join us at the dockside on Saturday morning and later at the Royal Bahamian Hotel," the action group chairman said this morning. The action group said that for some time it had taken issue with and raised questions about the full intent of government in its overtures to the Cubans. "We are trying to find out the agenda which the government still keeps a secret of the series of meetings, which have been held between the governments of the Bahamas and Cuba," Mr Wilson said. he said that suspicions were heightened by the fact that government continues to "stonewall" the issue and will not reveal the contents of the agenda in the talks between themselves and the Cubans.

"We charged from day one that there was something wrong with this silence, for the Bahamian people have a right to know and still have a right to know what the Bahamas and Cuba talked about," he said. The action group said it has viewed government's behaviour with the Cubans as "suspicious." "From the sinking of the Flamingo, there has been a deliberate attempt on the part of our government to downplay that massacre and before the blood of our marines were dried, they were cosying up with the Cubans again," he claimed. He said the action group regarded their behaviour with the Cubans "in recent days as very suspicious." He said "the presenceof he Cuban ambassador in the Bahamas gives further credence to our charge that there does exist a secret agenda between the Bahamas and communist Cuba," Mr Wilson said. The Cuban ambassador will present his credentials to Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash at Government House at 1100 tomorrow.

On April 1, the action group expressed its concern about the apparent revived friendliness and cordiality" between the Bahamas and Cuban governments, saying it would oppose any attempt to establish a Cuban embassy in Nassau. It also questioned the level of sincerity of any agreement between thetwo governments relating to "full cooperation" in the interdiction of drug smugglers "when recent events show both governments have benefitted so handsomely." Mr Wilson said the action group will also oppose any closer ties with Cuba until it has regularized its relations with the United States and other democracies in the Caribbean and the world. A week later, the action group said that government's reluctance to give an open and full disclosure of talks between Mr Maynard and his Cuban counterpart, give the Bahamian people legitimate cuase for fear that a secret agenda may exist.

DOMINICA

CHARLES TO ATTEND REGIONAL FINANCIAL MEETINGS

FL131851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1832 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 13, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has flown to Caracas for regional financial meetings. The Government Information Service (GIS) said Charles will attend meetings of the Caricom finance ministers, the board of governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the annual general meeting of the Windward Islands' Packaging Company (Winera) which manufactures boxes for the export of the island's bananas. Agriculture Minister Charles Maynard is expected to join Charles at the Winera meeting.

From Venezuela, the Caribbeans lone female prime minister flies to Barbados where she will answer questions from BBC listeners in a live radio call-in programme on Sunday. The programme: "Its Your World" will also be broadcast live by local radio.

HAITI

PROTESTS CONTINUE IN HAITIAN PROVINCES

FL131533 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In Haiti, demonstrators protesting the concentration of government power and national resources in the capital city of Port-Au-Prince yesterday halted most activity in the northern city of Cape Haitien. The protest was the second in recent weeks in Haiti's destitute provinces.

HOYTE'S ADMINISTRATION SEEN AS SHIFT TO RIGHT

FL081412 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 7, CANA -- Guyana's shift to the right after a 10-year flirtation with socialism is gaining momentum, with the just-ended visit to the United States by Prime Minister Hamilton Green and forthcoming talks with western oil companies on rights to local oil exploration.

New President Desmond Hoyte, who assumed office on the death of President Forbes Burnham last August, cautiously set a new course, steering clear of the somewhat more doctrinaire stance of his predecessor, and emphasising the need for more pragmatism.

If socialism could have been by words, Guyana would have been the most advanced socialist country in the world...so let us forget the cant and the prattling and let us get on with the work, Hoyte declared in a May Day address in response to call Marxist opposition leader Dr Chedi Jagan for an examination of leftist models of development elsewhere. This was Hoyte's clearest declaration yet that he intends pursuing a more pragmatic approach to the development of this 83,000 square mile South American state, which became independent 20 years ago this month.

Hoyte's number two man, Prime Minister Hamilton Green, widely regarded here as the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) leading exponent of closer ties with the West, has just returned home from a visit to the U.S. where he met key figures in the black American community, as well as American businessmen.

Laws have been enacted clearing the way for the creation of offshore banks here, and setting the stage for the involvement of western businesses in key areas of the economy, principally the exploration for oil. The Guyana government recently hosted seminars for major international oil companies in London and Houston and announced that it will be accepting bids from these companies for rights to search for oil both on and offshore. At least four important Western oil companies -- British Petroleum, Exxon, Occidential and London and Scottish Marine Oil -- have expressed some interest, CANA has learnt from reliable sources. These companies each paid up to U.S. 45,000 dollars for information packages on Guyana's oil potential, and talks with the Guyana government are expected to commence within a few weeks.

Meanwhile, a group of American businessmen are said to be planning to set up a hotel in Guyana's interior near the famed Kaiteur Falls, part of the government's effort to develop the country's tourism potential as a means of generating quick foreign exchange.

But knowledgeable observers of Guyana said the major development thrust of the Hoyte administration will rest on rehabilitating agriculture, particularly the sugar and rice industries, and exploiting the country's presumably vast resources in oil and gold. It is in these two areas that the new Guyana adminstration will be looking increasingly to the West for assistance while, at the same time, mobilising funds from institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to develop its agricultural potential.

A Canadian company late last year estimated Guyana's gold potential was worth close to Can800 million dollars, and said it would need to invest at least Can150 million dollars a year to exploit this potential. But Guyana observers expect Guyana to encourage wider participation in any programme to develop gold mining, probably involving American prospectors, as well. American and other Western investors are also expected to figure prominently in future plans to develop the country's oil potential.

This is apparently at the expense of the Soviet Union, which earlier this year sent a mission to Guyana to discuss the possibilities of joint Soviet-Guyana exploitation of this country's gold and oil resources. The Guyana Government is reported by informed sources to have rejected the Soviet overtures, possibly prompting Dr Jagan to accuse the administration of jettisoning favourable agreements with the Soviet Union.

Dr Jagan, Guyanese leader until 1964 when Burnham led the PNC to a thus far unbroken string of victories, has himself apparently seen signs of significant changes ahead, and broken off discussions with the PNC about the formation of a coalition government. He has also warned against Western involvement in regional economic development, declaring (the Caribbean) must not permit the imperialists once again to dominate our economy, rape our resources and exploit our people.

Dr Jagan, speaking on May Day, also warned the government against any relationships with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) adding more fuel to widespread, but unconfirmed reports here that the administration was about to sign an accord for U.S. 200 million dollars in economic and fiscal support from the IMF.

But even if he has not won unanmious support at home, Hoyte has certainly neutralised what appeared to have been building pressure from his associates in Caricom, following charges of fraud and abuse in the December 1985 general elections. A sudden meeting earlier this year with some of his more conservative colleagues in the community on the eastern Caribbean holiday island of Mustique apparently convinced them that the alternative to his gently reformist policies was the Marxist model being advocated by Dr Jan and his People's Progressive Party (PPP).

The discussions on Mustique have apparently given Hoyte a good deal of breathing space after initial criticism of the conduct of the poll by several Caribbean political figures, James Mitchell of St Vincent and John Compton his St Lucian counterpart.

Hoyte needs all the goodwill he could get both within and outside Guyana to cope with the economic problems of the scale he confronts in Guyana today. Economic growth last year was expected to reach 2.5 per cent, but with few of the key sectors of Guyana showing any signs of recovery, the changes of reaching even that modest level appeared dim.

The country has been suffering a seemingly intractable shortage of foreign exchange which has hampered both rehabilitation of existing industries, and imports of some basics, leading to widespread shortages, and a burgeoning blackmarket. Depressed prices for such important exports as bauxite, rice and sugar hold out little hope for a quick turnaround, making development of alternative industires, and improving the level of self-sufficiency in some foods of crucial importance to the country.

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Vol VI No 094 15 May 1986

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GROUP SUPPORTS PARAGUAY'S DEMOCRATIZATION

PY141932 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (AFP) -- The Latin American Coordinating Group, a regional forum for the defense of immigrants, today called on the Argentine people to support all actions in support of democratization in Paraguay. The Coordinating Group thus publicly announed its active support of the legitimate struggle of the Paraguayan people against the infamous dictatorship that for 32 years has been cowardly committing abductions, thefts, and assassinations in Paraguay. This can be read in a statement the group delivered to the press today.

With the proceeds of voluntary contributions from Bolivians, Chileans, Uruguayans, and Paraguayans residing in Bueno Aires and its environs, 5,000 posters repudiating President General Alfredo Stroessner and encouraging the Paraguayan people will be put up around the city. The Latin American Coordinating Group is asking people not to destroy or deface the posters, but rather to take care of these posters that will herald the tyrant's downfall.

ALIDE REPORTS 10 YEAR DEVELOPMENT BANK GROWTH

FL081829 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Latin Americn Association of Financial Institutions for Development [Alide] has reported that 75 percent of Latin American development banks's total assets are concentrated as follows: 36 percent in Brazil, 28 percent in Mexico, and 11 percent in Argentina. This distribution corresponds with the degree of development reached by these three countries, in accordance with their participation in Latin America's gross national product.

Alide indicated that Latin American and Caribbean development banks grew at an annual average rate of 7 percent during the last 10 years. The development bank growth was much greater in those locations where the loans are directed at several productive sectors. However, the operational growth of financial institutions dealing in specialized development differed according to the productive sectors at which their credits and other complementary operations are geared for project financing. Thus, it has been noted that specialized development banks in the agricultural and livestock sector grew by 12.5 percent a year during the period 1975-1985, while specialized institutions in the construction and mortgage sectors grew by a 5.6 percent annual rate during the same period.

The financial aid granted by development banks was mainly aimed at the agricultural-livestock and industrial sectors by 28 and 23 percent, respectively, of the total amount of loans for the 1975-1985 period. The construction and mortgage sector received 11 percent of the total loans while activities related to the foreign trade sector benefited by 6 percent.

BRIEFS

STEEL COOPERATION COMMITTEE CREATED -- Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela have created a Steel Cooperation Committee with the SELA, the Latin American Economic System. The committee's objective is to implement channels for cooperation and coordination within the steel sector. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 May 86 PY]

CNEA PRESIDENT ON REACTIVATING NUCLEAR PROJECTS

PY140137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1357 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 13 May (TELAM) -- National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA) President Alberto Constantini has said that the 1986 budget will permit the reactivation of all CNEA projects, adding that in late 1987 or early 1988 the heavy water plant in Arroyito, Neuquen Province, will be completed.

While speaking to the press, Constantini, who had attended the Cordoba lectures devoted to atomic energy, expressed his confidence that the work on the third nuclear power plant, Atucha II, will progress steadily during 1986 and 1987.

Constantini stated that the 1986 CNEA budget is in the order of $720 million, and that in 1987 the budget could total $900 million in order to continue the Atucha II project. He recalled that the contracts on the two most important projects (Atucha and the heavy water plant), which were vitually paralyzed, have been renegotiated and a new timetable drawn up.

Constantini also ruled out delays in the Radioisotopes Center project which will be erected in Embalse, Cordoba Province, stating that we are implementing the basic engineering work and the planning state has been completed.

Concerning security at the nuclear plants, Constantini emphasized that we have arrived at the conclusion that the Chernobyl (Soviet Union) accident could never have happened here because, among other reasons, we have three safety barriers [barreras de proteccion] which they (the Russians) lack, namely the pressure vessel [calota], which contains the fuel, a 4-cm thick steel cladding [esfera de contencion], and finally a prestressed concrete container [cubierta de hormigon pretensado]. The Russian cost projection for a power plant is $200 per KWH and we have built a power plant at a cost of $2,500 per KWH.

BOMBS EXPLODE AT POLICE OFFICERS HOMES

PY140243 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 10 May 86 p 2

[Text] Two bombs exploded last night at the homes of Jujuy Province police officers, while another bomb was defused inside the Congress Building near the office of Deputy Governor Fernando Venancio Cavana.

The bombs, all similar in type, went off at the homes of Jujuy police inspectors Justiniano Erazo and Raul Ramirez, located in Mariano Moreno and 18 de Noviembre districts respectively.

The police did not report the bombings but it was learned that an anonymous caller from "parapolice command" alerted the duty officer of the newspaper EL TRIBUNO.

Alerted by EL TRIBUNO journalists shortly after 2200, firemen found an ammonia gelatin stick on the balcony of the deputy governor's office. It was reported, however, that there was no chance that the device could have gone off because of a faulty detonator.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SARNEY CAPE VERDE VISIT

PY141351 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 May 86 p 9

[By special correspondent to Cape Verde Carlos Eduardo Lins da Silva]

[Excerpt] The Brazilian and Cape Verdian Governments have issued a joint communique on the talks 65-year-old President Jose Sarney held with President Aristides Pereira during the visit the Brazilian chief of state paid to Cape Verde. In the communique, the two government's "rejected any type of racial discrimination, and particularly the hateful system of "apartheid" [quotation marks as published], which they considered a crime against human dignity and a serious threat to peace in the African Continent. They also "strongly condemn, demanding their complete cessation, the destabilizing acts and attacks perpetrated by South Africa against the people Republics of Mozambique and Angola," to which they gave their "solidarity and support."

The communique carried a great part of the thoughts Sarney expressed during an address to the Republic of Cape Verde National Peoples Assembly. The explicit way in which South Africa is condemned leaves no doubt about the Brazilian desire to broaden its poltical activies in the African Continent, especially in the southern area.

Brazil and Cape Verde yesterday also signed a commercial agreement establishing means to broaden bilateral trade. Trade between the two countries currently is very small (it did not total $6.5 million last year) and is chiefly based on Brazilian exports of aviation fuel, coffee, and iron structures for civil engineering projects. An exhibition of Brazilian products is scheduled to be held between 7 and 13 July in Cape Verde with the aim of encouraging the businessmen of that African country to increase their relations with Brazil.

TURKISH MINISTER INTERESTED IN WAR MATERIALS

PY150009 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO In Portuguese 13 May 86

[Text] Brasilia -- Turkish Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk yesterday visited Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre at Itamaraty and told him that Turkey is mainly interested in purchasing Tucano planes manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise (Embraer), arms and military equipment produced by Specialized Engineers, Inc. (Engesa), and in establishing joint venture. Today, Yavuzturk will have lunch with Armed Forces Chief of Staff Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral, and will visit Rio de Janeiro before going on to Sao Paulo to examine the products developed by Embraer, Engesa and Avibras [Brazilian Airspace Industry] which manufactures helicopters.

According to Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, bilateral trade between Turkey and Brazil is negligible. Brazil averages yearly exports of $80 million worth of iron, steel, sugar and coffee to Turkey and imports $2.3 million worth of Turkish seeds, dehydrated and crystallized fruit, and spare parts for sewing machines. According to Sodre, Turkish purchases of planes, arms and military equipment (clothes, footware, and helmets) and establishment of joint ventures, will stimulate trade betwen the two countries.

Yesterday's talk was purely diplomatic because, as the Brazilian foreign minister pointed out, Itamaraty "merely paves the way for businessmen." The deals will be made in Sao Paulo during the Turkish minister's 2-day visit to Engesa, Avibras, and Embraer.

3 BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO; RALLY BROKEN UP

PY141528 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1457 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 14 May (EFE) -- The police have reported that there were three bomb attacks last night in the Chilean capital.

The first explosion occurred around 2230 on 13 May (0230 GMT 14 May) in front of the Chilean Power Company on Providencia Avenue in the eastern residential area of Santiago.

The second bomb exploded 10 minutes later in front of the Bank of Chile branch in the northern district of Santiago. The third bomb exploded at 2245 (0245 GMT) in the Chilean Water Company located in southern Santiago.

According to a police report issued to the press today, the shots heard last night in the western sector of Santiago were the result of actions carried out by Army personnel to break up groups of demonstrators.

SHANTYTOWN GROUP HEAD JUSTIFIES GOVERNMENT RAIDS

PY132239 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Aurora (?Esposelito), the president of the Association of Independent Shantytown Dwellers, has denounced threats made by some extremist elements. She added that she has submitted a petition to the local courts in view of repeated death threats that she has received. She also justified the government raids that have been made in several Santiago shantytowns as a means to bring peace to these places.

The text of the declaration issued by the Association of Independent Shantytown Dwellers notes that the members of the board have also received death threats and that bomb threats were received at the association's headquarters. Recently the home of Aurora (?Esposelito) was the target of a molotov cocktail and stone attack. The molotov cocktail did not explode but the stones damaged windows of the house, which is located in a La Reina shantytown.

The declaration states: The charges that we have made about the extremist actions of the Communist Party and its front organizations in the shantytowns are proven in documents that we have in our possession and by the violent actions experienced by many of our members. Our action angered the violent Marxists.

It continues: We have received thousands of petitions requesting us to solicit the intervention of the authorities in our shantytowns so that peace and order may be restored. This is why we were astonished when His Eminence Juan Francisco Cardinal Fresno called an end to the raids that are being carried out by Carabineros and the Armed Forces in our shantytowns.

We categorically agree with [words indistinct]. This is absolutely true but with due respect to our pastor, we wish to reassert that the shawntytown dwellers have requested the intervention of these forces. We who live in these shantytowns and who know the Communist Party's terrorist actions are tired of enduring Marxist violence and want to live in peace by working for our families and our fatherland.

Troops Conduct More Raids

PY142315 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] At 0600 today, Carabineros and military troops began raiding Santa Rosa de Chena, near San Bernardo. Peasant union leader Clara Gajardo talked with Radio Chilena about the situation in this sector, which is inhabited mostly by peasants.

[Begin recording] [Gajardo] All male workers are being taken to the Santa Rosa de Chena stadium. No one can leave or enter this sector. Soldiers with painted faces have closed the four main access highways to Santo Rosa de Chena.

[Unidentified reporter] When the troops enter the houses, how do they behave? Do they destroy domestic appliances? Are such things happening?

[Gajardo] No, at least when I left there was no evidence that the troops were entering the houses. [end recording]

Not many people know Santa Rosa de Chena. It is located near the Chena hill, which has been used as a concentration camp since 1973.

[Begin recording] [Gajardo] It is approximately 35 km from the Chena hill.

[Reporter] How far from Lonquen?

[Gajardo] Some 45 km from the place where the dynamited bodies of the Lonquen people were found. [end recording]

As this report was being filed, no additional information had been released on the raids.

Justice Minister Hugo Rosende said today that the massive raids are performed on orders from the military courts. He made this statement at the end of a press conference during which he and the labor minister reported on the operation of the new labor courts. This is what Minister Rosende told PRIMERA PLANA.

[Begin recording] [Reporter, in progress]...raids, because it has been said they are ordered by courts. Some government officials have said that the neighbors themselves have asked for the raids. What is actually happening?

[Rosende, hesitant]...I believe the raids have been ordered by the courts.

[Reporter] By the regular courts?

[Rosende] Look, when members of the Armed Forces or the forces of order are killed, the matter falls under the jurisdiction of the military courts.

[Reporter] What about Msgr Fresno's request to end the raids?

[Rosende] Well, his opinion deserves full respect, but court orders must be complied with and public order preserved. All of us know that the children's faces were sprayed with acid [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CARABINEROS BREAK UP JOURNALISTS DEMONSTRATION

PY140248 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Dozens of journalists this morning held a demonstration in downtown Santiago to demand freedom of expression, better salaries, and respect for journalistic activities. The demonstration ended in front of the Labor Ministry where it was broken up by Carabineros troops. The professional journalists started their march from the journalists associatidon headquarters located at 31 Munategui Street and continued down Angustinas Street. They carried placards calling for the printing of more newspapers, for the television to carry all the news and for the film of photographers not to be destroyed.

Once at the Ahumada Promenade, the journalists who were supported by many people on the street, proceeded to sing the national anthem. National Journalists Association President Ignacio Gonzalez Camus led the march along with Metropolitan Journalists Association President Pablo Portales. The journalists ended their march in front of the Labor Ministry where they gathered to request that Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata answer the demands submitted 15 days ago. Pablo Portales addressed the gathering which was dispersed by Carabineros. Carabineros, who were observing the demonstration, then proceeded to disperse the people with tear gas, which filled the air and the journalists withdrew. No one was arrested.

CCDH REPORT DENOUNCES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY141432 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1457 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 May (EFE) -- The Chilean Human Rights Commission [CCDH] today issued a report on human rights violations that were perpetrated in Chile during 1985. In the report, it notes that this "flagrant and treacherous state terrorism" justifies the recent UN report condemning Chile for human rights violations. The CCDH report has been issued precisely at the time when a lawyer and a doctor of the Santiago Archbishopric Vicariate of Solidarity, Gustavo Villalobos and Ramiro Olivares, respectively, are being prosecuted and are being detained and held incommunicado on charges of having helped an injured person who, according to the authorities, is a member of an armed opposition group. The Vicariate of Solidarity, the CCPH, the Chilean Bar Association, and the Chilean Medical Association have noted that it is a paradox that two defenders of human rights are being charged with alleged complicity in a terrorist action at a time when Chile is experiencing a "state terrorism" that is characterized by serious human rights violations while the perpetrators go unpunished.

In its reports, the CCDH notes that "state terrorism was flagrantly and treacherously practiced in 1985, resulting in numerous deaths, kidnappings, detentions, banishments, and harassments." The CCDH notes that this kind of terrorism is being practiced by "police and security services or by parallel groups that are not officially recognized by the authorities and that openly violate the established laws with complete impunity."

The report published by the CCDH, which bases it data on its own records and those of the Vicariate of Solidarity, states that in 1985 there were 64 deaths, 227 aborted murder attempts which resulted in bullet injuries or explosions, and 8,946 political arrests.

In this regard the CCDH report adds that the majority of those arrested for political reasons were released shortly after being detained after their identify and their place of residence were confirmed. It says that in January 1985 there were 1,591 political prisoners in Chile and that by December 1985 there were 935, but that there were months, such as February, in which this number climbed to 1,664. The average number of political prisoners per month in 1985 was 1,127.

The commission notes that during the enforcement of the state of siege, between 11 November 1984 and 16 June 1985, a total of 31,617 people were arrested during urban operations in which thousands of homes were raided and their inhabitants (including women, children, and old people) were detained for periods of from 3 to 8 hours. The statistics also indicate that during 1985 there were 171 banishments, 1 expulsion from the country, 166 cases of torture, 740 cases of cruel or inhuman treatment, and 392 cases of harassment.

The CCDH report adds that the 610 cases of detention and missing persons that were submitted to the courts have not been clarified since 1973. It notes that these pertain to "cases in which there is good evidence of the participation of security agents, but so far they have not been resolved."

The CCDH states that, nevertheless, there are "thousands of other cases that are not known and that have not been submitted to the courts because of legal procedural reasons, because there are no guarantees on the results, or because of fear of reprisals." The organization adds that the issue of the political prisoners who were summarily executed between 1973 and 1974 by the military authorities was again discussed in 1985. It says that " there are records of approximately 1,200 cases of detainees, people who were prosecuted, or even condemned for minor punishments by the military courts who were executed without trial in view of administrative orders issued by the pertinent authorities."

According to the CCDH report, by the end of 1985 there were 3,812 people who were exiled and who were prohibited from entering the country.

Regarding the 64 cases involving deaths, the CCDH reports that 9 occurred in alleged clashes, 2 were caused by torture, 5 by homicide, 31 by unnecessary violence, 13 by abuse of power, and 4 by other causes. Among those killed were three professionals who were militants of the Communist Party. They were kidnapped and beheaded at the end of March 1985. The courts have not yet clarified these cases and dozens of Carabineros officers and low-ranking employees of a Carabineros intelligence service, Diacomar, who were prosecuted in the first instance have been released.

The CCDH reports that the total number of persons who were kidnapped or subjected to harassment before being released numbered 61. Those responsible for these deeds appear to be "organized paramilitary groups that have an infrastructure of buildings, arms, vehicles, and communications and logistics systems that allow them to deploy themselves without difficulty during the curfew and to overcome any police or military control in the evening."

The CCDH states that "the 43 countries that are members of the UN Human Rights Commission have agreed to issue a unanimous resolution condemning the Chilean Government for its continuous serious violations of human and basic rights and freedoms."

In conclusion, the report stresses that "the international community's concern about the regressive human rights situation in Chile is widely justified in view of the serious incidents that occurred in 1985."

COLORADO LEADER SAYS STROESSNER REGIME OUTMODED

PY141738 Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 14 May 86

[By AFP special correspondent Jean Pierre Gallois]

[Text] Asuncion, 14 May (AFP) -- The governing style of President Alfredo Stroessner is outmoded, and the Colorado Party -- a pillar of power for the last 32 years -- should propose a new political project with new men, an important leader of this party, which by far is the majority party in Paraguay, has told AFP.

Angel Roberto Seifart, 44, lawyer, deputy and a member of the party Government Board, said during an exclusive interview that the Colorado Party should prove in the next presidential period (1988-1993) that the succession of power has not been blocked by the party. Most observers believe that those who adhere to this way of thinking outnumber and are more liberal than the opposing militant faction, which is made up of Stroessner's loyalists.

A third faction, which is known as the traditionalists, is composed of the party's historical leaders, who also would like to see power transferred to a civilian in 1988.

However, Seifart did not openly advocate the immediate departure of chief of state. He said: No, no, no. We do not propose that at all. Now, unpredictable events may cause a more rapid deterioration. Social developments...are possible. But we do not propose his departure.

The Paraguayan public is obviously restless. Some adjustments and changes are necessary, changes in the methods, in the system of political, power, in the economic orientation, in the social situation. The formula that was implemented in 1954 is now largely obsolete, and this is creating the need to search for new prescriptions to respond to the transformations the country has experienced in the past 30 years. It is only logical that a new political project with new men should be sought, Seifart stated. Seifart went on to say that while this process is prolonged and while this continuity is perpetuated, many of the party's basic principles will continue to be contradicted.

The Colorado leader said that he is convinced that the Armed Forces, the other pillar of the regime, will not oppose a democratization process. This conviction is founded in concrete signs. I am very optimistic, he said.

Asked about the outbreak of social fever that has been affecting the country for the past month, Seifart said that he social demands are just, and he condemned the police repression. He added that the lack of proportion in the amount of repression to the nature of the demonstrations is what caused the exacerbation of these disturbances.

Regarding the economic situation, Seifart said that the current difficulties are related to the commercial and financial aspects of the international situation, but are also related to errors in government policy and, above all, to the widespread corruption. He did not hesitate to implicate the hierarchy, both of the government and the Armed Forces, with his accusation. The corruption makes no exception of hierarchy, categories, or sectors. It is so widespread that corruption has contaminated all levels of our society. There are civilians and military men who are deeply involved in corruption, Seifart affirmed.

[Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish at 1525 GMT on 14 May, after reading the above AFP report on Seifart's statement, adds an editorial note saying that the radio station contacted Deputy Angel Roberto Seifart on "the content of the AFP interview and that Seifart confirmed that the tenor of the interview was fully maintained, but not so its wording, which was changed in some passages."]

RADIO PRIMERO DE MARZO DENOUNCES THREATS

PY141642 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1422 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The following is a message from the directors of Radio Primero de Marzo to our listeners:

For unknown reasons, Radio Primero de Marzo has received threats from unidentified individuals over the past few days. These threats, like any anonymous threat, were conveyed in the worst possible terms and were directed both at our people and at our facilities.

This outburst of unjustified, unexpected hatred is incomprehensible to us. As a journalistic organization that complies with its role, Radio Primero de Marzo is solely and exclusively committed to disseminating objective, factual reports.

Those who have regarded our station as a vehicle for political objectives are mistaken. They should just listen to our daily programs to realize that our station is committed to exercising dynamic, fair journalism that is only devoted to serving our community. Only shortsighted, fanatical people could fail to see this.

Media organizations are frequently asked to observe fair reporting. Primero de Marzo has always observed this rule: It has not concealed, or distorted the truth; it has not magnified its reports, it has always reported the plain, naked truth.

Because Primero de Marzo has always observed this golden rule, it demands that the appropriate action be taken by those responsible for looking after our people and property. Representatives of unidentified sectors, which do not represent our community, have issued threats against our station. Because we do not have anything to conceal or to repent for, we call the attention of the authorities to these threats and demand that they give us the guarantees we are entitled to receive as citizens who are performing an honest job.

Meanwhile, Primero de Marzo will continue to perform its reporting activities, despite the wishes of those who, cowardly hiding behind anonymity, are seeking to intimidate a station that is just complying with its duty.

To these mysterious advocates of intimidation, we say: Primero de Marzo does not endorse political slogans nor does it seek to mislead anyone. We are faithful to only one banner: the red, white, and blue banner [Paraguayan flag] which today has a special significance for us; and our only commitment is to serve the people by reporting the truth.

PANAMA'S ABADIA: NICARAGUA WILL SIGN CONTADORA

PA142113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Lima, 14 May (AFP) -- Today, shortly after his arrival in Lima, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias said that Nicaragua has agreed in writing to sign the Contadora document on 6 June in Panama City. "At last, peace in Central America is foreseeable," Abadia said a few minutes after he was welcomed by his Peruvian counterpart, Allan Wagner Tizon, at the beginning of an official 3-day visit to Peru, which is one of the four countries comprising the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay are the other countries) to the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela).

Nicaraguan Embassy Denies Report

PY150035 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Lima, 14 May (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Embassy in Peru reiterated here today that its government will not sign any document as long as the U.S. Government does not fully end its attacks against its country. Nicaraguan Ambassador Mauricio Cuadra's made these statements in reference to those made in this city by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia who said that Nicaragua had formally promised to sign the Contadora act for peace in Central America on 6 June. The diplomatic representative of the Sandinist government said that his country will be willing to sign the Contadora act once the U.S. Government has ceased its aggressions against Nicaragua and promises to respect the sovereignty and integrity of our territory.

STATEMENT ON DUARTE VISIT URGES L.A. 'COMMUNITY'

PY141218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0352 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Lima, 12 May (EFE) -- In a joint statement signed by the two heads of state at the conclusion of the 4-day visit to Lima by the Central American president, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Peruvian President Alan Garcia today proposed the creation of a Latin American community of nations. Duarte, who will leave Uruguay today to continue his tour through the member countries of the Contadora Support Group, which also includes Argentina and Brazil, tonight attended his last official function in Lima, bestowing upon Alan Garcia the Grand Cross of the "Jose Matias Delgado" Order.

In the statement, Duarte and Garcia also agreed to continue giving their "staunchest support" to the efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, "because they are the most appropriate mechanisms through which to find a final solution" to the Central American crisis. Duarte and Garcia added that it is indispensable to express Latin America's capability to solve its own problems, for which reason it is "imperative" to achieve as soon as possible a peace and cooperation agreement in the Central American region. Duarte and Garcia stated that they are convinced of the need to promote the strengthening of Latin American solidarity and unity "through the creation of a Latin American community of nations," which would jointly meet the economic, financial, and social problems of the Latin American nations. The two presidents emphasized that it is "indispensable" to continue restructuring the inter-American system, encouraging cooperation and political talks under equal terms among the member countries, and that in the upcoming OAS meeting in Guatemala they will contribute by making the OAS meeting a new step in that direction.

REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DUARTE'S VISIT

Arrival Prompts Protests

PY141152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2136 GMT 13 May 86

[By Sixto Martinex]

[Text] Montevideo, 13 May (EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today began a controversial 30-hour visit to Montevideo amid remarkable security measures and the repudiation of the Uruguayan opposition. Duarte arrived at the Carrasco International Airport of Montevideo at 1015 local time (1315 GMT), where he was welcomed by his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, with whom he is scheduled to hold two working meetings.

In his welcoming speech, Sanguinetti said that "we will try to do everything possible to achieve an atmosphere of peace," and he stressed that "we must frequently endure the lack of understanding of right- and left-wing groups."

Duarte said "I have come here to tell you about my joys and my sorrows. The task has been difficult, but step by step we are moving toward democracy." He added: "We believe in dialogue."

Meanwhile, the main Uruguayan labor organization today called for a demonstration to protest the visit of the Salvadoran president, whom it accused of being responsible for violating human rights in his country and of siding with the United States. The demonstration organized by the Inter-Union Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT) is scheduled for 1900 local time (2200 GMT) at a downtown square in Montevideo in front of the hotel where President Duarte was going to stay. However, the Salvadoran chief executive, who is touring several South American countries, has gone to a hotel on the outskirts of Montevideo under heavy security measures.

Lawmakers of the Blanco Party and of the left-wing Broad Front coalition, the two main opposition forces, are criticizing the visit of the Salvadoran president. Meanwhile, municipal task forces are scraping off the anti-Duarte signs that left-wing organizations plastered on the walls of the buildings along the main avenues of Montevideo.

Broad Front Senator Francisco Rodriguez Camusso stated that Duarte "is the head of a regime well-known for outrageous violations of human rights." Rodriguez Camusso added: "We hope he will get no support from our government." Rodriguez Camusso is a member of the Senate International Affairs Committee.

Senator Jose German Araujo, who also belongs to the Broad Front, said: "We all know that there is still no respect for human rights in El Salvador." Deputy Marino Irazoqui, of the Blanco Party, the second largest political organization in Uruguay, stated that "no one can believe that constitutional stability in El Salvador can be obtained through a man involved with the (U.S.) Department of State." Another member of the Broad Front, the Christian Democratic Party, to which Duarte belongs in El Salvador, issued a communique stating that "from our markedly anti-imperialist position, we can hardly support the Salvadorn Government's obvious alignment with the policy of the Reagan administration."

The Christian Democratic Party added that the solution to the Salvadoran conflict "calls for a broad national dialogue among all representative sectors of the people."

After meeting with Sanguinetti and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, Duarte will receive the keys to the city of Montevideo, visit the Supreme Court, and meet with the international affairs committees of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies. Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay make up the Support Group of the Contadora Group (Columbia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela), which has been trying to find a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis for 3 years.

The official agenda of the Salvadoran president includes the laying of a wreath at the mausoleum of Uruguayan hero Jose Artigas. Today municipal workers were cleaning a large sign in front of the meusoleum that reads "Welcome President Duarte" which had been smeared with paint.

Demonstrations In Montevideo

PY141158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 13 May (AFP) -- More than 5,000 people today marched in downtown Montevideo against the presence of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is paying a 36-hour [as received] visit to Uruguay. The demonstrators marched along 18 de Julio Avenue, Montevideo's main thoroughfare, carrying mostly flags of the left-wing Broad Front coalition and shouting slogans against the Central American president. "Duarte get out of Uruguay" and "Duarte, the betrayer of our sister Nicaragua" were some of the slogans written on the dozens of signs carried by the demonstrators, who shouted "Duarte will fall, together with all the fascists in power," among other chants.

Duarte: Not U.S. Puppet

PY150320 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte is concluding his visit to Uruguay today. President Duarte held important meetings here in Montevideo as part of his tour throughout several Latin American countries.

Yesterday, Presidents Jose Maria Sanguinetti and Jose Napoleon Duarte met at Government Palace to discuss several issues, especially the sensitive Central American situation. Upon leaving Government Palace, Duarte was interviewed by reporters and indicating emphatically that he does not consider himself a U.S. puppet.

[Begin recording] [Duarte in progress] ...not only military but also economic aid. I would like to say that in this process there are some people who believe that I am a U.S. puppet or that the U.S. Administration makes Salvadoran policies. That is not true. We make Salvadoran policies. We are in a process of changing from a country which has lived under a dictatorship to a country now living in democracy. In accordance with this process I have asked not only the U.S. Government but all countries of the world, European countries, and different financial, and economic institutions for aid because El Salvador needs not only military but also economic aid. We could not survive without that aid.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you see the U.S. aid to the contras?

[Duarte] That issue is included in one of the points of the Contadora Group proposal. A few minutes ago we were saying with President Sanguinetti that the Contadora Group proposal is the best way to do away with foreign interference in Central America and to achieve peace and harmony without interference. [end recording]

Napoleon Duarte's visit to Montevideo was made under strict security measures. The itinerary initially approved was changed substantially. Yesterday Duarte did not go to Plaza Independencia as scheduled. He will go there this morning Duarte and his delegation will leave Uruguay around 1600 today.

FMLN Leader On Duarte, U.S. Aid

PY141202 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 13 May (AFP) -- Camilo Rodriguez, an FMLN leader, today said in Montevideo that the visit Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte is paying to Uruguay will be used to request more U.S. aid. Duarte is visiting democratic countries like Uruguay so he can go before the U.S. Congress later and ask for more dollars and more arms, said Rodriguez, who arrived in Montevideo on Sunday to participate in the congress of the Uruguayan Union of Communist Youth (UJC).

According to the FMLN leader, Duarte's administration is totally rejected in El Salvador because it is implementing U.S. policy to the letter. Rodriguez admitted that the death squads are no longer operating the way they did before in El Salvador, but he explained that the repression has become more official. He said that bombings have increased 30 percent since the beginning of the war and many villages have been razed. Rodriguez also said that the FMLN wants a political solution to the Salvadoran crisis, but added that his organization has already made several proposals that the president has turned down.

Presidents Sign Statement

PY150147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 14 May (AFP) -- The Salvadoran and Uruguayan presidents today in this capital voiced their resolute support of the Contadora Group's effort in Central America and asserted that it is the most appropriate took to seek a definite solution to the crisis in that region.

In a joint declaration, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Julio Maria Sanguinetti voiced their full support of international law and stated that the structure and current difficulties that the world economy is experiencing seriously threaten the Latin American peoples' legitimate aspirations to grow. These difficulties, they added, worsen the sociopolitical frictions which unaviodably jeopardize stability at an internal and international level.

Duarte and Sanguinetti stated that the serious crisis which Latin America is enduring is caused, to some extent, by the servicing of the onerous foreign debt, the drop of basic prices in the international market, as well as the protectionist measures and the deterioration of the terms of trade, among other issues.

The two chiefs of state noted the convenience of reorganizing the current international economic order in a more fair and equitable manner and also agreed to increase the efforts that will allow the development of the various regional integration processes.

In this regard the Salvadoran President voiced his support of an initiative proposed by Sanguinetti and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, aimed at creating a regional assistance treaty for emergencies in the nutrition field.

Duarte and his Uruguayan counterpart also condemned the arms race, whose cost and threat represent a constant source of tension.

The visiting chief of state and his host voiced their support for the Contadora Group's efforts and Duarte voiced his government's firm political will to reach a negotiated solution with the signing of the Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. In this regard Duarte emphasized the need to establish a regional parliament in order to strengthen the democratization process in the area.

After pointing our the new and fruitful possibilities that the strengthening of democracy in Latin America opens, Sanguinetti and Duarte categorically condemned terrorism and drug trafficking in all its forms which, they stated, threaten to destroy the society's ethical standards.

In addition to the declaration, the chiefs of state signed an economic and commercial cooperation agreement. This agreement will provide for the creation of a joint commission in charge of strengthening bilateral relations within the framework of a preferential treaty.

DOMINICA'S CHARLES ON CONTADORA, CARIBBEAN

PA141759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 14 May (AFP) -- Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said in Caracas today that "Nicaragua has the right to make the signing of the Contadora peace document contingent upon an end to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's support of the 'contras.'"

Charles is in Caracas representing her small Caribbean country of 76,000 inhabitants at the 16th annual meeting of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Board of Governors which Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi will inauguarate today.

In Charles' opinion, the United States and Nicaragua should make simultaneous pledges of peace and nonintervention within the framework of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela), which is the "only mechanism that can resolve the Central American conflict and bring peace to the region."

Dominica's prime minster said that in view of the many economic problems faced by the CDB member-countries, the bank should adapt itself to their needs.

Charles added that some of the priorities of Dominica, a former French-British colony located between Guadeloupe and Martinique, are: "a search for greater agricultural, agroindustrial, and manufacturing investment, and the increase of hydroelectrical power."

BRIEFS

OIL COMPANIES MERGER -- The merger of Corpoven and Meneven, to create Corpomene, has just been approved. This will leave the oil industry with three operating companies Lagoven, Maraven, and Corpomene. In addition, Interven has been created to manage oil internationalization agreements signed abroad. The delivery of oil and/or the products that must be exported will continue to be handled by Lagoven and Maraven. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 2 May 86 p 2-1 PA]

DISPUTE CONTINUES OVER U.S. SENATE HEARINGS

Text of Protest Note

PA150342 Mexico City XHOF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has reported that, in accordance with the instructions received from the Mexican Government, Jorge Epinoza de los Reyes, Mexican ambassador to the United States, today presented to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz a protest note for the contents and orientations of the hearings held on 12 and 13 May by the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs. The text of the letter reads as follows:

The Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Senator Jesse Helms, held two hearings on 12 and 13 May. During those two hearings, a small group of members of the subcommittee, and several U.S. executive branch officials made statements that are degrading for Mexico and its government. Not only that, but despite the secret nature allegedly surrounding the first of these hearings, some of the statements made were leaked to the press. Therefore, this must be considered as a deliberate action on the part of those senators and government officials to emphasize [as heard] the process of information regarding the Mexican situation.

In view of the above, I have received instructions from my government to present before Your Excellency a formal and strong protest for these incidents which represent an unfriendly attitude toward my country and which contradict the spirit of cooperation that the Mexican Government has been demanding in order to find solutions to the problems that arise in our bilateral relations. To mention only one example, a meeting was recently held in Cancun. This meeting was attended by the Mexican and U.S. attorney generals, and important agreements were reached regarding the struggle against illicit drug trafficking and crime prevention in general.

The statements I am referring to and made by that small group of senators and U.S. executive branch officials are totally opposed to those made by Attorney General Edwin Meese during the Cancun meeting.

Such statements conflict with the Mexican Government's purpose of creating the appropriate environment to carry out the actions of cooperation as agreed upon between our two governments. For the Mexican Government, the struggle against the production and the trafficking of drugs and against the criminals who promote this activity, is permanent and has significantly increased in recent years. With this struggle Mexico seeks to prevent and eliminate actions against health, even though drug consumption in Mexico does not pose as big a problem as it does in other countries where it affects the society as a whole. However, Mexico feels that as long as measures are not adopted to prevent and fight drug consumption, and to punish its distribution in the centers that represent the main markets, the problem will not be resolved despite the progress made in other countries, among the, Mexico.

It is up to the United States to definitely resolve the problem of production in its territory, a problem which is increasing, and to fight consumption and distribution, a problem that is constantly reaching higher levels. Even U.S. authorities have widely recognized the effective results of the efforts by the Mexican Government to combat drug trafficking. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, during his 3 January address in Mexicali, had high praise and appreciation for Mexico's fight against drugs.

Moreover, the interventionist statements made during the hearings which I have mentioned, besides falsifying the truth and prompting a distortion regarding the situation in my country, constitute a clear and unacceptable violation of Mexico's sovereignty. The Mexican Government does not accept that U.S. officials make comments on matters regarding domestic internal policies which only concern Mexicans, and which a government may claim that right [as heard] to make value judgments on them. Likewise, it categorically rejects slanders made against Mexico during the hearings. The capacity to defame and the political irresponsibility implied in some of the comments are amazing.

Throughout its independent history, Mexico has invariably shown its strong adherence to the principles and guidelines for international coexistence and its unequivocal respect for the free determination of other peoples. For that reason, with moral authority and based on reason, Mexico demands that others respect its soveriegnty. The Mexican Government has actively promoted a frank, respectful, and constructive communication with the U.S. Government as the means to solve problems affecting the two countries in their relations as neighbors and friends. In order for bilateral cooperation in different fields to be effective, it must be conducted in a climate of trust and mutual respect. The holding of hearings such as the one convened by the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs tend to harm that climate of agreement and understanding which we seek. These developments promote unilateral reactions to problems and feed sentiments of suspicion, mistrust, and dislike among sectors of our peoples.

Hence, my government conveys its displeasure for the lack of concurrence for the recognition by President Ronald Reagan and his top aides regarding Mexican efforts to make progress in our bilateral relations, as is regretfully happening today within the framework of a hearing in which a minority of senators and lesser officials belittle Mexico.

The Mexican Government reiterates its firm stance to continue all efforts to facilitate constructive political communication and balanced cooperation between the two governments, based on geniune respect to solve problems of mutual interest and to broaden exchange between the two peoples.

UN Envoy Comments

PA150227 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2343 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] New York City, 14 May (DPA) -- Mario Moya Palencia, Mexican ambassador to the United Nations, today described the attempts to blame his country for the "complex international problem" of drug trafficking as "infantile and absurd." In a press communique, the ambassador responded to "the campaign of attacks against Mexico" increased by yesterday's hearings in the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs. During the hearings, several U.S. officials criticized the way in which the Mexican Government approaches the problems of illegal immigration, drug trafficking, government corruption, and economic problems.

Moya Palencia categorically rejected "the accusations and slanders" made against his country during those hearings "held by three of the nine senators who comprise the subcommittee," and "with the participation of lower level officials of the U.S. executive branch." The Mexican diplomat said that the statements made during the hearings "do not adhere to the truth of the matter, distort the facts, and represent a misinformation of what is happening in Mexico." The ambassador reiterated that drug trafficking is an international problem and added that "the increasing number of U.S. addicts is the main reason" for the failure in the struggle, or for a significant reduction of the problem.

Regarding the charges made against Mexico of police and government corruption, the ambassador said that this problem is being vigorously fought in his country but warned that this is not an exclusively Mexican phenomenon. The ambassador recalled that the U.S. newspapers carry articles on corruption of U.S. official every single day.

In conclusion, the ambassador said that Mexico cannot be blamed for the existence of drug trafficking because "we share 2,500 km of border with the country that represents the biggest drug consumption market in the world."

AUTHORITIES WAGE STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUG TRAFFIC

PA141730 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 May 86

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimenez]

[Text] During this year, the Mexican National Defense Secretariat, in coordination with the Mexican Attorney General's Office, has dealt harsh blows to the drug traffic. Over 26,000 Army members are struggling permanently to eradicate that social evil. The effectiveness of the Army operations in fighting drug traffic is demonstrated by the following measures taken by the Army during the current adminstration:

Increase of forces to 20 generals, 120 [division] chiefs, 1,225 officers, and 25,000 permanent troop members; destruction of 262,145 poppy fields in an area of 24,998 hectares, and 128,483 marijuana plantations in an area of 20,870 hectares. Confiscations totaled 1,649 cars, 38 airplanes, 19,721 weapons of varied calibers, and 10,648 tons of packed marijuana, and 1,986.7 kg of pure cocaine were burned. Arrest and arraignment of 13,651 Mexicans and 70 foreigners on charges of crimes against health.

In just 1 week 379,390,054 people were prevented frm drug intoxication, a figure equivalent to the present population of Mexico, and Cental and South America.

The Mexican Attorney General's Office confiscated 173,000 kg of marijuana and 2,263 kg of cocaine in 1985. That amount of cocaine is greater than the amount confiscated by all the West European countries. Also in 1985, the Attorney General's Office arrested 9,900 individuals for crimes against health. Last year that office allocated 41.13 percent of its budget -- 5.157 billion pesos -- to the struggle against drug traffic.

Comptroller Office Report

FL141608 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 May (NOTIMEX) -- Today the Comptroller General's Office reiterated that unlike any other government, Mexico has shown positive results in its national campaign against drug smuggling within its territory. Thus, it rejects opposing assertions recently made in the United Sates.

In 1985, 9,871 people linked to drug smuggling were arraigned and accused of crimes of various degrees against the health. This year to date, 2,100 people have been arraigned. Among the biggest drug shipments seized in recent years is on of 1,180 kilos in Tijuana, a demonstration of Mexico's struggle against narcotics production and smuggling.

The Comptroller General's Office noted that 5.15 billion pesos, 41.13 percent of the office's budget, were spent in 1985, and 42.6 percent is expected to be allocated this year. Regarding the staff that is directly involved in the anti-drug smuggling campaign, it indicated that there are 1,606 Federal Judicial police officers and experts in identifying and destroying drugs as well as support personnel who are permanently assisted by 25,000 members of the Mexican Army cooperating in this struggle.

Regarding other drugs, 23,101 marijuana fields scattered along 2,297 hectares in various places in the country were located and destroyed last year. About 12,865 fields in 1,123 hectares have been destroyed between January and April 1986.

IMF MEETING TO FOCUS ON POLITICAL ASPECT OF DEBT

FL150046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 14 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexico City newspaper EL FINANCEIERO said today that Mexico's next meeting with the IMF will focus on the political aspect of the foreign debt and will be the most difficult meeting since 1976. According to the article, government sources said budget and personnel cuts would not be convenient because of the social problems that could arise. Because of this, negotiations for a new IMF agreement based on technical aspects will have to be stressed in the financial world, especially when $333.2 billion in interest payments will be made this year to creditors.

According to the newspaper report, the sources denied that the country was carrying out a moratorium and admitted that in general terms, the economic adjustments applied in Mexico are in accordance with the IMF philosophy which is oriented to the deficit, inflation, interest rates, and types of exchange. The problem is that the foreign debt has consumed the domestic economy which has complicated Mexican development despite compliance with IMF proposals, the sources added. This will be stated to the IMF and the social implications will also be pointed out which is why this will be a political negotiation, continued the newspaper article. If the country is pressured too much, government authorities will make unilateral decisions on the foreign debt even though this does not mean debt payments will be suspended, said the newspaper article.

BRIEFS

IMPORT, EXPORT REPORT -- According to Hector Vasquez, an official of the Mexican Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development, in the first quarter of 1986 Mexican imports decreased by 8 percent in comparison with the same period in 1985. Nonoil exports increased by 20 percent, a trend that might continue for the entire year. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 May 86 PA]

RECORD SUGAR HARVEST -- Domestic sugar production has reached record-breaking levels for the fourth consecutive year. With 4 weeks still left in the 1985-6 harvest season, the yield already totals 3,330,000 tons, almost 2,500 more tons than last season. The parastate enterprise Sugar, Inc. reported that the increase took place with the participation of 68 sugar refineries, 2 less than those that worked last season. It attributed the success of the results to the measures to rationalize resources, fuel-saving measures, and the improved use of time. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 May 86 p 1 PA]

U.S. SENATE ASKED TO PUT SUBCOMMITTEE IN CHECK

PA141839 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 May 86 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] Developments "are being distorted and maliciously misrepresented" in Panama, Camilo Gozaine, president of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly, has said.

In addition to regretting the nature of the activities currently taking place in the U.S. Senate, Gozaine released the following statement:

The president and members of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly hold in high esteme and respect the Senate of the United States of America a great deal. We want to maintain and improve the good relations that exist between the two countries' legislatures to preserve the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Panama and the United States and [protect] the common interests we share.

We therefore regret that the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Hemisphere Affairs has insisted on holding a number of hearings to discuss my country's domestic affairs, which are the exclusive domain of the Panamanian people and the institutions that represent them. Such interventionist activities are causing distortions and malicious misrepresentations of developments. They misinform the U.S. public and offend broad sectors of Panamanian society.

Moreover, there are reasons to believe that the subcommittee hearings are being used as a means to collaborate with certain individuals in Panama and the United States who are involved in a conspiracy that seeks to destabilize the normal democratic development of Panama's political and economic life and subvert my country's constitutional order.

We are absolutely certain that the U.S. Senate is in no way involved in those activities. We hope that these activities will not harm the good relations or cooperation between the two peoples, governments, or legislatures.

We especially hope that these activities are not designed to upset the strict compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal or the strict and punctual implementation of its decolonization objectives. This would be extremely damaging to the interests of the two countries and the international community and Panama would energetically reject such pretensions.

Therefore, we trust that the traditional common sense and good judgment of the U.S. Senate and its presidency will prevail. We consider a top priority of that U.S. lawmaking body and its leaders to redirect the activities of this subcommittee toward paths more congruent with international law and respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of states both large and small, in the light of the concerns and statements expressed by the Republic of Panama.

Camilo Gozaine, President

Panama Legislative Assembly

LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL OUTLINES 'SEDITIOUS PLOT'

PA120401 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 11 May 86 pp 22-a, 23-a

[Text] 1. General Situation.

Forces hostile to the Panamanian nation have been carrying out a seditious plot against our country's institutional stability and interests since May 1984. The promoters of the seditious plot are in and outside the country and there are references, records, objectives, means, and specific methods, which have been fully identified and which should be known and faced by the Panamanian state branches. The people in charge of carrying out the seditious plot in a direct manner and through coverup organizations are the following: the Chrisitian Democratic Party, PDC; the Popular Action Party, PAPO; Dr Arnulfo Arias and the Miami Group ([Carlos] Rodriguez, [Dr Carlos Young] Adames, and [Guillermo] Endara) [Authentic Panamanian Party leaders] a sector of the U.S. State Department and some U.S. Embassy officials in Panama. Also some right-wing U.S. senators (such as Senator Jesse Helms).

2. Specific Objectives of This Seditious Plot:

a) The domestic aspect: to seize political power and eliminate the civil government officials and sectors supporting the government;

b) To isolate the Defense Forces of Panama [FDP] from the majority sectors of the country, to destroy it or to make the FDP a coercive instrument to impose the plot's strategic objectives;

c) To align Panama within the continental economic restructuring sponsored by the IMF and the World Bank, to benefit the transnational corporations.

The foreign aspect:

a) To align Panama within the operation aimed at bringing about the collapse of the Contadora Group;

b) To involve Panama a apart of the Central American conflict;

c) To carry out in Panama the plan aimed at placing Christian Democracy in the government of each country in the area.

3. Conditions Required for the Success of the Plot.

a) To discredit, to create suspicion and distrust against the FDP, to isolate it politically and socially.

b) To promote and open conflict between the FDP and the country's organized majority sectors.

c) To promote divisions in the FDP's unity.

d) To subordinate the FDP commands, in the domestic aspect, to the adversary's political and economic objectives, and, in the regional aspect, to the adversary's military objectives.

4. General References of the Seditious Plot.

a) The plot applied in Panama is not original, it has been tried in the region. It was most recently carried out during the campaign which led to the collapse of Michael Manley's government in Jamaica to replace him with Edward Seaga, an ally of Panamanian Christian Democracy;

b) In all previous cases, this seditious plot has had the same system: objectives-methods-means. This reveals the action of an outside force capable of having an influence or decidedly carrying out its guidelines and implementation according to the characteristics of each country where the plot is implemented.

5. Objectives of the Seditious Plot.

a) To increase and exploit the internal differences among the sectors in charge of the government;

b) To promote divisions and differences within these sectors;

c) To promote lack of credibility and disobedience against the authorities among large sectors of the population;

d) To isolate the authorities from their allies and friends abroad;

e) To paralyze the authorities' initiative and multiply the problems they must face;

f) To spread among the population a state of unrest to the demand for punishment of scapegoats chosen and prefabricated from the government sectors by the adversary;

g) To seize power due to the lack of initiative and authority obtained through the implementation of the plot.

6. Methods of the Plot:

a) Misinformation;

b) Violent provocations;

c) Manipulation of the news media for foreign consumption (damaging the country's international image);

d) To create a tactical system of politically "disguising" the real participants, through promoting the activity of allegedly "civic" organizations manipulated by cover-up political organziations.

6. 2 Means Used for the Plot:

a) The main means to carry out the plot are the country's radio and newspapers;

b) The main means abroad consist in support groups or people who have the capacity to misinform and manipulate news media of well-known prestige, especially in the United States and other important countries;

c) The civic organizations being used to conceal the real promoters fulfill a subordinate function to the guidelines issued through these news media, which are directly conducted by the political organizations in charge of implementing the seditious plot.

6. 3 Plot Operation:

It follows the sequence: provocation, misinformation, mobilization of civic organizations in charge of disguising, misinformation abroad, new provocation, local misinformation, new mobilization, and so forth, to create a destabilization spiral.

6. 4 Conditions for the Plot's Effectiveness:

In order to achieve the plot's objectives, a fundamental condition is to carry out a campaign of the magnitude of provocations. This is aimed at achieving an escalation equivalent to the mobilization of civic organizations in charge of disguising the real promoters, in order to reach the moment when they can be subjected to repressive actions which can deteriorate the authorities' credibility and thus increase the prestige of their political adversaries.

7. Sequence in the Implementation of the Seditious Plot in Panama

7. 1 May 1984: Misinformation and propaganda campaign on the so-called electoral "fraud."

7. 2 December 1984: Misinformation and disturbance campaign in relation to the so-called Law no. 46 (which involved the president of the Republic).

7. 3 April-June 1985: Social destabilization campaigns carried out since the announcement to reform the industrial, labor, and agricultural law, and the IMF and World Bank demands (with the participation of the president of the Republic).

7. 4 August 1985: An increase of provocations, with additional violent actions organized in order to simulate the alleged participation of FDP units and use the people's reactions against the FDP commands. This was accompanied by a series of actions orchestrated at an international level.

7. 5 This last period, because of the strategic importance of the seditious actions carried out by the adversary, deserves a particular analysis. This includes:

In the Foreign Sector:

a) Parallel to the last meeting of the Contadora Group, the U.S. State Department carried out the following countermeasures:

a. 1. Meeting in Panama of the U.S. ambassadors from the Central American area, in a military base, headed by Elliott Abrams, new assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. This meeting took place without even informing the Panamanian Government, although it was held on Panamanian territory.

a. 2. Advanced report, through an important U.S. newspaper, of an official document on the need to bring about the collapse of the Contadora Group. The authenticity of the document was confirmed by U.S. roving Ambassador Harry Shlaudemann during a tour to the countries that comprise the Support Group to Contadora (Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina).

a. 3. Assistant Secretary Abrams requests meeting with Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia, in which Abadia protested the plan to make the Contadora Group collapse, which received broad international coverage.

a. 4. Talk between Ambassador Briggs and former Preisdent Ardito Barletta, to protest or the damage it was doing to Assistant Secretary Abrams.

a. 5. Border incident between Honduras and Nicaragua, with limited development, which was an additional destabilizing ingredient to the Contadora process.

The failure of these actions, which did not prevent the significant progress of the Contadora process in the meeting, faced by another aspect of the plot aimed at bringing about the collapse of the Panamanian government, in order to make it the weakest member of the Contadora Group, putting our country at the same level as Costa Rica.

b) In the Internal Sector:

Following the speech of Torrijist reaffirmation by General Manuel Antonio Noriega on 12 August, the seditious plot continued to be developed with the following series of actions:

b. 1. Kidnapping of Dr Mauro Zuniga for the dual purpose of reactivating Cocina [Coordinating Board for National Civilianization] as an organization to cover up political activities and also to divert reactions of repudiation toward Gen Noriega by means of a misinformation campaign through the media used to implement the plan.

b. 2. Murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora, blaming Gen Noriega for it by playing up the precedent represented by Zuniga's case, through the same media. In turn, this action gave further impetus to the coverup organizations, giving the adversary a pretext to pool their activities through a demand to appoint an investigation commission outside the purview of constitutional and legal rules and authorities and to further show that the authorities and the FDP lack credibility.

b. 3. Reinforcement of actions by the U.S. Administration in support of President Ardito Barletta, sidelining the FDP and the Torrijist forces. This included, among other things, the following:

a) Donation of $20 million to the Ardito Barletta administration;

b) Visit by Ambassador Briggs, followed by new statements of support for President Ardito Barletta;

c) Actions that represented a questioning of the new constitutional government, such as: suspension of the donation of $5 million; Ambassador Briggs' absence from the ceremony to present President Delvalle [to the diplomatic corps] cancellation of the military air show; dissemination of rumors about threats to the newspaper LA PRENSA attributed to Ambassador Briggs.

b. 4. Manipulation of the media abroad by making them raise questions about the legitimacy of the new government and the legitimacy of Panama's participation in the Contadora Group. In particular this was done by the Miami Group (Rodriguez, Adams, and Endara), PAPO leaders in Madrid, and PDC leaders at the ODCA (Christian Democratic Organization of America) meeting.

b. 5. Growing meddling by U.S. authorities through assessments of Panama's domestic situation, again through statements by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and Ambassador Briggs about alleged efforts on their part to present Ardito Barlett's resignation and about the alleged "dangerousness" of the situation created by such a resignation in Panama.

b. 6. Attempts to mobilize middle class groups and popular sectors by using the Spadafora case.

b. 7. Attempts to win over members of the church hierarchy and Catholic Church groups in order to use them in the seditious plot.

8. Results of the Situation Brought About by the Application of the Seditious Scheme.

The Opposition's Achievement:

The Foreign Aspect

a) Success in the manipulation of certain important press media, especially in the United States;

b) Success in its exploitation of international relations via the ODCA;

c) Deterioration of the image of Panama abroad and of the new constitutional government.

The Internal Aspect

a) Have maintained public attention on the Spadafora case and in turn wore down the image of the FDP;

a) Have revitalized coverup civic organizations as instruments allowing the opposition to manipulate them at will (COCINA, medical groups, teachers, professors);

c) Have successfully exploit the new government's lack of definition and the economic and social policy to be followed;

d) Have successfully limited the credibility of the new government by creating an image of subordination to the allegedly "indecent" interests of the FDP;

e) Continue to enjoy a significant advantage in their handling of public opinion by taking advantage of the inefficiency of the governmental press;

f) Are showing a greater capability to manipulate their coverup organizations in contrast to an inefficient initiative and mobilization capability on the part of UNADE [National Democratic Union] organizations and support groups.

The Panamanian opposition, which lacks popular support at home, established a political alliance with enemies of Panama in the United States of North America. Their incapacity to reach politcal power through democratic and constitutional mans moved them to secure the support of enemy U.S. sectors that do not follow the policy of that country's administration in order to lead it to meddle in the internal affairs of Panama.

These actions are being carried out by anti-patriotic Panamanians headed by Mr Roberto Eisenmann, who is promoting a campaign against our country that reflects his obscure interests in an alliance with our enemies in the nation to the north.

Mr Eisenmann's Actions

1. Participation in the "McNeil-Lehrer Hour" (6 January 1986) in which he rapped the government and FDP and requested U.S. intervention in Panama and the suspension of all economic and military aid for our country.

2. Participation of Mrs Adelaida de Eisenmann (Roberto Eisenmann's aunt) in the Western Hemisphere Committee [as published] headed by Mr Jesse Helms in which she rapped the Panamanian Government and FDP (10 March 1986).

3. Participation of Mr Eisenmann in the Wilson Center (15 April 1986). He made violent statements against Panamanian authorities against which he levelled charges and slanders and reiterated the need for a U.S. intervention in Panama.

In this same meeting, Eng Dominador Kayser Bazan, Panamanian ambassador to the United States, refuted those charges. We must note the participation of Everett Briggs, U.S. ambassador to Panama, who said that none of Mr Eisenmann's charges were backed by any evidence. He said that the United States had no evidence and that the opposition in Panama has always levelled charges including drug trafficking to discredit the government and the Defense Forces.

4. Participation of Mr Eisenmann in the Women's Democratic Organization [preceding 3 words in English] (16 April 1986) in which he made similar statements.

5. Mrs Adelaida de Eisenmann distributed leaflets during a meeting of the Senate's Western Hemisphere Affairs Committee.

6. Mrs Adelaida de Eisenmann participated in a human rights subcommittee meeting (28 April 1986) in which she handed out leaflets. During this meeting, Mr Elliott Abrams declared that neither the government nor the FDP are involved in money laundering in Panama; the banks are.

Well-Known Enemies of Panama in the United States

1. Senator Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina), who opposed the Torrijos-Carter treaties in 1977 and their ratification in 1978. He is Panama's staunchist opponent and has launched a campaign against Gen Noriega and President Delvalle. He is the mastermind of the plan to Philippinize Panama and is against granting economic and military aid to our country.

2. Norman Bailey, former adivser to President Reagan in matters of national security and avowed enemy of Panama and of the FDP, has come out against Panama in the Senate and also through the written media (THE LOS ANGELES TIMES and other media). He was hired as a lobbyist by former President Ardito Barletta, but the contract did not take effect because Ardito resigned. He was the mastermind of the plan for a return of Ardito Barletta under the "theory" of the 90-day separation [from the presidency].

3. Chris Mannion, adviser to Senator Helms and avowed enemy of Panama. He made the arrangements for the Senate hearings and "leaked" information from Senator Helms' office against Panama.

4. Mrs Adelaida de Eisenmann (U.S. citizen), who styles herself as a defender of human rights in Panama and directs the press campaign against Panama in the United States. She acts as special correspondent for all articles originating in Washington against Panama. She actively misinforms the U.S. media about the situation in Panama.

5. Constantine Menges, former White House adviser for national security affairs and out-and-out enemy of Panama. He masterminded the plan to advance elections in Panama to 1989. He is in favor of a military intervention in Panama with Southern Command forces and supports intervention in Central America. They are supported in Panama by Ricardo Arias Calderon of the PDC, who has involved his party in this campaign; Gilberto Arias, through the newspaper EXTRA; lawyers Winston and Ivan Robles of the newspaper LA PRENSA; and others. [They are supported] in Miami by the group headed by banker Carlos Rodriguez, who is well-known for his involvement in the laundering of money.

Their Objectives in Panama Are:

1. To support, with their false accusations and lies, a sort of Philippinization of Panama under which the opposition would be given access to power, even if this has to be done unconstitutionally or through sedition or violence.

2. In exchange for this support, the new de facto government would:

A. Allow the Torrijos-Carter treaties to be revised (these are the true objectives of Helms, Menges, and Bailey) in order to keep the canal from reverting to Panama in the year 2000.

B. Pull Panama out of the Contadora Group (the PDC supports them in this regard) so our country will participate in full in the coming war in Central America and so there will be no obstacle, because of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, to use the U.S. military installations for defense of the canal for this same purpose.

C. As a minimum objective, in case the Torrijos-Carter treaties cannot be revised, to allow the presence of U.S. military forces to continue beyond the year 2000.

D. Through a noticeable campaign of misinformation and pressures, to curb and stymie the overall professional development of the FDP in order to keep them from meeting the minimum requirements to replace, as they should, the U.S. forces in the task of defending the Panama Canal by the year 2000. Logically, this would require a continued U.S. military presence to defend the canal.

COSTA RICA

ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS; COMMISSIONS CREATED

PA141354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] During a meeting held by the Economic and Social Council yesterday morning, President Oscar Arias Sanchez gave his approval to a proposal to reoganize that council. In view of this, the new organization went into effect yesterday, said Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo. He stressed that at the first session of this council they established the mechanisms to implement government policies. He said that with the reorganization of the economic council, the government is seeking a better decision-making system so the president and the executive branch can establish their specific policies and the government's guidelines. He added that the purpose of this decision is to have a better way of analyzing problems and proposing solutions to the president. Dengo said that ministers on the six commissions that make up the expanded economic council will present recommendations to that government organization.

During yesterday's session, it was agreed that the Finance Commission will be made up of: Eduardo Lizano of the Central Bank, Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo, and first Vice President Dengo. Meanwhile, Finance Minister Naranjo, Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias, and Planning Minister Otton Solis will make up the public expenditure commission. The council decided that the emergency commission will be under supervision through the country's economic policy. [sentence as heard] This was done because it will be one of the six commissions which are part of the council. The name of the commission will be Emergency Expenditure Commission and it will be made up of Presidency Minister Arias and Planning Minister Solis.

Dengo announced that the Foreign Trade and Industrial Production Commission will be made up of Foreign Trade Minister Muni Figueres, Ariculture Minister Alberto Esquivel, and Economy Minister Luis Diego Escalente. The commission of public investments is made up of the planning minister, the president of the Central Bank, and the first vice president of the republic. In addition, the wage and price commission is made up of the labor, economy, and finance ministers.

OIJ, DEA AGENTS DISMANTLE DRUG TRAFFICKING RING

PA141328 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] An international drug trafficking ring which has been operating in our country, was dismantled by Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, agents. The report says that OIJ agents for over a year have been on the track of the drug traffickers, trying to find out who their contacts were inside and outside of the country. According to the report, most of the persons involved are Cubans and Colombians, who were using our country as a bridge to smuggle Colombian cocaine into the United States.

The OIJ and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, carried out a joint operation in the southern part of the country, where they seized $50 million worth of cocaine. The cocaine, which to be sent from Farrita to the Atlantic coast and from there to Miami, came from Colombia.

The OIJ and DEA agents set up a watch a few days before the cocaine arrived at an airfield near Quepos. It was not long before a light plane landed supposedly to refuel. Two vehicles -- a Range Rover and an Isuzu L -- approached the plane and after a short time, the two vehicles left. The OIJ and DEA agents seized only 204 kg. Although this has been one of the largest hauls in recent years, the OIJ agents seized only 204 kgs of the 500 kg the drug traffickers were going to smuggle into the country. Apparently they were going to make two shipments, the first one was seized by the OIJ agents and the whereabouts of the rest of the shipment is now known, because apparently the drug traffickers changed their plans at the last moment.

A nationalized American of Cuban descent, who visits our country often, identified as Bienvenido Pita Gomete, was arrested in connection with the cocaine seized early this week in the southern zone. The OIJ agents were on Pita Gomete's track for over a year to try and arrest him at the right moment. He was expected to smuggle approximately 1,000 kg of cocaine. During the investigation the OIJ and DEA agents managed to learn about his contacts in Miami and Columbia. The OIJ and DEA agents had a list of the names of 15 persons linked to Pita Gomete. Another person who was with Pita Gomete at the time of his arrest, managed to escape but suffered a bullet wound. It is believed that he has not left the country because of the wound. The authorities are asking hospitals and persons to report anyone who comes for treatment for a bullet wound.

The OIJ agents in coordination with DEA agents are trying to arrest five other persons involved with the drug trafficking ring, who are supposed to be in Columbia. The OIJ and DEA agents are on the track of four Cubans, who live in the United States. According to reports, these persons are Pita Gomete's partners. Two Costa Ricans, one identified as Hernandez and the other as Pacheco, own the airfield near Quepos, which was used to transport the cocaine. The OIJ identified them after Pita Gomete contacted them at their homes in [word indistinct] and in Escazu. The airfield owned by the Costa Ricans is located near Quepos College. So far, the authorities still have not confirmed the participation of the two Costa Ricans in the drug trafficking, OIJ officials reported.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY CALLS FOR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

PA141401 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Deputy Rodolfo Maldonado, president of Parilament's Foreign Affairs Commission, has said that the Belize problem between Guatemala and Great Britain must be discussed within a democratic framework through peaceful and political means. Therefore, we must establish diplomatic relations in order to make this possible. Rodolfo Maldonado showed his preference for a dignified solution for the peoples involved in this problem which has not received just treatment for several hundred years. The Belize problem has not been a part of our foreign policy and Guatemala has fallen into international isolation. This has prevented dialogue with our opponents. Any possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Great Britain is very important and positive, Rodolfo Maldonado said. Deputy Maldonado said Guatemala must put aside the stubbornness shown by previous regimes regarding this problem and start working on peaceful, political negotiations in which discussions are respected. A dialogue will only be possible within a democratic framework. The establishment of relations between Guatemala and Great Britain would be a first step in that direction, Rodolfo Maldonado said.

GUERRILLAS DEMAND CEREZO PURGE MILITARY

PA130305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2136 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan revolutionaries here today "demanded" that Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo reorganize the "repressive apparatus" of the state "in the short term" and purge the "corrupt and repressive" military command. The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) asked Cerezo to prove his "executive power" and fulfill the promises he made during his electoral campaign to "democratize" Guatemala.

In a statement issued by the URNG General Command distributed in Managua, Cerezo is urged to be "coherent and abide by" the commitments made to his people before and after he was sworn into office. The URNG has asked the Guatemalan president to implement, "in the short term" a reorganization of the state's "repressive apparatus" for the good of "the true national interests and the people." According to the URNG, Cerezo must carry out a "real and effective purge of the corrupt and repressive military and police commands."

The Guatemalan revolutionaries suggested the "elimination of the paramilitary bands and the private armies" that exist in Guatemala. They have demanded "punishment for the people responsible with planning and carrying out murders, tortures, and disappearances" in Guatemala.

The URNG communique also asks for the dismantling of the self-defense patrols and the model villages, and to grant the "full right of association in the countryside." However, the rebel organization feels that the promises and offerings made by Cerezo "are part of a broad and deep counterinsurgency maneuver" and that repression in Guatemala has not disappeared but, rather, "has increased." The Guatemalan guerrillas have predicted that if Cerezo does not keep his promises, his government "will sink in a repressive and counterinsurgency policy, and his policy as a democratic alternative will be definitely canceled".

HONDURAS

AZCONA DENIES SECRET TALKS HELD WITH NICARAGUA

PA150142 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of Honduras today denied that he or his government had held secret talks with Nicaragua as reported yesterday by a U.S. newspaper. According to Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "Honduras and Nicaragua are holding secret talks and share intelligence reports on the anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras and supported by the United States."

In an official communique issued by the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa, Jose Azcona Hoyo denied this information. "On several occasions Honduras has emphatically denied holding this type of talks with the Sandinist government or with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega," the communique states. The communique adds that Honduras is only interested in finding solutions to its many national problems and in supporting the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group in the Central American region. The official communique reiterates that the government of the republic "strictly abides by the principle of defending the interests of Honduras."

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA SILENT ON ABADIA'S CONTADORA REMARKS

PA150334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Managua, 12 May (AFP) -- For the time being, the Sandinist Government has refrained from confirming or denying Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia's statement in Lima today to the effect that Nicaragua has made a written commitment to sign the Contadora document on 6 June. Abadia's announcement, which has so far not been echoed by any official circles in Managua, coincides with similar statements by Colombian President Belisario Betancur last week.

During the past weekend, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stressed that the Sandinist government will not sign the Contadora document as long as the United States does not make a commitment to "cease its aggression" against Nicaragua. However, during a press conference on Wednesday, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega declined to answer directly whether or not Nicaragua is maintaining this stance. The military leader would only indicate that the Sandinist government will announce its final stance regarding the Contadora document in the next few days. According to analysts, Nicaragua might make up its mind to sign the document in order to prevent the United States from "closing its political, diplomatic, economic, and military encirclement against the revolution," as the defense minister reported.

REPORTAGE ON HUMBERT ORTEGA NEWS CONFERENCE

Scores U.S. Policies

PA142255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 May 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Humberto Ortega, commander of the Armed Forces and defense minister of Nicaragua, said today that the United States is increasing its efforts to place that country in a "state of siege," and to isolate it from the rest of Latin America and Western Europe. Ortega asserted, during a statement which lasted more than 2 hours and referred to the country's political-military situation, that the Reagan administration has increased its actions against Nicaragua since January, in the military, political, diplomatic, commercial, and economic-financial sector. The military commander warned that the conditions for achieving peace in the region do not exist, due to the current circumstances and following 4 months of a U.S. boycott of the Contadora Group's efforts.

Ortega, who was accompanied by Captain Ricardo Wheelock chief of military intelligence, and Deputy Commander Roger Miranda, chief of the service division of the secretariats, gave details about the presence of thousands of U.S. soldiers in Central America. He revealed that Washington is using unmanned aircraft to carry out reconaissance flights over all the Nicaraguan territory.

Ortega also gave details of what he described as an "increase" in the U.S. military presence in Costa Rica, a country which is already spending 20 percent of its budget for military plans, he said. He also said that the United States is "desperately" trying to create a Central American Defense Council (Condeca), which would exclude Nicaragua, and to reactivate the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

He said: Given the situation, Nicaragua "will not back down one millimeter" in the process of arming itself, not to attack anyone, but to defend itself. He even warned that the Sandinist government will install a factory to produce hand-made weapons, according to the country's resources. Ortega explained that Nicaragua is capable of mobilizing 300,000 armed men to counter a direct U.S. military invasion. He also revealed that Nicaragua has more than 18,000 officers who have completed various specialization courses abroad and are capable of fulfilling the needs of the country's Army.

AFP Report

PA142309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2207 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 May (AFP) -- Today Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega accused the United States of blocking the contadora Group's peace negotiations, in order "to establish a political and military siege against Nicaragua, and thus be able to launch its interventionist escalation." At a press conference this Wednesday, Ortega said that Washington is trying to close what he described as an "economic, political, and military siege" against the Sandinist revolution, making Nicaragua appear to be "stubborn at a dramatic moment in the regional peace negotiations."

A month ago, President Daniel Ortega said that Nicaragua could not stop acquiring arms or reduce its Army -- a point considered by Contadora -- while the United States supports the anti-Sandinist guerrillas and establishes a military "interventionist" infrastructure in Honduras. Nevertheless, the defense minister declined today to confirm if Nicaragua will maintain its position of not signing the peace document if the Reagan administration does not express a commitment to end the aggression. The chief of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) said that within the next few days the government will reveal its position on the complex topic of the peace negotiations, which was interpreted by analysts as a possibility of Nicaragua changing its position regarding the document.

Meanwhile, Ortega pointed out that even when the United States "commits" itself to not support the rebels any longer, Nicaragua cannot be careless with its defense. "Who is going to guarantee that later on the United States will not attack us," the Sandinist leader said, warning that "we will always have an Army capable of confronting the worst variation of interventionism." He said that "the U.S. effort to boycott" the Contadora peace efforts will, in the next few months, create "a deepening of the military crisis" in the region.

Under those circumstances Nicaragua will continue to make efforts to acquire more arms, he said. "If we can arm 400, 500, or 600,000 men we will do it. If all of them do not have rifles, grenade launchers, or modern weapons, we will make efforts to acquire them" he pointed out.

Ortega said that the Sandinist government is not willing to break its ties and agreements with the socialist countries, the leading suppliers of Army material. However, he said that the Nicaraguan Army is based upon a "purely defensive strategy in order to face the danger of a U.S. invasion." "It is not an expeditionary Army because of the revolution's principles and because we do not have the transportation and logistics necessary for that," Ortega said.

Further on Weapons Factory

PA142258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2229 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Humberto Ortega, Armed Forces Commander and Nicaraguan defense minister, announced today that Nicaragua will soon have its own weapons factory. The Sandinist official noted that Nicaragua manufactures the home-made mines which are placed in the country's frontier areas to check the activities of the "counterrevolutionaries." There are also fields in the border areas mined with foreign mines, he added. Nicaragua will operate the weapons factory under the guidelines of survival economics followed by his country, the military officer said. The new factory will manufacture mines, ammunition, knives, and other implements.

Contacts With Honduran Military

PA142326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 14 May (AFP) -- Defense Minister Humberto Ortega reported today in Managua that the Nicaraguan military commanders keep in contact with their Honduran counterparts in the border areas. Ortega said today during a news conference, without providing any names or dates, that Sandinist leaders have "even traveled to Honduran territory to talk and to avoid clashes between the Armies of the two countries." Ortega made reference to news reports from Washington indicating that "Honduras and Nicaragua hold secret talks and exchange intelligence on the anti-Sandinist 'contras' based in Honduran territory."

"There have indeed been contacts," said Ortega, who declined to specify whether the Honduran authorities gave a green light during the Holy Week for Sandinist soldiers to enter as far as the camps of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which were severly hit. "We make constant efforts to communicate with the authorities of neighboring countries," for the sake of good relations, he said.

HONDURAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE PROSPECTS

PA141320 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 May 86 p 1

[Text] A $10 million trade exchange based upon the barter system will be carried out between Nicaragua and Honduras, according to reports by Honduran Finance Secretary Reginaldo Panting, who arrived in Nicaragua last night to lead the second round of negotiations, in which representatives of the Honduran private business sector will also participate. Panting also referred to the negotiation of a possible agreement that will allow Honduras to fish in Nicaraguan waters. When asked if economic relations with Nicaragua could contribute to solving the present problems between the two countries, he said that the fishing agreement, precisely, would help to "smooth away the rough edges."

"The agreement will help to make our relations friendlier and the two countries will benefit," he said, later referring to the counterrevolutionaries' presence in Honduran territory and their impact on coffee production, pointing out that the contras as well as the "refugees" have affected the eastern part of the country "in one way or another." Panting also said that Honduras hopes the new negotiations that will take place during the next few days with the Contadora Group will serve "to solve this problem." When asked about the amount of economic damages caused by the contras in his country, he said that he could not say "how much the damages amount to."

Meanwhile, Panting said that Honduras is interested in revitalizing the Central American Common Market because it needs participation and exports from all the countries "to succeed." In this respect he added that in regard to Nicaragua there is interest in exporting as well as importing different products, a list of which will be established by the private business sector. Panting was greeted at the airport by Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca.

EL NUEVO DIARIO ATTACKS HONDURAS' AZCONA

PA132326 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "From President to Spokesman"]

[Text] The president of the brother people of Honduras is completing his first 100 days in office. According to political observers, during this period of time presidents reveal their true natures and the paths which their governments will follow. When Jose Azcona Hoyo took over as president in February, some described his country's situation as humiliating, while others felt it was desperate. The occupation of Honduras by thousands of Yankee Marines intent on dragging his people into a fratricidal war, made the rescue of that country's sovereignty an urgent matter. The memory of the current president's campaign pledges to actively strive for peace and to rid his country of the Somozist stench gave the people cause for hope.

However, the pledges were left behind. Eschewing his chief task of rescuing Honduras' sovereignty, after some initial squeamishness, the brand-new president gradually conformed to the servile stance of his predecessors. Having changed his position of president to that of U.S. spokesman, Azcona Hoyo -- who less than 3 months ago called Nicaragua a "brother people" and demanded its right to self-determination -- now tolerates the U.S. aggression and promises to behave like an ostrich if the United States invades us.

During yesterday's press conference, Azcona Hoyo brazenly stated that if the United States attacked us directly, his government "will remain neutral, although, of course, it would not condemn the invasion." The same man who pledged to strive to improve relations with our country during his presidential campaign, yesterday affirmed his total readiness to join the United States in a war against Nicaragua under the pretext that his country was being invaded.

Last week in Costa Rica, his position as a U.S. lackey took an international turn, as he and Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte were the only ones to isolate themselves from Latin America to follow U.S. President Ronald Reagan's warmongering stance. An assessment of the first 100 days of the Azcona Hoyo government gives a result shameful to any Honduran, and, why not say it, to all Central Americans.

PASTORA CONVENES SUPPORTERS FOR CONFERENCE

PA140349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0108 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora (Commander "Zero") met today with a part of his loyal general staff and fighters someplace in Nicaragua to reorganize the guerrillas, sources close to ARDE said.

This is the first action by the Nicaraguan rebel leader following the announcement that six of his regional commanders had repudiated him to join the forces of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, who is an ally of the FDN, a group which "Cero" has labelled as Somozist. According to the sources ACAN-EFE was able to contact, the meeting is taking place on "the other side of the Rio San Juan" which divides the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan territories.

According to the information gathered today, the meeting's agenda included just two items: reorganizing the armed struggle in a more limited space, and restructuring the Southern Opposition bloc (BOS), a political and military alliance in which ARDE has a major role. The agreements reached were not disclosed. However, they were written in a document that will be delivered to the press tomorrow during a pess conference to be held in San Jose.

Eden Pastora has not commented on the actions by his former commanders. However, Karol Prado, Pastora's political representative in this capital, said that he does not criticize his comrades who repudiate him, "but rather those who are taking advantage of their needs and are manipulating them." Pastora is the only rebel chief who has not participated in the distribution of U.S. funds to aid the "contras," and has supported himself for 2 years, thanks to the contributions of "democratic friends."

Ends Struggle, To Seek Asylum

PA141806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1718 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 14 May (EFE) -- Eden pastora, the legendary Commander Zero of the Sandinist revolution from which he withdrew in 1981, will also abandon the counterrevolutionary struggle and will request politcal asylum, sources close to the rebel leader told EFE. On Friday Pastora will hold a news conference in the Nicaraguan jungle to announce, again, that he is abandoning the armed struggle "because I cannot ask my men to continue dying when the United States does not recognize us or give us money, and top of that, divides our troops," Pastora's spokesman in Washington, Leonel Teller, said.

On that same day, at different points of the border with Costa Rica, Pastora will turn over to the International Red Cross (IRC) between 400 and 500 of his troops and request they receive assitance. He will also ask the IRC to help remove from Nicaragua other supporters fighting deep inside Nicaraguan territory.

Teller said pastora "understood" the abandonment by four of his seven field commanders, who last week joined the forces of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, an ally of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), the "high command" of which is made up of 12 former officers in the Somoza National Guard and a civilian who is a son of a former officer. However, the statements by a spokesman for President Reagan on Monday "exhausted his supply of patience" and led Pastora to the decision to abandon the struggle.

CONTRA FORCES TO REORGANIZE, U.S. CRITICIZED

PA150312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 May 86

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist forces struggling in the south of Nicaragua have entered a reorganization phase after six of Eden Pastora's commanders decided not to recognize him as their leader and to join another rebel group supported by the United States.

Six ARDE zone commanders announced last week that they will continue their struggle against the Managua regime under the command of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force's (FDN) southern front. ARDE is a member of the Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] organization founded in August 1985. BOS today attributed Eden Pastora's removal to a "maneuver" to weaken the organization.

Alfredo Cesar, member of the BOS executive directorate, said that this division within ARDE, one of the four groups that form the coalition, was "the result of coercion, pressure, and misinformation" from other anti-Sandinist forces. Jose Davila, until last week the main political leader of Pastora's in this capital city, has also abandoned BOS. During a news conference held today in this capital city. Cesar said that Davila resigned from his office because, according to what he stated in a letter, it is "not compatible" with the representation of the six commanders who have joined the FDN.

A BOS spokesman blamed some U.S. Government "agencies" for this division in Eden Pastora's forces. The BOS, Cesar said, will send a letter to Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs tomorrow to protest this situation.

The anti-Sandinist spokesman added that last month, Abrams had said that U.S. policy had undergone a change and that from now on, it would give an equal share of support and help to UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity], BOS, and the Indians on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast who are up in arms. Alfredo Cesar pointed out that this announced stance is contradicted by the stance adopted by "some members of the U.S. agencies who pressured and coerced" the ARDE commanders to leave Pastora. Adolfo "Popo" Chamorro is now the only ARDE representative in BOS.

NUNEZ DISCUSSES OUTLINES OF FUTURE CONSTITUTION

PA140440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2132 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Nunez, president of the National Constituent Assembly, said today that "it would be foolish to approve a socialist constitution in this country." The Sandinist leader said that the constitution he wants for Nicaragua must reflect the interests of the nation and should be neither dogmatic nor sectarian.

During a press conference in this capital, Nunez said that the constitution of this country must incorporate revolutionary changes, but should not be like a strait jacket. He added that the maximum Nicaraguan legal stature must be a historical document guided by modern constitutional theories. The parliament president pointed out that the Nicaraguan constitution "will be recognized as a constitution here, in Latin America, the United States, Western Europe, and the socialist bloc."

Nunez convened the press to announce the schedule for 75 open town council meetings (popular sectorial assemblies to make consultations) that will begin next Sunday in Managua. Opposition parties such as the Independent Liberal Party (PLI) and the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN) have not yet decided whether they will participate in the open town council meetings that will be held thoughout the country.

Nunez said: Should the six political parties represented in the National Assembly withdraw from discussions on the constitution, the FSLN would not seize the opportunity to draft a Socialist constitution, "that would be foolish." There are five other political parties in Nicaragua not represented in the National Assembly, but they have legal status. Militants of those opposition parties can participate in open town council meetings, but cannot engage in political activities. They may express their opinions on how the Nicaraguan constitution should be.

Nunez, who is one of the nine members of the FSLN National Directorate, said: "All political parties should leave a mark on the constitution." Participants in the open town council meetings that will begin next Sunday will only be allowed to express their views on a draft constitution presented by President Daniel Ortega on 21 February before the National Assembly. Commander Nunez said that the Sandinists will ensure that the open town council meetings will not turn into partisan quarrels. It is still not known when the constitutional debate will begin in the National Assembly plenum or the probable date when the constitution will be finally approved.

XAVIER CHAMORRO OFFERS TO PURCHASE LA PRENSA

PA122114 San Jose LA NACION (Nicaragua HOY supplement) in Spanis 3 May 86 pp 1-C, 3-C

[Text] Managua -- Xavier Chamorro, director of the pro-Sandinist paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, has admitted making an offer to by LA PRENSA from his brother Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, co-director of the opposition newspaper. Xavier Chamorro insisted that "it is a commercial offer without political implications." According to the media, Xavier offered "many millions of dollars" for LA PRENSA, which made Jaime and his family believe that the Sandinist government was behind this, in a new maneuver to subdue LA PRENSA. Xavier Chamorro admitted that he does not have the money to buy LA PRENSA, but said he believed that he could come up with it and that is why he made the offer.

The Chamorro Cardenal family immediately discussed the offer, with the expected result: a decision to refuse any offer to buy LA PRENSA, considering it to be an offense to the memory of the journalist and martyr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, who was killed in 1978 because of his unyielding defense of the public liberties of the Nicaraguan people. Jaime Chamorro said he believed that his brother Xavier is being used by Sandinist officials to pressure LA PRENSA and in reality the purchase offer could herald new types of pressure against the newspaper.

We have learned that Xavier privately told his brother of his fear that "something might happen" to Jaime because of the points of view that he expressed abroad with regard to the fight between the Sandinist regime and the armed counterrevolution.

Jaime has stated that the plan seems clear: to force the sale of LA PRENSA in order to give the newspaper a certain degree of freedom to cirticize the government -- but not on any crucial issues -- therefore giving the impression to the world that there is freedom of the press in Nicaragua. "LA PRENSA has become a serious problem for the Sandinists and they do not know how to do away with it," Jaime Chamorro said.

We have also learned that the relations between the two sides of the Chamorro family deteriorated even further because of the incident regarding the unsuccessful "purchase."

LA PRENSA ANNOUNCES DELAY IN DELIVERY SERVICE

PA130425 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 8

[Text] We are forced to inform that beginning with our Monday, 12 May edition, LA PRENSA will reach our subscribers early on the following day due to reasons not under our control. We will begin our delivery service at 0500. We ask our subscribers to be understanding regarding this delayed service. Any complaint or information in this regard, call telephone number 41051.

BRIEFS

USSR INDUSTRIAL PLANT DONATION -- In Region 2, the COSMAPA industrial plant will begin operations. The plant cost $300,000 which was donated by the Soviet Union. This plant is located in Chinandega and will have three machines to produce asphalt and prefabricated concrete pieces, and a grinder that will partially solve the lack of raw materials, and will guarantee the construction of 35 km of road. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 May 86 PA]

NEW MISKITO LABOR UNION -- The Miskito Workers Labor Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores Miskitos -- SITRAMISK] is a new Nicaraguan labor union whose headquarters in Managua will be inaugurated on 1 May. The new labor group also encompasses other labor unions whose members are not all Miskitos. The SITRAMISK secretary general is Eugenio Urbina Coban. The creation of SITRAMISK was supported by the Confederaion for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS. [Summary] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 16 PA]

HUNGARIAN DONATION -- As part of the "Nicaragua Must Survive" campaign, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee has donated a large quantity of medicine, clothes, canned food, and tents to Nicaragua. The Hungarian Embassy second secretary delivered the donation to a member of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 86 PA]

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH USSR EXTENDED

FL142220 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The documents that extend cooperation between the Soviet Union's agroindustrial complexes and the Cuban Agriculture and Sugar Ministries have been signed in Havana. One of the agreements was from the third meeting of the Joint work Group for Agricultural Development Cooperation in the Republic of Cuba in association with the intergovernmental Cuban-Soviet Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

MPSP, SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE HOLD MEETINGS

Sign Agreement

FL130250 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0208 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples [MPSP] and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace [SKZM] have taken an important step with the signing of a bilateral cooperation agreement at a time when humanity is threatened with a world war. Upon signing the document MPSP President Orlando Fundora called the act a historic moment between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Georgiy Grechko, cosmonaut and SKZM deputy chairman, signed the agreement on behalf of his organization and said that he would add to Fundora's comment a statement made by Fidel Castro: There is no peace without development and there is no development without peace. Also at the MPSP headquarters were cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo, two other SKZM representatives, and Soviet and Cuban officials.

Cosmonauts Participate

FL131820 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace that has been in Cuba since last Saturday has participated in a roundtable discussion that took place at the headquarters of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples. Soviet cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko, Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo, and Dr Jose Altshuler, president of the Intercosmos Council of the Academy of Sciences, participated in the roundtable, the subject of which has the cosmos and its peaceful uses. At the meeting it was postulated that among the most important problems of practical Soviet cosmonautics is that of studying the Earth's surface, not only to favor science but to favor the economy. Space belongs to all humanity. To use it for peaceful goals can aid the union of all mankind and improve living conditions. At this roundtable, it was ratified once again that to struggle for peace is to struggle for the life of all humanity.

Imperialists Hit on Arms Race

FL132300 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace today in Havana City accused imperialist circles of intensifying the arms race and threatening peaceful coexistence.

The declaration was formulated in the text of a cooperation agreement signed between the two institutions that makes mutual commitments to coordinate actions in favor of peace and disarmament.

Soviets Meet MPSP Secretariat

FL142238 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pilot-cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko, hero of the Soviet Union, and his delegation have had a friendly meeting with the Secretariat of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples. Grechko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, is in Cuba at the MPSP's request and they have completed an extensive program of activities.

PERU'S FISHING COOPERATION AGREEMENT EXTENDED

FL130220 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0203 GMT 13 MAY *¢

[Text] Fishing industry ministers from Cuba and Peru, Jorge Fernandez Cuervo and Jose Palomino, respectively, have analyzed in Lima several aspects of bilateral cooperation in that area. The most outstanding aspect in the fishing cooperation agreement is a 6-month extension on the loan of two large Cuban ships that ship at no charge for Peru and at the same time train the crew of Peru's future fleet. At the end of the meeting with his Peruvian counterpart, Fernandez Cuervo told the press: We Cubans understand cooperation to be a moral stimulus and solidarity is the highest sentiment. For his part, the Peruvian fisheries minister stressed the importance of Cuban cooperation in the fishing area. On Friday, the Cuban delegation will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia.

GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL142340 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] The Ghanaian Ashanti King [Otqmfuo Opoku Ware Ii] arrived today at the Isle of Youth to tour historical and economic sites in the special municipality. Upon arriving at the Nueva Gerona Airport, Miguel Alvarez, president of the municipal assembly of the people's government, and Elisa Wong, education vice-minister, welcomed the illustrous Ghanaian leader. The king was accompanied by Giraldo Mazola, Cuban foreign vice minister.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH SRI LANKA HELD

FL141826 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Gamini Dissanayake, minister of land of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, began talks at the headquarters of the state committee in order to study the possibilities of cooperation between the two nations. During the meeting, the officials discussed cooperation in agriculture, public health, and the fishing industry.

REPORTS INDICATE NO REAL CHANGES IN HAITI

PA141300 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] This weekend the Haitian Justice Ministry reported that political prisoners apprehended during the Duvalier regime may be considered missing. With the report of the possible death of almost 30,000 people, another chapter of the past dictatorship's horror is -- apparently at last -- closed, but its power structures remain almost intact in that Caribbean country. Daily reports from Haiti clearly demonstrate that a tense political and social situation prevails, characterized by popular demonstrations against the junta headed by General Henri Namphy. The current governing junta, most of whose members maintained strong ties with the Duvalier regime, is carrying out economic and military policies that are very similar to those carried out by Jean-Claude Duvalier, ia situation that the U.S. Administration is pleased about.

When repeated and massive demonstrations against the deposed dictatorship showed that Baby Doc's days were numbered, the U.S. Government in an open maneuver did everything possible to reverse the situation in its own favor. At the present time, the repression, the lack of reforms, and the lack of solutions to important economic problems demonstrate that there has only been a simple change of figures in Haiti. As this deceit has not gone unnoticed by the people, there are constant demonstrations of rejection that could lead to an intensification of the crisis and, therefore, to a real change toward new democratic forms of government. Of course, this fact is no secret to the White House, which has started adopting measures that -- under the guise of economic aid -- control popular demands.

In this regard we can site the $5 million in aid from USAID to finance small- and medium-sized industrial businesses and to encourage the diversification of agricultural and agroindustrial activities. We must also site the recent visit to Haiti by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and that of Brigadier General Frederick Gordon, director of the U.S. Defense Department inter-American region, who signed agreements with local authorities which, although not published, establish a precedent of mutual collaboration that does not favor the Haitian people. Everything points to the fact that the United States is paving the way to gain control of the Haitian situation through reformist-type solutions, without taking into account that sooner or later the Haitian people will have the last word.

HAITIAN COMMITTEE PROPOSES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PA131518 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Haitian Democratic Unity Committee has called for the return of lands stolen from peasants by Jean-Claude Duvalier's former regime as part of a 17-point proposed government program that was announced in Port-au-Prince by that organization. The committee, founded in March, also called for an end to the retirement program that benefits military officials from the overthrown government and that allows them to evade the law. The Haitian Democratic Unity Committee, which does not call itself a political party, also proposed that ministries be placed under the people's control to prevent the squandering of public funds.

SPECIAL TROOPS CONTROL NORTHERN HAITIAN CITY

FL101458 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1425 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Special troops of the Haitian Army have taken control of strategic sites in the northern city of Fort Liberte while protests increase against the National Government Council [CNG]. Added today to the peoples demonstrations that have been violently repressed is that of (Constan de Penon), Democratic National Unity Party [as heard] presidential candidate, who disqualified the CNG because of its ties to former Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier. (De Penon) said the CNG is no more than a provisional formula to avoid a bloodbath in Haiti and is not even capable of preparing a democratic and definite constitution. Colonel Henri Namphy's government, besides being an opaque reflection of the previous regime, is incapable of predicting or resolving the economic and political situation in Haiti, stressed (De Penon).

RADIO REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARAGUAY

PA140422 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Early this morning, the Paraguayan police surrounded the medical faculty in Asuncion, where a march to demand a larger budget for health and education and the release of a Paraguayan leader was scheduled to begin. The police barred the entrance to the installation to prevent the organization of the march, which was to reach the Justice Palace. Doctors, nurses, students, and employees are demanding the release of leader Carlos (?Sumizola), arrested and held incommunicado since 2 May.

The Paraguayan police last night repressed groups of students who tried to enter the engineering faculty, also in Asuncion, to prevent them from holding a general assembly. Tomorrow, Wednesday, the 175th anniversary of Paraguay's independence, the opposition plans to carry out a demonstration to demand the end of repression and a dialogue that will lead to a transition to a democratic government system. The decision to hold this demonstration was adopted after General Alfredo Stroessner's regime prohibited the holding of a popular rally at the Plaza Italia in Asuncion, and threatened unrelenting repression. The demonstration was then organized at the headquarters of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, the only party that has been legalized of the four political organizations that form the National Accord.

CEMA COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED

FL091734 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] An agreement was signed in Havana at the 11th meeting of the work group for the application of computer technology in domestic trade during the CEMA domestic trade ministers conference. Representatives from the CSSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Poland, and the Soviet Union signed the document.

ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS TO BE SOLD TO GDR

FL130058 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Cuba will supply the GDR with electrical components this year. The protocol detailing the sale was signed at the sixth session of the electrical commission meeting for economic cooperation between Cuba and the GDR.

BULGARIA SIGNS INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

FL082342 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] An agreement that includes an important exchange of scientific and technical information was signed this afternoon by the Cuban National Construction Architects and Engineers Union and the Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Society. The protocol was signed by Architect Pedro Galiano (Blanes), president of the Cuban institution, and Professor Ivan Popoff, distinguished Bulgarian scientist who presides over the Bulgarian Society of Sciences and Technology.

EXPERTS BEGIN ANGOLAN STATISTICAL STUDY

FL101834 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] A team of experts from the Cuban State Committee for Statistics has begun a study in Luanda, Angola, to recommend the creation of a national statistical system. These projects are in response to a request from the Angolan ministry responsible for statistics. The work is being carried out at the Angolan National Institute of Statistics. This will create a basis for a national network with intermediate structures for direction and control. Cuba's civilian cooperation with Angola includes important social-economic sectors as part of the aid provided for Angolan national reconstruction since its proclamation of independence.

GUZMAN VIEWS PROBLEM OF IDLE INVENTORIES

FL142137 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A preference for material consumption, without regard for production and financial aspects, is the negative tendency being manifested by the country's managing personnel, resulting in growing idle inventories. In a press conference, Minister President of the State Committee for Prices Arturo Guzman Pascual described the situation as follows:

[Begin Guzman recording] The fact is that we have twice as much of the minimum accumulated financial [resources] in the country. This is a burden for the economy because it cannot be assimilated. While production grows by 1 percent, inventories grow at a rate of 1.8 -- between 1.8 and 2 percent -- twice the rate of production. We are including in inventories all production surpluses and a large part of imports. [end recording]

To contribute to the final solution of the country's inventory surpluses, it has been reported that the central group agreed to create a work commission presided over by Minister Guzman Pascual.

[Begin Guzman recording] This group is submitting measures with specific datelines to demand the fulfillment of our agreements. Eventually, this effort will determine how far we have to go and what we have to do in each warehouse throughout the country. We will do this by reviewing everything that has to be done to reorganize current inventories, especially by submitting corrective actions in all types of planning, financial, and price measures to avoid future surpluses because they constitute an enormous burden for the national economy. [end recording]

However, according to the National Bank of Cuba, toward the end of March, 5 months after the National Bank and Finance Ministry's joint resolution on inventory reorganization went into effect, only 66 enterprises in the country had requested the corresponding inspection. No enterprise had made the request in the provinces of Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and the special municipality Isle of Youth.

IMPACT OF HURRICANE ON SUGAR PRODUCTION NOTED

FL140241 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The completion of sugar production goals in almost all the provinces that did not suffer the consequences of Hurricane Kate shows that the results today would be different if that natural phenomenon had not occurred. Pinar del Rio, Guantanamo, Granma, Holguin, and Las Tunas have completed their technical-economic plan for this sugar harvest and have made an extra effort to diminish the difficult situation of those sugar centers that will not meet their goals. The conditions arising from the hurricane which [destroyed] 70 percent of the sugarcane in 7 of the most productive sugar provinces, made it unlikely that the nation will meet its sugar production goal. As our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said on 19 April, only the extraordinary effort of Cuban sugar workers has prevented this loss from being greater. The measures which were adopted in time to the areas affected by Hurricane Kate contributed to diminishing the degree of damage. While congratulating those workers who have met their goals and struggled to give a little more, we also recognize the effort, dedication, and tenacity of the men and women of the agricultural industry who have carried out the harvest under difficult conditions. It is right to indicate that many of them continue in the battle to produce sugar and attempt to harvest the planned amount of sugarcane.

MINISTER OF CULTURE PRESIDES OVER MEETING

FL141840 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, Politiburo member and minister of culture, has presided over a meeting that studied the joint work of educational centers and cultural institutions in Colon, Matanzas Province. The minister of culture said that in the past 5 years cultural institutions have grown and developed strongly, which constitutes important progress in that sector. He added that it is necessary to continue supporting the effort because, if it is not accompanied by the goal of continuous progress, it may begin to slip backwards.

POLITBURO MEMBER CAMACHO AT CTC MEETING

FL141814 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A provincial trade union meeting was held today in Santiago de Cuba. This provincial assembly is the first to be held in Cuba. It is considered to be a new procedure recommended by the national committee of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] to channel up to the highest levels the labor concerns of work centers and personnel at the base level. Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first secretary of the party provincial committee in Santiago de Cuba, presided over the meeting, in which problems prejudicial to economic activities were discussed.

VENEZUELAN AID TO CARIBBEAN INCREASES

FL121140 Bridgetown CANA in English 2257 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 10, CANA -- This week's five-day official visit to Venezuela by Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers is the latest sign of deepening relations between the oil-rich South American republic and the English-speaking Caribbean.

Chambers May 3-7 trip -- on the heels of the conclusion of an important trade pact between Venezuela and closer neighbour Guyana -- climaxed a string of contacts between the two countries since his predecessor, the late Dr Eric Williams, warned of a Venezuelan recolonisation threat to the region. Venezuela President Jaime Lusinchi has been invited to pay a return visit to Port-of-Spain.

Many commonwealth Caribbean leaders, anxious to share in Venezuela's generosity, fuelled by its oil wealth, have played host to Venezuelan diplomatic and cultural missions. Some countries have actually benefitted from development assistance of one kind or another, not the least of which was that accruing from the San Jose accord, under which payment for oil imports from Venezuela by some Caribbean countries is credited, in part, as soft loans.

But each of the countries of the region has tended to fix its own priorities in their relations with their large Spanish-speaking neighbour to the south. Trinidad and Tobago's own priority appears to have centred largely on settling long standing differences with Venequela over fishing rights in adjoining waters. The two countries reached agreement on the question in November last year, but the accord did not become effective until this week when Chambers and Lusinchi exchanged notes implementing it. The final communique at the end of the visit referred to the pact, declaring: the prime minister and the president emphasised their particular satisfaction at the entry into force of the fishing agreement signed in Port-of-Spain in November 1985...

Differences in interpreting the maritime boundaries between the two countries have led to the frequent detention in the past of Trinidad and Tobago fishermen by the Venezuelan navy, and this has, in its turn, created problems for the Trinidad and Tobago Government in the fishing community here.

Another important provision of the agreement is its removal of visa requirements by both counaries. And President Lusinchi awarded his Trinidadian guest the Simon Bolivar Grand Cross -- Venezuela's highest decoration for foreign dignitaries, previously awarded to the late Dr Eric Williams, and more recently to Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Minister Errol Mahabir.

The next step in the relationship between the two countries now appears to be a meeting of a joint commission in June that will consider ways of strengthening ties between the two countries in areas such as trade, manufacturing, transport and tourism.

Chambers' visit to Venezuela was the second by a high-ranking Trinidad and Tobago government official in about three months. He was preceded in February by his foreign minister Errol Mahabir who spent three days in Caracas reviewing relations between the two countries with government leaders.

Less than a fortnight before Chambers' trip, Guyana and Venezuela, whose 87-year-old border controversy is currently engaging the attention of the United Nations secretary under the terms of a 1966 Geneva agreement, signed three economic agreements, including a barter deal through which the Venezuelans will supply the Guyanese with fuel and accept bauxite as payment. Asked to pay U.S. cash for oil shipments from Trinidad and Tobago because of accumulated debts of U.S. 200 million dollars, Guyana simply could not come up with the money and, as a shortage gripped the country, it was forced to resort to rationing, including restrictions on the opening hours of petrol stations. Venezuela will supply a significant portion of Guyan's oil requirements in exchange for Guyanese bauxite. Precise figures have not yet been published, but it is reported that the Venezuelans may supply up to 30 per cent of Guyana's oil needed in exchange for nearly 400,000 tonnes of bauxite this year, and a further 560,000 tonnes next year.

The accord was as significant economically, as it was politically. The oil shortage in Guyana had led to long queues at petrol stations by motorists trying to get their five-gallon quota of petrol and by housewives scurrying for kerosene, still an important cooking fuel here. Guyana, which has also extended an invitation to President Lusinchi to visit the country, had anxiously sought the oil-for-bauxite agreement.

With a 1,700-mile Caribbean coastline, Venezuela has been systematically working to improve its relations withthe English-speaking countries ofthe Caribbean and is today theonly Caribbean basin state with diplomatic missions in virtually all of the member countries of Caricom. Many of the poorer, smaller islands look to Caracas as a source of development assistance, particularly in areas where it is difficult to raise funds from traditional, or commercial lending sources. Grenada, for example, expects a renewal of a pact made between Caracas and the former People's Revolutionary Government for the construction of 100 low-income houses on the island. But much of the Venezuelan assistance which has been channelled into the region has flowed through the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) of which Venezuela is a non-borrowing member.

The Venezuelans established a special trust fund which the CDB administrers and through which nearly U.S. 18 million dollars has been on-lent to borrowing members of the bank for projects ranging from agricultural and utilities development to manufacturing and hotel construction.

As one of three Latin American countries that are members of the CDB -- the others being Mexico and Colombia -- Venezuela was chosen as the venue for the bank's 16th annual board ofgovernors meeting (May 14-15)

President Lusinchi provided the last Miami conference on the Carribbean in November 1985 with the general framework that guides Venezuela's policy in co-operation with Caribbean countries. Venezela, he said, aims to promote closer ties with the diverse peoples of the region and to remove artificial divisions that others have imposed on us...To contribute to the identification and the ranking of the regional economic problems, and to participate in the solution of such problems...To contribute to the complete elimination of conflicts in a region in which so many diverse societies are attempting to assert their national identity. Our intention is to contribute to the easing of tensions, to the establishment of guarantees for political stability and, above all, to stop the Caribbean from becoming another area of East-West confrontation...

In this context, Venezuela's own effort as a member of the Contadora peace process for Central America finds support among Caricom governments, and Prime Minister Chambers chose the occasion of his meeting with President Lusinchi to reiterate his own country's endorsement of the Contadora group's initatives.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK RELEASES ANNUAL REPORT

FL142314 Bridgetown CANA in English 1449 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Caracas, May 14, CANA -- The Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank [CDB] today released its 1985 annual report here, reviewing what it said was a very challenging year for the economies of its borrowing member countries and assessing prospects in the near and medium-term. The 182-page report will be one of the principal agenda items for discussion at the sixteenth annual meeting of the CDB board of governors, beginning here today and lasting until tomorrow. The report asserted that in general, regional performance was largely determined by the performance of the international economy. Recovery in the global economy was sluggish in 1985 and had only negligible impact on the region, it noted.

Faced with this environment of virtual economic stagnation, the report added, regional governments found it difficult to provide the requisite counter-financing for development programmes and as a consequence, a number of otherwise viable projects had to be pulled out of the pipeline. CDB's past performance, therefore, was influenced more severely than in earlier years by the diminished absorptive capacity of the borrowing members. As a result, net loan approvals slid to U.S. 33.3 million dollars, their lowest level since 1978. The borrowers greater need of committed resources was reflected in higher disbursement figures -- U.S. 33.1 million dollars in 1985 or 11.4 per cent above the U.S. 29.7 million dollars disbursed in 1984.

The major development relating to CDB's financial operations during the year was the adoption and implementation of a number of policies which were designed to counteract the possible adverse effects of the economic and financial difficulties being faced by some of the borrowers. The report revealed the banks thinking that much yet remains to be done to accelerate the pace of regional development. In that regard, it said the CDB board of directors approved a proposal during the year that the staff of CDB should undertake urgently a review of the banks' role and financial policies in a medium-term perspective, in order to facilitate CDB in deciding on some critical outstanding policy issues and help to chart a course to [words indistinct].

BAHAMAS

CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL142052 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 May 86, p 1

[Excerpt] Cuban ambassador Severino Mansur Jorge brought "very cordial greetings from President Fidel Castro" to the people of the Bahamas as he presented the credentials at government house this morning. Accompanied by his wife, Dr Mansur said he was honoured to present his credentials of accreditation as Cuban ambassador to the Bahamas. Today he began "the pleasant mission entrusted to me by my government." He pointed out that "Cuba and the Bahamas, beside the geographical nearness, share other similar interests, such as common ethnical and cultural roots, which contribute to the historical identification of our peoples and encourage us to work still further in the development of our diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations." He said he hoped to have the support of the governor and other Bahamian officials to help him fulfill his duties to attain "further strengthening of the links which bound our nations and governments, not only for the benefit of Cuba and the Bahamas, but also for the sake of a climate of peace, mutual respect and understanding in the Caribbean area."

BARBADOS

OPPOSITION DLP PRESENTS ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

FL141743 Bridgetown CANA in English 1702 GMT 14 May 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 14, CANA -- To the cheers of thousands of supporters, the opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP), last night formally presented its candidates for general elections in two weeks time.

We will win, declared meeting chairman and DLP strategist, Cameron Tudor, a former deputy prime minister. before the candidates for each of the 27 constituencies came on stage. The line-up includes former West Indies fast bowler Wes Hall, making his second outing at the polls, two women, three trade unionists, two doctors, seven lawyers, two salesmen, a pharmacist, and an educator.

Former health minister Dr Don Blackman, who broke with the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLPO) and joined the DLP a week ago, was again the crowd pleaser as he continued to attack the policies of the BLP administration and urged its removal. Since Blackman made his debut on the DLP platform Sunday night, breaking a virtual two-year silence, huge crowds have been converging at DLP public meetings to hear him speak.

The BLP plans to present its candidates at a public meeting scheduled for Sunday night, also in Bridgetown, as campaigning heightens in the run-up to polling following nomination day yesterday. Political sources told CANA today the manifestos of both the BLP and DLP should be out by weekend.

The Marxist Worker's Party (WPB), contesting elections for the first time since its formation a year ago, is fielding one candidate. There are six independents, including the ex-campaign manager of a BLP candidate who has decided to oppose him.

Both parties have been taking out ads daily in both newspapers, highlighting their plans and achievements, with the BLP out front in number. In THE NATION today, for example, there are six BLP ads compared with two for the DLP. One of BLP ads hit back at defector Blackman by highlighting a 1981 newspaper report quoting him as saying despotism would return to Barbados if the DLP was returned to office.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER SEAGA CLOSES BUDGET DEBATE

FL142035 Bridgetown CANA in English 1816 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 14, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga said last night that the prospect of cheaper oil and improved earnings from bauxite/alumina held the key to Jamaica's economic growth over the next three to four years. In his closing remarks on the budget debate for 1986-87, Seaga told parliament that the government has already acted to lock up three years supply of oil at cheaper prices on the spot market. He also said the bauxite mining industry, once Jamaica's top revenue earner until it was hit by a world recession several years ago, was also making a strong comeback. Alcoa, which closed its bauxite operations in Jamaica last year, is considering a return to resume mining operations in a joint venture with the government, he said.

A sharp drop in world oil prices this year produced a 300 million dollars windfall which Seaga announced last week in his opening budget remarks, would be passed on to the people in a sweeping series of actions to stimulate the economy.

But Seaga stressed that his new programme of economic initiatives was not the result of the unexpected drop in oil prices but was rather a budget planned and executed three years ago in accordance with austerity measures required by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Seaga acknowledged the difficulties of a structural adjustment programme and the belt-tightening that was required saying, that in the final analysis the most difficult of all tasks of restructuring has been to change attitudes. That is where the real restructuring still remains.

In reiterating the new programme of economic initiatives announced last week, Seaga said tourism, now the island's leading foreign exchange earner, showed a nine percent increase in the number of visitors for the first quarter of 1986, He added that a considerable increase in the promoting and advertising budget for tourism should boost the entire industry as well as help the smaller hotels.

Seaga also referred briefly to the comprehensive reduction in basic food prices and electricity and fertiliser costs, all of which he said, will give a considerable boost to an economy that has been stunted by price increases over the past several years.

The new budget moves which resulted in a record 1.05 billion budget. [sentence as received]

To boost the manufacturing sector to attract foreign investment, Seaga announced nearly two million square feet of construction of factory space at a cost of 168 million with a potential employment content of 21,000. Seaga also announced the licensing of a teleport, a facility dedicated to the processing of high speed telecommunication data. The teleport, the first in the Caribbean, will be located in Montego Bay, and will offer firms with high volume data communications, a place to process the data where the labour cost is cheaper. The emergence of the data processing industry in Jamaica has been strong over the past several years. Seaga said the vast potential in the telecommunications field encouraged the government to recently conclude negotiations with a joint American-Japanese investment group to establish a teleport here.

In closing, Seaga urged the people to be mindful of the task that yet remains to be done in the intangible areas of our attitudes and values ... to face the next test of creating a nation strong in purpose enduring in effort, and proud to face the world as a people of deeper inner strength and a greater self-worth.

MIRROR RAPS GOVERNMENT FOR JOINING IIC

FL121152 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 10, CANA -- Guyana has joined the recently formed 34-member Inter-American Investment Corporation, an affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank, the opposition MIRROR newspaper has reported.

The paper, which reflects the views of the Marxist-Leninist People's Progressive Party (PPP), charged that government had not consulted the nation about its involvement in the corporation. It said the majority of the members were from the Americas with the United States having 25.5 per cent of the shares of the corporation, which has an initial capital stock of U.S. 200 million dollars.

According to the corporation's objectives, emphasis in Guyana and other countries will be placed on encouraging, expanding and modernising small and medium private enterprises, the MIRROR said. The weekly paper said there was no scope for public sector involvement.

The Guyana Government has never consulted the nation about its involvement in the IIC. The matter was never brought before the National Assembly where only recently the nation's ailing economy was discussed during the 1986 budget debate, the paper said.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

FL141730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 14, CANA -- Guyanese and Chinese officials have expressed the desire to increase trade and other forms of collaboration between the two countries, officials said.

A Chinese delegation led by Lu Xwejian, vice minister of the ministry of foreign economic relations and trade met yesterday with a Guyanese team headed by Trade Minister Winston Murray. Discussions yesterday touched on the identification of areas for possible increase in trade. Areas looked at included cotton, timber, and supply of manufactured products from China, official sources said.

Murray referred to areas for of current co-operation between Guyana and China, including a duck farm, and a textile mill.

TRADE EXPANDED WITH VENEZUELA, BRAZIL

FL031502 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Guyana is expanding its trade relations with Venezuela and Brazil. The Guyanese Government has reactivated the line of credit which Guyana formerly enjoyed with Venezuela. The $1.2 million line of credit is to be increased this October. Meanwhile, a Brazilian team is in Georgetown for talks on economic cooperation between Brazil and Guyana.

HERRENBERG DENIES ACTION AGAINST DUTCH POLITICIANS

FL091924 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Mr Herrenberg of foreign affairs last Tuesday told Dutch Ambassador van Houten that it is definitely not true that the Surinamese Government is considering action against prominent politicians in Holland. The Dutch press recently spread this information which came from the Dutch security police. Herrenberg requested the Dutch ambassador inform the Dutch Government about the Surinamese Government's indignation.

BOUTERSE ASKS PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL

FL091848 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Leader of the Revolution Commander Desi Bouterse last Wednesday requested the political parties NPS [Suriname National Party], VHP [Progressive Reform Party], and KTPI [Indonesian Peasants' Party] to fully participate in the top deliberating council. This council is the highest political origan n our country. The VHP, NPS, and KTPI only partially participate in the subdeliberating council.

These parties and the military authoritites conducted a dialogue last year which resulted in the signing of a political accord on November 23. Because of the importance which it attached to the dialogue, the military authority, the labor movement, and trade and industry requested the political parties to fully participate in the top deliberating council. The council is of the opinion that the political parties current participation is not beneficial to the political accord.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PACT SIGNED WITH EC

FL142200 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 6

[Text] Yesterday a Surinamese delegation and a delegation of the European Community signed an indicative [as heard] program n which 55 to 60 million guilders, about 30 million U.S. dollars, were allocated for development projects. The money will be invested in productive sectorts in order to improve our economic and social development. Apart from the 60 million, Suriname also spent a 40 millio loan from the European Investment Bank. This allowance will be invested in the mining sector and in the energy, industrial, and agroindustrial sector. Minister FongPoen of transport, trade, and industry and Prime Minister Udenhout signed the indicative program for Suriname while Mr's (Housewood) and (Ainswood) signed for the European delegation.

FOREIGN RESERVES DROP TO 60 MILLION GUILDERS

FL022016 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, May 2, CANA -- Suriname's foreign reserves have fallen to 60 million guilders (one U.S. dollar: 1.75 guilders) from 420 million in 1982 amid a worsening economic crisis, the government announced.

A release from the national information service blamed the sharp decline on the decision of the Netherlands to suspend a U.S. 100 million dollar development aid package to protest the December 1982 execution of 15 opposition leaders by the military government here. The Dutch aid paakage for its former dependence was used to finance major capital projects. The government had since taken on this responsibility and in the process had used up 500 million guilders, the release said.

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GALTIERI, DOZO SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

PY160224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (EFE) -- The Armed Forces Supreme Council, Argentine's highest military court, today sentenced former Argentine President General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri to 12 years in prison for his responsibility for the 1982 Malvinas war. The Supreme Council also sentenced Admiral Jorge Anaya, the Navy commander during the war, to 14 years in prison, and General Basilio Lami Dozo, former Air Force commander, to 8 years in prison. The officers were also discharged from the military.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES ARMY DISMISSAL REPORTS

PY150337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2220 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 May (NA) -- Defense Minister German Lopez today "categorically" denied reports stating that 15 Army staff officers, including Army Chief of Staff Hector Rios Erenu, could be dismissed. The minister asserted that "they are tendencious reports that only seek to create a climate of instability."

In statements made at the Jorge Newberry International Airport, shortly after welcoming Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the minister said that "there are no intentions to even study such a possibility," therefore "it is only an invention." Lopez added that "these rumors affect men that have an irreproachable reputation that they must safeguard" and added that "this only disrupts the climate of tranquillity that currently prevails within the Armed Forces." Lopez completely denied the "existence of any type of unrest within the Armed Forces" and reitarated that they follow the "normal chaim of command and especially their commander in chief, President Raul Alfonsin."

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT SEEKS SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PY151551 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS AGRENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 May (NA) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today stated that "I have come to seek this country's support for the great effort for dialogue and peace which is being made by the Contadora Group." The president made this statement upon starting his official 4-day visit to Argentina during which he will discuss the current situation in Central America with his Argentine counterpart, Raul Alfonsin.

Duarte was received this afternoon at the metropolitan airport by President Raul Alfonsin, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Defense Minister German Lopez, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo, and Health and Social Action Minister Conrado Storani, as well as diplomatic representatives and high-ranking military officers. The Salvadoran president is paying a 4-day visit to Argentina during which he will meet with President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. He will also hold meetings with provincial authorities and the president of the Supreme Court of Justice and will address an extraordinary congressional session.

Shortly after welcoming the Salvadoran chief of state, Foreign Minister Caputo said that "we will continue the talks that we started with President Duarte in Costa Rica," where ministers and chief of state congregated to participate in the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez.

Caputo added that "we hope we will be able to continue the exchange that started in a very auspicious manner."

Duarte then went to the John Kennedy University, where he was awarded an honorary degree. He was also decorated at the University of Moron.

Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party, said that the Salvadoran president's visit "should be rejected by all popular and democratic forces," because "while he preaches peace he advocates war, and increasingly subjects himself to the Reagan administration's wishes." Fava said that "while Durate receives the protocol honors at the Government Palace, the Argentine people will go into the streets to demand trial and punishment," adding that "those responsible for genocide and torture respond to the same imperialist bosses under which Duarte's administration repress and kill our Salvadoran brothers."

In the afternoon the Salvadoran president will meet with the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Jose Severo Caballero, at the court and from there to to Congress, where he will deliver a message to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in an extraordinary session. The bloc of Intransigent deputies will not attend the extraordinary congressional session, the third summoned so far this year. This decision was disclosed this morning by Miguel Monserrat, who stated that by not attending the session the Intransigent Bloc repudiates "the complicity with the aggressive policy that the United States implements in Central America."

Monserrat said that "the decision was reached unanimously by the block," and stated that it was prompted by the "political background of Duarte, who participated in a de facto government that seriously violated human rights."

The Salvadoran president will return to his country at 1630 [1930 GMT] 16 May with a short stopover in Rio de Janeiro. He will be seen off by President Alfonsin and his official retinue.

Addresses Congress

PY160115 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1958 GMT 15 May 86

[Address by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte at a special joint session of the Argentine Congress -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Vice President of the nation and President of the honorable Senate of the Argentine Republic; President of the honorable Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic; Messrs legislators; representatives of the Supreme Court of Justice; Messrs Ambassadors, civilian, military, and church authorities; ladies and gentlemen: My visit to this region is based on the spirit of Latin America integration, which a century and a half ago, our forefathers San Martin and Bolivar advocated as the common destiny of our people. Today, Presidents Alfonsin and Garcia [of Peru] have revived that guiding thought in order to confront those determined to divide and isolate the countries of our Latin American continent I have come to this country to express the Salvadoran people's determination to strengthen this desire for continental unity, which was also the banner of almost all Argentine leaders throughout history.

In 1984 presidential elections were held in my country within the democratic framework that had been established. These elections were held in a tense atmosphere because the extreme left rejected any possibility of a popular consultation, while the extreme right increased its activities with the death squads.

The Salvadoran people, however, responded massively to my appeal to strengthen democracy and to seek peace, and they elected me president. We are marching with an unwavering spirit along the difficult path of democracy, and we are building peace. Democracy in El Salvador is now a reality, we practice and live in an authentic pluralistic regime. There is elbowroom for all groups to take part in the political life of our country. Therefore, from democratic Argentina I make a new appeal to those who have taken up arms, to join the democratic process. The situation that prompted them to take up arms has changed.

Historically, there is no reason for violence because we have given our people everything the guerrillas claim to be struggling for, that is, economic reforms, social reforms, social justice, and liberty. All we need now in order to consolidate democracy is peace. This is why I appeal for dialogue and understanding. I ask those who have taken up arms to put down their weapons and cast their votes, to subject themselves to the people's judgment because only by doing so will they know whether the people support them or reject them. If the guerrillas reject this democratic appeal and refuse to submit to the historical judgment of our people, they will reveal their links to and dependence on forces alien to the Salvadoran people and, thus, betray their future, their fatherland, and our history.

I am engaged in seeking peace through dialogue, which is a just and human means and which responds to the peace-seeking spirit of my people. The framework within which dialogue must be carried out is one of respect for the people's will, democracy, and the constitutional scheme that creates and guarantees a state of law. I have respected that framework and my government held two meetings, in La Palma and Ayagsalocities, with the groups that have taken up arms.

At the end of the meetings, however, we were able to see that those groups were using dialogue as a tactical tool within their strategy to obtain political elbowroom and power through violent means. The guerrillas thus thwarted our sincere effort once again because they only use dialogue when they want to manipulate the international public opinion. I will spare no effort to carry out the process and will always be willing to engage in dialogue for peace.

Argentina and El Salvador, as well as most democratic countries, know how absurd and crazy terrorism is. Terrorism, promoted by fanatical leaders and minority groups, seeks only the power to perpetrate its criminal acts. Terrorism is a cancer that threatens the societies of the Western world. Therefore, I invite the nations of free men to join efforts and make a continental antiterrorist effort based on solidarity, participation, and the commitment to strengthen our democratic institutions. We seek sooperation in this field. Only if we are united against terrorism will we be able to meet this challenge and consolidate democracy in the continent, which is the only civilized outcome for our people.

Central America has viewed with great hope the strong Argentine participation in the Contadora Support Group for the Contadora Group's peace efforts. We believe that with your participation, our people have encouraging prospects of achieving peace, democracy, and cooperation for socio-economic development. El Salvador has always maintained that the signing of the Contadora act represents the most feasible way to establish an authentic legal, political, and diplomatic system through which peace and security in Central America may be reached. It is also a way to provide the resources and mechanisms to control, verify, sanction, and assure that this process advances and becomes consolidated.

It is urgent and necessary to fill the institutional vacuum to give our people security and confidence. We must create an institutional system based on an international tool to consecrate the true commitment, not only of the five Central American countries without which is obviously cannot function, but also of the countries like Argentina, which form the Contadora Support Group, and other countries that participate and commit themselves within the same system. This implies that the countries involved will place their prestige and their own political influence at stake as well as the prestige and political influence of their own leaders. This is necessary because, if once the Contadora act is signed, its mechanisms do not work, we will not have made the progress we desire, and we must advance before it is too late.

As we all know, the Latin American foreign debt surpasses $350 billion, and because of lack of liquidity, we debtor countries have not been able to grow for the well-being of our respective peoples. We know that we cannot overlook our democratic spirit and our international responsibility to honor our commitments. But we must promote actions that will allow us to face the problem. El Salvador will always support dialogue as an alternative for a domestic and international solution. Therefore, we express our solidarity with the Cartagena Consensus and the establishment of an international financial system based on the declarations and proposals contained in the Cartagena document.

In the international policy field we do not ignore the fact that our American continent suffers the consequences of unacceptable colonialism. The entire Latin American continent rejects the usurpation of the Malvinas Islands, which my country has defended at various international forums in support of the entire decolonialization process.

I am deeply convinced that mankind's historical path is not violence but rather the democratic revolution. This has been my struggle, this is my commitment, this is my message and this is why I have come talk to you about peace. Thank you, very much.

CAPUTO, URUGUAY'S IGLESIAS MEET, DISCUSS DEBT

PY160035 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1702 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias had a working lunch at noon today, taking advantage of Iglesias' visit to Buenos Aires to attend a ceremony honoring the memory of Raul Prebisch, whom Iglesias succeeded as Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) director.

No official report was released on the issues discussed but, bearing in mind that Uruguay is temporarily exercising the Secretariat of the Consensus of Cartagena, it was learned that they discussed the Latin American foreign debt issue.

PANAMANIAN FLAG SHIP, KOREAN CREW ARRESTED

PY151729 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1339 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Rawson, 15 May (TELAM) -- A Panamanian-flag fishing boat with a Korean crew was arrested last night by the Argentine Navy patrol boat "Burruchaga" while operating in Argentine territorial waters on the latitude of Puerto Deseado.

The ship is now docked at the Almirante Storni pier in Puerto Madryn, where the naval prefecture is preparing the corresponding charges.

Information provided by LU 17 Radio Golfo from Puerto Madryn says that the captain and the crew of the Panamanian ship "Zinnia" are Koreans. Journalist Eduardo Bagnatto also reported that 251 tons of squid were found in the ship's hold.

Radio Golfo has publized the case as part of the campaign it is conducting against the installation of a Korean fishing enterprise in Puerto Madryn.

Journalist Bagnatto said that this case reinforces the Radio Golfo position on the exploitation of our natural resources by foreign ships. The radio is opposed to the project of establishing a Korean enterprise in Puerto Madryn, which would take advantage of Argentine subsidies and use Argentine ships with Korean crews.

He said that Korea is cleverly following a double policy: It manages to fish in British-occupied Argentine waters under the protection of British vessels and planes by using Korean-flag ships and Korean crews, and it now intends, through the installations in Puerto Madryn, to fish in Argentine waters under Argentine protection, using Argentine-flag ships but with Korean crews.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT LAUNCHED -- Buenos Aires, 11 May (DYN) -- A new political movement called "Everyone for the Fatherland" [Todos Por La Patria] was launched here over the weekend with the aim of "constructing our true national independence." The provisional executive board consists of: Father Antonio Puigjane, Meliton Vazquez, Martha Fernandez, Bishop Ruben Dri, Jorge Banos, Carlos Alberto Burgos, Jose Linieiro, and Jose Serra. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2235 GMT 11 May 86 PY]

SOCIALIST LEADER DIES -- Buenos Aires, 12 May (NA) -- Alicia Moreau de Justo, leader and president of the Argentine Socialist Confederation, today at the age of 100 passed away due to a cerebral hemorrhage, [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1905 GMT 12 May 86 PY]

SAN MARINO MINISTER VISITS -- Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM) -- Lucio Reca, agriculture, livestock, and fishing secretary, has received Fiorenzo Stolfi, San Marino commerce, tourism, sport, and agriculture minister of state. At the end of the meeting Stolfi said that he was paying Reca a courtesy visit. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1051 GMT 11 May 86 PY]

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT

PY150322 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Angola will establish its first Latin American embassy in Brazil. Yesterday the Brazilian Government approved the appointment of diplomat Francisco Romao de Oliveria e Silva as Angolan ambassador to Brazil.

The announcment was made by Itamaraty spokesman Fernando Barreto, who said that Itamaraty considers the appointment of an Angolan ambassador in Brazil a historic landmark, because this will be the first Angolan ambassador in Latin America.

The contacts of Brazil with Angola were initiated at the time of the Angolan revolution in November 1975 when the Brazilian Government decided to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola which brought President Agostinho Neto to power. In 1976 Brazil appointed diplomat Rodolfo Godoy Dantas as Brazilian ambassador to that country. Since then, economic, political, and cultural exchange has developed and culminated yesterday with the appointment of Francisco Romao de Oliveria e Silva as ambassador.

According to the Itamaraty spokesman, the intensification of relations with Angola is one of the priorities of the government of President Jose Sarney but, despite the peaceful character of this rapprochment, a strategic interest is at stake. The Angolan territory is at this time being invaded by South African troops that support the Union for Angola's Total Independence, UNITA. This invasion, which is financially supported by the United States, represents a threat to the political stability of President Eduardo dos Santos, who counts on the support of Cuba and the Soviet Union. Brazil is now another ally of Angola in this conflict.

PINOCHET MAKES SURPRISE VISIT TO ARICA

PY152337 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President Pinochet's unannounced trip to Arica yesterday has caused surprise. Enrique Krauss discusses this trip and reviews the possible reasons for it. Krauss also mentions the general situation concerning Army participation in the raids conducted in some Santiago neighborhoods.

[Begin recording] The entire country was surprised yesterday when the head of state traveled to the northern part of the country, to the city of Arica, which has such historical significance for all of us. Presidential trips, especially under this government, have usually been publicized and scheduled well ahead of time. This type of surprise is certainly cause for concern because of the number of problems the country is facing. The situation in Santiago grows more tense in many districts everyday. The fact that the president of the Republic and his entourage went to Arica is certainly cause for concern. Why did he go? The country should be informed because this event certainly is strange. [end recording]

Enrique Krauss believes that there may be constitutional, military, or border problems in that area of northern Chile.

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that in Chile, and especially abroad, the trip by the head of state attracted attention and raised concerns. [end recording]

In addition to the surprise trip we must mention that on Monday, General Pinochet met with his Cabinet and with generals and admirals at Government Palace.

DC LEADER VALDES ON PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRACY

PM151536 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Apr 86 p 14

[Interview with Chilean Christian Democratic [DC] Party Chairman Gabriel Valdes by Santiago Palacios in Buenos Aires; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Palacios] You said a few days ago that, following Haiti and the Philippines, it is Chile's turn. Is this wishful thinking or an objective assessment of the Chilean situation?

[Valdes] I am convinced that, following Duvalier and Marcos, it is Pinochet's turn. There is a worldwide attitude, which has been developing, of no longer tolerating systems of this kind, which have persisted because of international tolerance and even enjoyed some prestige or respect in government circles because they were in their way champions of anticommunism in the world.

[Palacios] Does your prediction have anything to do with political trends in your country, especially recently?

[Valdes] The end of the regime is in sight. Objectively, there is political exhaustion. There is an awareness on the part of the whole country that Chile has reached a limit which it cannot pass. Several factors have contributed to this: time, which is fundamental in politics; weariness of repression; and the international community, which is unanimous in condemning the regime.

[Palacios] Within that context, how do you assess the new U.S. strategy toward Chile?

[Valdes] We regard it as positive and important, because Europe had a traditional stance on that matter, but until Vietnam and even a little later -- particularly at the start of the Reagan administration -- the United States raised the banner of militant anticommunism and assumed that authoritarian right-wing regimes were reliable allies. This very strict and Manichaean view has changed; largely because of the U.S. leading sectors' realization that the best weapon they have for defending their interests is the international democratic community, and not the protection of regimes, which cause much greater violence -- as happened, for instance, in Nicaragua. When Somoza's empire collapsed, they found that the Sandinistas were not just kids who were wandering about the mountains.

[Palacios] How are the Armed Forces reacting to this U.S. turnabout?

[Valdes] The reaction we know about so far is one of defiance -- not only of the United States but of the world, too. There are explicit statements, not only by Pinochet but also by his closest civilian and military colleagues. And there is even the president's statement that it is sufficient for him to have South Africa's friendship.

[Palacios] Are the Chilean political leaders working with a view to a more or less immediate change of government, or are they setting their sights on 1989, when the new president should be elected under the Constitution approved by Plebiscite in 1980?

[Valdes] We have been working more on a medium-term that a short-term basis, even though the mobilization we are effecting is very extensive, since it involves almost the whole of society, from professionals to peasants. This phenomenon is new after so many years of fragmentation and will take very vigorous new forms. Each sector is protesting on its own account -- especially the workers, who are demanding recognition of their rights. Only 8 percent of them are unionized. On the other hand, we politicians are working, following the consequences of the Popular Unity experience and the 1973 coup, for the rebuilding of democracy among people who did not talk to us for many years. The Democratic Alliance and then the National Agreement emerged, and all this forced us to relinquish many of our doctrinaire demands in order to begin to aim at a pluralist democracy, which would make possible coexistence among everybody. We do not really have a formula for transition, but we do agree on demanding an election to form an assembly that will make it possible to reformulate the Constitution.

[Palacios] So the opposition is not prepared merely to negotiate better terms for 1989?

[Valdes] We need changes right now. I do not believe that the country can keep going until 1989 in the current state of tension it is experiencing, which is constantly deepening and intensifying. Those who believe, like the military and some right-wingers, that we are automatically going to achieve democracy in that year are profoundly mistaken. To reach 1988 we should have already started the changes, but Pinochet and his supporters say that nothing is going to change.

[Palacios] You spoke of the approaches for each sector of Chilean society, and this seemed a reflection of the lack of coordinated opposition action. What prevents unity against the regime?

[Valdes] From the viewpoint of social mobilization, the opposition is now united regardless of any ideological consideration. Where there is no single body is at the political level, as happened here in Argentina when the multiparty board was formed. This has not happened because the Communist Party, which has maintained an ambivalence between its traditional attachment to the democratic forms and its vocation for violence and rebellion against authority, voluntarily excludes itself from the Democratic Alliance. My party and others in the Democratic Alliance rule out violent action to combat the regime because we believe that it consolidates instead of weakening it.

[Palacios] You said that your party rejects violent means. What is your opinion of the recent Vatican document in which armed struggle is accepted as a last resort against protracted dictatorships?

[Vlades] The document updates the ancient moral doctrine that violent means are legitimate in the face of inability to gain respect for fundamental rights. What we believe is that in Chile, in view of historical and current conditions, violent action is counterproductive and basically rejected by the vast majority in the country. I hope that it is not necessary, but I cannot deny that if this goes on for 3 or 4 years, clearly the arguments which might be cited in favor of violent struggle would carry much greater weight.

ALLEGED FPMR MEMBERS SENT TO MILITARY COURT

PY141232 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Seven people charged with being members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] have been placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor by the National Intelligence Center [CNI].

Among them is an individual who was sentenced in absentia for attacking and burning a bus. In addition, the CNI has reported that also included is a woman who was sentenced in absentia for allegedly violating the law on arms control in Concepcion. The CNI reported that another FPMR member is charged with killing a detective. All these charges are included in a complete report the CNI released this afternoon.

The seven detainees were identified as follows: Eduardo Guillermo (Rosentreter) Zamora, 21, nom de guerre "Pedro"; Francisco Alberto Escobar Munoz, 20, nom de guerre "Jose," "Sergio," or "Jaime"; Eduardo Ivan Bustos Rivers, 25, nom de guerre "Julio" and "Luis"; Manuel Humberto Fuenzalida Navarrete, 26, nom de guerre "Juan Carlos" and "Joaquin"; Angelica Roxana Rojas Toledo, 24, alias "Carola"; Susana Jeannette (Bugeno) Munoz, 27, also known as "Matilde," "Alejandra," "Ana," and "Monica"; and Raul Ramando Figueroa Guayardo, 30.

It was reported that the last six detainees are members of the FPMR combat unit.

In addition, the CNI reported that, as is publicly known, these people possessed a powerful arsenal that was hidden in the houses located at 3001 (Calvuco) Street, 2990 President Errazuriz Street, and 1624 Herrera Street.

SEMINARY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, 10 DETAINED

PY151721 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 14 May (AFP) — Police sources have reported that at least 10 demonstrators were detained today in Santiago when the police suppressed a march of seminary students voicing their support for the Solidarity Vicariate of the Catholic Church.

The lawyer Gustavo Villalobos and Dr Ramiro Olivares of the Solidarity Vicariate were imprisoned 2 weeks ago for aiding a wounded man who was presumed to have participated in an ambush on 28 April in which a policeman was killed.

The wounded man, Hugo Gomez Pena, has been accused of being a member of the subversive Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). He was in hiding while he received medical attention, but yesterday he was handed over to the authorities by Vicariate representatives who said in a communique that it was their unwavering duty as Christians to defend human life.

Over 200 seminary students marched along San Antonio Street in downtown Santiago, shouting slogans and carrying banners in support of the vicariate, which is an organization giving aid to political prisoners and their relatives. But the column was intercepted by the Carabineros military police who used tear gas to disperse the demonstration.

ADM MERINO DENIES SPY CHARGES BY ARGENTINA

PY141226 Sanitago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro today stated that Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno quote showed a great deal of goodwill by asking that the raids be discontinued, but the law is the law unquote.

Merino, a member of the Government Junta, made this statement at the conclusion of a legislative branch meeting.

Commenting on a statement released by the Argentine Naval Intelligence Service charging that Chileans reportedly were caught spying, Adm Merino said that this is not so. We will not spy in Argentina, he said, because we have nothing to look for.

BRIEFS

1985 COPPER PRODUCTION -- According to the Chilean Copper Commission, Chilean copper production in 1985 totaled 1.356 million tons, which was the largest for the past 5 years. The commission reports that the Chuquicamata mine was the enterprise that with 84,000 tons yielded the most. It was followed by the El Teniente mine, which produced 53,900 tons; the Andina mine, which produced 17,500 tons; and the El Salvador mine, which produced 17,100 tons. The first 2 months of 1986 have yielded a total of 172,500 tons of copper. This surpasses the 161,200 tons produced during the same period of the previous year. The Chilean copper commission also noted that the small and medium mining sector totaled 39,800 tons during the first 2 months of 1986. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86 PY]

INTERNATIONAL SATELLITE -- Chile will join the international program called Satellite Search and Rescue System, known by the acronym Sartat Cospa, through an agreement that will soon be ratified between the University of Chile and the SAR of the Chilean Air Force. Chile will thus join the group made up of the United States, Canada, France, and the Soviet Union, and it will be the first country in the Southern Hemisphere to do so. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 May 86 PY]

STATE OF SIEGE TO CONTINUE FOR 2 WEEKS

PA151920 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Government Minister Jaime Castro today confirmed that the presidential elections will be held under the state of siege because it cannot be lifted due to the investigations being carried out on the Palace of Justice events. The minister said that this is a legal rather than a political action. The government granted 15 more days to the commission that is investigating the events in the Palace of Justice on 6 November 1985. This means that the state of siege will not be lifted this week as had been foreseen. The fact is that the investigative commission was created by an emergency decree using the power of the government under a state of siege. If the state of siege is lifted at this time, the commission would stop functioning without having finished its task.

Special judges Jaime Serrano Rueda and (Carlos Utegui) requested that the deadline that expired today be extended because more than 20,000 pages must be reviewed and incorporated into the report that seeks to clarify what really occurred in those 2 days. The government admitted that the period had been insufficient and by means of Decree No 15-22 issued today it granted 2 more weeks to the special investigative court [as heard].

MILITARY REJECTS ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHARGES

PA151833 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Armed Forces have reiterated their respect for the Constitution, but they claimed that their men have the right to be condemned only if they have been heard and convicted in a trial. This was said in rejection of statements made by the nation's attorney general to the effect that isolated units of the Armed Forces are guilty of abuse of authority.

Colombian Defense Ministry General Miguel Vega Uribe replied to a document sent by the nation's attorney general containing serious charges of rape, torture, and disappearances involving members of the Armed Forces. Gen Vega Uribe also explained that the armed institution itself and its top leaders have always been willing to investigate such charges. In this reply, Gen Vega said that the attorney general went overboard when he released names of Armed Forces members before investigations were completed and before a regular judicial court could determine whether or not they are guilty.

SEVEN QUINTIN LAME GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH

PA141417 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Popayan -- Seven guerrillas of the pro-Indian Quintin Lame group were killed in a clash with police in (Panquita), in Totor jurisdiction in Cauca Department.

With those killed in Totor, the number of subversives killed in the last few hours in clashes in Cauca Department has risen to 21.

The operation is being carried out by police units in (El Atico). The whereabouts of the guerrillas was reported by a rancher after they stole several of his cattle. Twenty-four knapsacks, subversive propaganda, weapons, and ammunition have been seized.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON CABINET RESIGNATION

PA151614 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Patricio Quevedo Teran, head of the Sendip [National Secretariat for Public Information], has said that after 2 years of administration a reorganization of the cabinet of the Leon Febres Cordero government is justified.

[Begin recording] [Quevedo Teran] Obviously, it is administratively advisable that the appointment and change of his most immediate aides be always the exclusive concern of the president, in this case of Febres Cordero.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the (?changes) be in the next (?few weeks)?

[Quevedo Teran] Part of the power to apoint individuals to specific posts also involves the power to decide when such appointments are made. Therefore, that is up to Febres Cordero.

[Reporter] Won't there be a paralyzation of the administration in view that the ministers have presented their collective resignation [words indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] Fortunately, it does not occur because of two reasons. One of the reasons is that there is the everlasing principle in Ecuadoran administrative law which states that the individual must continue carrying out his tasks until he is legally replaced. Therefore, this is the case. They are strictly bound to do this. The other reason is that President Febres Cordero's government team is very responsible and efficient. Even if such a legal principle did not exist, you can be sure that each person would continue with the same dedication, fulfilling his functions until the president makes a decision.

[Reporter] But after 2 years [words indistinct]?

[Quevedo Teran] I believe so and that is why their positions were placed at the disposition of the president.

[Reporter] Then there are no specific changes [words indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] I again repeat that this is up to the decision of the president. [end recording]

VARGAS ACCUSES FEBRES OF PRESSURE TO BUY PLANES

PA141512 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] In sworn testimony presented yesterday to Efrain Cisneros, judge of Pichincha's 10th Penal Court, General Frank Vargas Pazzos, former FAE [Ecuadoran Air Force] commander, said that pressure to purchase the Fokker F-28 was directly exerted by President Leon Febres Cordero.

Vargas Pazzos also explained that on one occasion, under the pretext of speeding up the purchase, the FAE general commander was pressured through a letter signed by Mrs Gomez [not further identified] and noted that this letter must be on file at the FAE.

Meanwhile, Raul Vaca of the Democratic Left emphasized that it was Febres Cordero who authorized the exchange of dollar into guilders in the Fokker purchase. He noted that the Support Commission worked very responsibly in order to have clear results as to those responsible for irregularities committee in the purchase of this aircraft.

GALAPAGOS WATERS DECLARED MARINE RESERVE

PA151639 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Through an executive decree signed by the Ecuadoran president, the national government declared the waters adjacent to the Galapagos archipelago a marine reserve. According to the decree, the reserve area is that included in the polygon formed by the outermost points of the archipelago plus a strip of 15 nautical miles. In this regard, Roque Sevilla, president of the Natura Foundation, stated:

[Begin recording] The reason 15 additional miles were included is that it is more or less the maximum distance flown by the birds that live on the islands and that depend on fishing in the sea. This marine reserve will be one of the biggest in the world. It will be the first in the eastern Pacific Ocean. No other Latin American country has declared a marine reserve on the Pacific. The reasons for this protection are varied and important. Perhaps the first reason is the existence of a large number of living creatures that solely and exclusively live on the Galapagos.

The decree establishes the creation of a commission of scientists that within a year will decide the way to manage the Galapagos marine area. Through it, we will see how it will be specifically managed. However, we must stress that the population of Galapagos must not be worried because the limitation that exist in the Galapagos National Park, which covers 97 percent of the land of Galapagos, no agricultural activity is premitted. In the case of the marine area, individual fishing will be permitted but industrial fishing will be prohibited, expecially of foreign groups such as the Soviet, Japanese, or U.S. fishing fleets that sometimes enter the marine areas of Galapagos and destroy all the marine life with their huge nets. [end recording]

TERAN ON RESULTS OF FEBRES CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

PA131607 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran stated at the conclusion of President Leon Febres Cordero's visit to Costa Rica and Honduras that the international community has a clear understanding of Ecuador's foreign policy because it is clear, well-defined, open, pragmatic, and does not act on double standards. At the end of the tour through Central America, Teran discussed two of its major accomplishments. First at the regional level, he pointed out that Latin America agreed that peace in the hemisphere is of foremost importance to all of the area governments, which must help bring it about; and that peace must be based on the prevalence of genuine, effective democracy in all of the region's countries, particularly in the Central American states. The second accomplishment was the reaffirmation of Ecuador's position as a member of the international community. He said that the peoples and governments of the countries the president visited liked President Febres a great deal, and this increases the country's prestige and will lead to more cooperation. Teran pointed out that the possibility of reaching peace in Central America will increase as the international community exerts pressure to democratize the entire region.

OPPOSITION MEETING HELD WITHOUT INCIDENT

PY151545 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 May 86 p 6

[Text] About 1,500 people yesterday attended the political meeting organized by the National Accord at "People's House," headquarters of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF]. The gathering was staged in support of the national dialogue sponsored by the Catholic Church.

Before the meeting, a mass was given in the Encarnacion Church, after which a police officer told PRF leader Oscar Acuna Torres that those participating in the religious ceremony had permission to go to the political meeting, telling him the streets along which the demonstrators should march. They left the Encarnacion Church by the back door, and followed Humaita, 14 de Mayo, and Manduvira Streets to the PRF headquarters. While marching four or five blocks from the Encarnacion Church to the PRF headquarters, the demonstrators loudly shouted antigovernment slogans and demanded the release of Carlos Filizzola, Corazon Medina, and Alberto Alderet, detained by the security guard on orders from the executive branch.

During the march to the PRF headquarters -- which was observed by a large number of foreign newsmen -- there were no incidents and the police forces limited themselves to observing the demonstration without interfering.

At the site of the meeting, a large group of people who remained outside started to demand that the meeting be held in the street. The meeting followed the established agenda, however, and was held inside the building. Speeches were given by Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, Carmen de Lara Castro, Emilio Reynal, Felino Amarilla, and others. When Dr Felino Amarilla was about to mount the platform to make his speech, about 150 people who had gathered at the corner of 15 de Agosto and Manduvira Streets started to shout slogans in favor of General Stroessner and to shout insults at those participating in the National Accord meeting. The group was led by Mario Pastor Almada, president of the 23d Colorado Party precinct.

In his speech, Felino Amarilla called Almada a "police spy" and a "dollar swindler." Almada's group replied by shouting "liers" and "legionnaires" [politicians serving foreign interests], threatening to attack.

A group of those participating in the National Accord meeting started moving toward Almada's group, but Felino Amarilla suggested that the provocation should be ignored, and the meeting continued without incident. A few minutes later, Almada took a megaphone and started haranguing his followers, threatening that they "were getting fed up" and would start "acting" at any time. All this occurred while the police remained totally indifferent and permitted the smaller parallel meeting to take place in the street. When it ended and the people began to disperse, some of Almada's group left with some of the plainclothesmen in a vehicle parked on the corner of Alberdi and Manduvira streets. It was a microbus with Asuncion plate No 84687/

EXILE DOMINGO LAINO ON POLITICAL STRUGGLE

PY140400 Formosa LC-10 Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[From the "Noticiero 11" newscast]

[Excerpts] Many people participated in a peaceful march to the Immigrants Monument, located in front of the General Belgrano Railway station, at 1200 10 May. The march was organized by the political organization that oppose General Alfredo Stroessner's regime in Paraguay.

Prior to the march, mass was held at the Our Lady of Carmen Cathedral in which all those who have fallen in Paraguay's political struggles were remembered. Paraguayan exiles living in Formosa and political leaders, of whom Domingo Laino was the most notable, who oppose the current Paraguayan Government attended the mass.

After the mass the demonstrators walked along 25 de Mayo Avenue to the Immigrants Monument to the applause of bystanders many of whom joined the marchers. The main speakers Marcelo Rios and Domingo Laino, scored the Alfredo Stroessner regime. A wreath was placed at the foot of the monument by the Paraguayan community living in Formosa. The ceremony was followed by an improvised political act at the moment.

The recent political events that have occurred in Asuncion were evaluated by Domingo Laino, a leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA]. When questioned by Noticiero 11, Laino stated:

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] What is your opinion about the violent incidents that have occurred recently in Asuncion?

[Laino] Really detestable. For me as well as for people like you, Argentines, who live in a state of law, those incidents show a strong-handed or despotic government that reacts against demonstrations with actions befitting rightist totalitarianism.

Obviously, all this is detrimental to the political health of Latin America. Those violent actions are deplorable examples. The terrorism of the state that has been unleashed serves to alert not only the Paraguayans but also other Latin Americans of good conscience who are watching such developments with great concern. We are very concerned about the fact that the governor of this province, who was elected by the people, is supporting the Stroessner government in a way that not only damages the image of this province, but that of the entire Argentine Republic. The fact that this governor went to Asuncion as an Argentine brother, wrapped a red bandanna around his neck, and handed a plaque and a gold medal to Stroessner and Montanaro, precisely the ones responsible for the serious violations of human rights that are taking place in Paraguay, is very serious. This is such an incongruous gesture and hurts the Paraguayan exiles living in this beloved fatherland of San Martin. This land is loved by all the Paraguayans, who have always been welcomed here.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the Paraguayan people who have been living under a dictatorship are now waking up a little?

[Laino] They are waking up more than a little. The demonstrations are not only of a political character, but of an economic and social character as well. This is what is happening at the Hospital de Clinicas with physicians and nurses making salary demands and protesting. At the same time, the political parties are also organizing actions, taking to the streets and courageously confronting the great violence being handed out by the state, by a Paraguayan state seized by a terror that moves it to use electric prods, sticks, and chains to beat up a defenseless people who only seek their liberation as did the Brazilians, Argentines, and Uruguayans. [end recording]

The exiled vice president of the executive board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, Dr Domingo Laino, has refuted recent statements by the public information secretary of the local government, Dr Orlando Aguirre, regarding the situation in Paraguay.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Dr Laino, the public information secretary of the local government has said that only the friendship with the Paraguayan people prompted the presence of Governor Dr Floro Bogado in Asuncion. What is your opinion?

[Laino] He said that and he also said that the true friends must be with their friends through good and bad. That his statement amounts to an admission that the Stroessner government is facing a bad situation.

[Reporter] You really think so?

[Laino] I think so, because when someone refers to bad or good situations, he is admitting that the situation is somewhat special. And it is so because the Paraguayan people are taking an active stance and taking to the streets; because the political parties are in the middle of a mobilization; and because the agents of repression are beating the people. We have seen this on the Formosa Television and also on the Brazilian O Globo Television Network: The agents of repression hitting the people, students, politicians, and even journalists from the German Television as was reported by the international press agencies.

[Reporter] The provincial public information secretary also said that Stroessner is not a de facto, but an elected president since 11 July 1954. Is it so, Dr Laino?

[Laino] It will be better for me not to speak because I am an opponent of the regime and an exile who cannot return to Paraguay. I will just say that the United Nations and the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission have censured Paraguay for maintaining a state of siege since 1954, a necessary step because Stroessner came to power after a coup. I believe that this more than confirms that Paraguay is not in a state of constitutional law as that gentleman, the public information secretary, so wrongly contends.

[Reporter] The same local information official also said that a campaign to destabilize the Stroessner government is being conducted from Argentina, mainly by the media. We would like to know your opinion about this.

[Laino] Well, what I can say is that this Mr Aguirre is saying precisely what Duvalier said 1 or 2 months before he was ousted, what Ferdinano Marcos said before he was overthrown. Stroessner and his spokesman are saying the same things. There seems to be a strange similarity between the ideas of this public information secretary and the thinking of these dictators and their spokesmen. I cannot understand how, since Formosa is a province so close to Paraguay, this Mr Aguirre can be ignorant of what is happening in Paraguay; of the longest state of siege in the history of Latin America; of the existence of Captain Napoleon Ortigoza who by now has been in prison for 25 years and is the oldest political prisoner anywhere; of the three or four OAS inter-American Human Rights Commission resolutions, censuring the Paraguayan Government; of the latest resolution of the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Commission censuring Paraguay for human rights violations and urging its government to lift the 30-year long state of siege imposed on the country. However I do believe that all other Argentines know what the situation is like in Paraguay. This is why we find it so strange that the public information secretary has made such mistaken and misguiding statements that affront the Paraguayan and continental democratic conscience. [end recording]

BRIEFS

KOREAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- This morning President Alfredo Stroessner received the credentials of Kwon Yong-sun, new ROK ambassador to replace Kim Sok-kyu. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 May 86 PY]

ABADIA: NICARAGUA SIGNS ACT, U.S. WILL STOP AID

PA151347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 15 May (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia stated today that the United States will suspend its aid to the anti-Sandinists the moment Nicaragua signs the Central American peace act.

In a telephone conversation fron Lima, Abadia told Bogota's Radio Cadena Nacional the following: "I can state with no fear of being mistaken that Nicaragua will sign the peace act on 6 July [as received]." He added: "On that day the United States will suspend its aid to the anti-Sandinist groups." Abadia insisted over and over that "this will be a reciprocal action that has no other conditions."

The Panamanian diplomat dismissed rumors about a possible Nicaraguan refusal to sign the act until the United States suspends its military and economic assistance to the contras.

Further Comment on Contadora

PY152032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Lima, 15 May (EFE) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia said today in Lima that when the Contadora peace agreement is signed on 6 June it will be an "antidote against destruction and death."

The Panamanian foreign minister, who is visiting Lima until tomorrow, will invite Peruvian President Alan Garcia to visit Panama on a date to be determined in Lima. Abadia said that the Contadora agreement "is the initial but basic step toward peace in Central America."

"We are not so naive, however, as to think that by signing the agreement everything miraculously will be settled in Central America. That will occur with the fulfillment of its stipulations, which seek the development and progress of the Central American nations," the Panamanian Foreign Minister said.

Referring to some fears expressed by Nicaragua concerning the signing of the peace agreement, Abadia stated that Nicaragua had committed itself in a letter to signing the Contadora peace agreement.

Abadia added: "We, that is the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, do not want to impose foreign solutions on any Central American country and for this reason the negotiations, which have now lasted more than 3 years, have been difficult."

Hinting at Nicaragua, Abadia added that we do not want to impose a security risk on anyone. We believe however, that the Contadora Agreement will guarantee peace and progress for Central America and the end of confrontation, he said.

The Panamanian foreign minister stressed: We understand the concern expressed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and by the presidents of other Central American nations, but even the United States has stated in writing that it will respect the agreement once it is signed, he concluded.

POLICE BREAK UP INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING

PY142252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Lima, 13 May (AFP) -- Police forces today disclosed that they broke up an international drug traffickers' ring, capturing five of its members and destroying five drug manufacturing laboratories.

The ring, headed by Colombian Jaime Bonilla Agudelo who managed to escape, and Peruvian Jose Guizado Rodriguez, had its operations center in the posh Monterrico neighborhood in Lima.

The police arrested Rodriguez and four of his accomplices and seized 50 grams of refined cocaine at the traffickers headquarters.

The arrest of these persons led to the raid, later, of four laboratories engaged in producing cocaine that were located in Arequipa and Juliaca towns in southern Peru.

Another two members of the ring were found in Tingo Maria, northern Lima, but they managed to flee into the jungle, according to police sources.

The ring sent cocaine to Colombia from Lima and Piura airports. According to Guizado, they have been operating for the past 2 years and produced 5 kg of cocaine hydrochloride per week.

POLICE GENERALS RETIRE UNDER 'RENOVATION' PLAN

PY151541 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Eight police generals have been retired. They are: Alfonso Zavala Fuentes, Hector Raffo Niquen, Eduardo Palomino Morales, Hector Chesa Sanchez Carrion, Edward Hipolito Revilla Fernandez, and Victor Garcia Ley. Erasmo Bocanegra Espinoza of the Military Legal Department also was retired.

These generals have been retired as part of a renovation program implemented by the director general of the Peruvian Police. General Daniel Eugenio Villafuente Jurgens has also retired at his own request.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CONFLICT WITH NICARAGUA

PA160243 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi denied today that he has received a protest note from the Nicaraguan Government because of a recent visit by anti-Sandinist leaders. According to a United Press International, UPI, dispatch, Nicaragua had sent a protest note to the Venezuelan Government because Foreign Minister Consalvi received the Nicaraguan opposition leaders, mainly leaders of the Nicaraguan Social Christian sector. We contacted Foreign Minister Consalvi to find out the truth:

[Begin recording] In my opinion it is some sort of manipulation common these days and I think that the idea is to hurt the relations among the countries of the region. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Consalvi reiterated once more that Venezuela has no problems with the Central American countries.

DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTERS ON YARACUY INCIDENT

PA151555 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Vice Admiral Andres Brito Martinez said today that the necessary measures have been taken to have the garrison command prosecute the people who took part in the military rebellion [as heard] in Yumare, Yaracuy State. Defense Minister Brito Martinez said that legally he is authorized to take action in cases of military rebellion according to the definition of what rebellion means in the code of military justice. Regarding the people who will be prosecuted, Brito Martinez said that it will be only the ones who actually participated in the rebellion and that the Army prosecutor will decide who will stand trial.

[Begin Brito Martinez recording] Let me explain. The so-called guerrillas are not really guerrillas in the ideological sense of word. These guerrillas we will prosecute are a combination of guerrillas, drug traffickers, and bandits. [end recording]

Meanwhile, in Congress Interior Minister Octavio Lepage attended the ordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies Interior Policy Commission discussing the incidents of Yaracuy. Lepage answered the questions of the deputies, who wanted to know why the alleged guerrillas were killed and not arrested. Interior Minister Lepage told them that the government assumes full responsibility for what happened, convinced that it acted according to the law, which it will defend under any condition. Lapage added that the government and the state's security corps that took part in the incidents in Yaracuy were able to defeat the armed subversion.

Lapage denied that the group of Venezuelans who took part in the rebellion had any link with Latin American terrorist forces.

[Begin Lepage recording] We are not going to allow the revival of armed subversion in Venezuela, in any form. Even small groups insisting on the use of violence are dangerous, not because they are endangering the stability of the democratic order, but because they carry out actions that can affect and alter public peace and tranquillity. [end recording]

In view of the situation, the Chamber of Deputies Interior Policy Commission decided to ask the Permanent Subcommission for Human Rights and Guarantees to continue gathering information on the recent incidents in Yaracuy and to report to the commission.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL152114 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (NOTIMEX) -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said today that because of increased tensions, Mexico and Poland have a great responsibility to defend peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Upon his arrival in Mexico City for an official visit, the European minister stressed the ties of friendship that exist between the two countries, not only because of their historical experiences, but also because of their foreign policy principles and because of their role in international peace forums. Orzechowski said the current tense world situation has only one dilemma: To choose between the arms race or struggle for decreased tension and return to the process of intense cooperation. The foreign minister indicated that humanity's important task is to preserve world peace and prevent a nuclear holocaust.

During his visit to the federal district, Orzechowski will meet with his Mexican counterpart, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, with whom he will analyze bilateral and mutlilateral affairs. They will also discuss the arms race and the risk confronting humanity if this is not checked.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING WITH BELIZE BEGINS

FL151820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0240 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 14 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Belize will strengthen their friendly respectful relations through the interparliamentary meeting between the two nations, the president of the permanent commission of the Mexican Congress, Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, has said. When the first round of conversations began with the subjects the integration and functioning of the legislative powers of both countries, and border relations, the legislators of the two countries agreed that the talks will benefit both parties.

The Mexican Deputies Gonzalo Badillo, Homero Diaz, and Rosa Maria Armendariz stressed the fact that relations along the border between Mexico and Belize have always been cordial and that Mexico was the first country to express its solidarity with Belize when the latter obtained its independence.

Belizean Legislators Honesimo Pech and Salvador Fernandez described to the Mexican Congress the manner in which the Belizean Government and legislature are constituted, explaining that the legislature consists of the House of Representatives with 28 and the Senate with 8.

Meeting With Senator

FL152054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez told Belizean legislators: who are participating in the first interparliamentary meeting between the two countries that Mexico wishes to maintain its identity and origin, and strengthen ties of friendship and Belize.

He said that parliamentary diplomacy should strengthen international ties and he supported the expansion of Mexican and Belizean relations so that their common roots are not lost. Even though Belize is a country with origins which are different from those of the rest of Latin American, Belize clearly identifies with the region.

For his part, Belizean representative Honesimo Pech was appreciative of the attention and hospitality offered by the Mexican people and agreed with Senator Riva Palacio that the lines dividing the two countries are only geographic because Belize is very united with the Mexican people.

Arevalo Meets With Belizeans

PA160220 Mexico City XHDF Television Service in Spanish 1955 GMT 15 May 86

[Humberto Mares report]

[Text] Today Mexican National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui said that Mexico has ties of sincere friendship with all nations within a framework of mutual respect. The defense secretary hosted a breakfast in honor of a Belize parliamentary delegation visiting our country.

[Begin recording] The strongest ties linking our country to other nations are sincere friendship and respect for the sovereignty and wishes of all peoples. To respond with goodwill to those who treat us with respect is the will of our supreme chief, Miguel de la Madrid, to whom we owe high loyalty, obedience, and respect. We have geographical and historical ties with Belize. We are also linked in the struggle for new and better ideals and in the hope of knowing that we will soon overcome our economic ills. [end recording]

Moreover, Honesimo Pech, the head of the Belize Parliamentary delegation, thanked Gen Arevalo Gardoqui, saying that the Belizean people and government are fully committed to broadening and deepening relations with Mexico. After the breakfast, the Belizean delegation toured the facilities of the National Defense Secretariat. During the tour, they were told about the permanent program to combat drug trafficking and its effects.

DETAILS OF PARASTATE AGENCIES LAW OUTLINED

PA151521 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The official gazette today published the federal law for parastate agencies. The law regulates the organization, operation, and control of these agencies. Affected by this law are strategic sectors including those mentioned in Paragraph 4 of Article 28 of the Mexican Constitution. The Finance and Public Credit and Programing and Budget Secretariats will be represented at government agencies and technical committees of parastate agencies. In these committees, other agencies related to parastate agencies will also participate. Parastate agencies must give information and data as required by state secretariats and administrative departments through sector coordinating sections, the Programing and Budget and Finance and Public Credit Secretariats, and the General Comptroller's Office.

The Programing and Budget Secretariat will publish, in the official gazette of the federation and on a yearly basis, a list of the parastate agencies that are a part of the federal public administration. It has also been set forth that when some decentralized agency ceases to be profitable for the national economy or public interest, the Programing and Budget Secretariat will propose the dissolution, liquidation, or extinction of said agency. The Secretariat will also determine whether such agency [words indistinct] can increase efficiency and productivity.

The decentralized agencies will be managed by a government organization and a director general who will be appointed by the president of the republic. When an agency in which the state participation constitutes a majority fails to fulfill its national interest objectives or proves economically unprofitable, the Programing and Budget Secretariat will propose its sale, dissolution, or liquidation. Parastate agencies must be subject to planning law, the national development plan, sector programs, and expenses and financing allotments authorized on an institutional short-, medium-, and long-term basis. This law will be put into effect tomorrow.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT REPORTS ON FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

PA151922 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit has reported that the flight of capital from Mexico reached $6.8 billion between 1983 and 1985. In an extensive report based on studies conducted by the Bank of Mexico, the Finance Secretariat stated that reports issued abroad regarding the flight of capital have been exaggerated and do not correspond to reality. The Finance Secretariat admitted that the flight of capital has been a serious problem during the past 36 months; however, it added that this phenomenon has been gradually corrected.

The document clarifies that there are not statistics to determine the exact amount of capital that has been sent abroad. It added that the figures reported by the IMF concerning Mexican deposits in foreign banks have been inflated, as this institution includes the interest accumulated during the investment periods.

GOZAINE SAYS U.S. CONGRESS 'SOMEWHAT CONFUSED'

PA151548 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of Panama's Legislative Assembly said today that the U.S. Congress "is somewhat confused" concerning the reality in this country, which has a policy that is "completely different" from that in other nations in the area. Camilo Gozaine protested on behalf of the Assembly for the hearings being held by U.S. Congress committees to analyze the Panamanian case, because this is considered as an "intervention in the country's internal affairs."

Gozaine told ACAN-EFE: "The U.S. Congress is somewhat confused concerning the national reality in Panama." "The Panamanian policies and the democracy we have here are completely different from those of other countries in the area," he added.

The Legislative Assembly president said that "the Panamanian citizen is a completely different person concerning his organization, and needs a government which is totally different from the other government in the area, even in Latin America."

"The Panamanian citizen is so disorganized, administratively speaking and in his public life, that he needs a strong hand to guide him," Camilo Gonzaine added. He said that when talking about a "strong hand," he is referring to "the military sector and a civilian government which feels the support of the official political sector and the Defense Forces."

The political system and the military sector in Panama were recently criticized during several hearings of U.S. congressional committee, particularly the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs, which is presided over by Senator Jesse Helms.

Gozaine added: "The Legislative Assembly of Panama wants to state its protest for what we consider is an intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama, since only the Panamanian people have this right, and this must not be criticized in any secret meeting by any U.S. Senate committee."

Gozaine, a member of the majority Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), stated that during the regime of Omar Torrijos, who died in 1981, the Panamanian leader had institutionalized "internal and external patrolling," but it has not been possible to continue with this patrolling during the last 3 years due to "internal problems."

"The United States' ideas, particularly those of the U.S. Senate, are confused concerning the Panamanian reality, and this is used by certain groups of Panamanians who see their private interests being threatened," Gonzaine added.

Political and military authorities in Panama have recently reported several opposition campaigns aimed against the government's stability and against the Defense Forces (Army and police).

Gozaine said: "The Legilsative Assembly will support the Defense Forces' peace efforts to the last man. We think that this is the only organization in Panama which defends the Panamanians' rights without question, and without neglecting the country's security."

ABADIA TRAVELS TO PERU TO INVITE GARCIA TO VISIT

PA141911 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1748 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] At the personal request of Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia leaves for Peru today to formally invite Peruvian President Alan Garcia to visit Panama soon. Referring to his mission to Peru, Foreign Minister Abadia said:

[Begin recording] At the inauguration of President Arias Sanchez in Costa Rica, President Delvalle, President Garcia, Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner, and myself met to conclude the details of President Garcia's visit to Panama. President Garcia said he was very pleased and happy about the way that we are planning his visit. He agreed that we should visit Peru as soon as possible. We want to take to President Garcia a message of affection and support from the Panamanian people in view of the hard task that the Latin American presidents have in the current difficult moments. In the San Jose meeting, it was decided that the Panamanian foreign minister would go to Lima this week to personally present the official invitation from President Delvalle to President Garcia. We will do so. We will draw up the agenda that Presidents Garcia and Delvalle will follow in the meeting in Panama. They will logically discuss the topics of Contadora and drug trafficking. They will discuss the means to struggle against that invisible enemy which is terrorism. They will seek a more efficient and rapid means to achieve frequent communications among the Latin American presidents so that we can share our problems and logically, also share our experiences and solutions.

[Question] [Words indistinct] meeting of Esquipulas [words indistinct]?

[Abadia] The Esquipulas meeting is one more step for Central American peace. The participants in the Esquipulas meeting on 24 and 25 May will analyze the possible results of that meeting [of Garcia and Delvalle] and they will essentially discuss the summit of Latin American presidents that was proposed by President Garcia at his inauguration. As you know, President Delvalle has warmly and strongly welcomed and supported this proposal. That is one of the topics that will be discussed during our visit to Lima.

APEDE REJECTS NEGOTIATIONS ON BANKING SECRECY

PA152232 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 May 86 pp 1, A-18

[Report by Cesar E. Gomez Marin]

[Excerpts] The Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE) agreed with the three speakers who discussed "Panamanian banking secrecy" at an APEDE meeting held last night. They held that banking secrecy is necessary and beneficial for the Panamanian community in order to maintain the advantages the country offers to international banks, and to consolidate the Panamanian Banking Center, which effectively contributes to the economy and the well-being of the country and of nearly 9,000 families.

At the end of the monthy APEDE meeting at the Holiday Inn 2 nights ago, where the speakers were Paul Smith Alegre, president of the Panama Banking Association; Tomas Herrera Diaz, lawyer and expert on banking disciplines; and Werner P. Luthi, the president of the Union Bank of Switzerland, the APEDE members decided to send a telegram to Dominador "Kaiser" Bazan, the Panamanian ambassador in Washington, stating that Panama believes that "banking secrecy" is vital to the interests of its banking center and beneficial for the national community, and that Panama is not willing to negotiate on this subject with the United States or any other country.

The APEDE members' decision stems from statements made by Ambassador Bazan and published in the MIAMI HERALD 2 days ago to the effect that in the near future, Panama will be willing to initiate negotiations with the United States about sharing banking information.

F-8 ORDERS TO 'ELIMINATE' OPPOSITION LEADERS

PA151854 Panama City QUIUBO GRAFICO in Spanish 15 - 22 March 86 p 5

[By Wilfi Jimenez]

[Excerpts] A dramatic charge was disclosed to QUIUBO by a frightened relative of one of the alleged members of the "F-8" paramilitary group that has taken responsibility for the attack on leader Mauro Zuniga and the beheading of guerrilla Dr Hugo Spadafora and whose trademark appeared on one of the windows of the place in which former President Ardito Barletta returned on the night of his "separation." According to the informant, who naturally requested that this weekly not disclose his identity, his relative, "very frightened," told him that the "F-8" has received orders to "eliminate several opposition leaders including Bobby Eisenmann, Ricardo Arias Calderon, Guillermo Ford, journalists Guillermo Sanchez and Luis DeJanon, and Legislators Marcos Alarcon and Mayin Correa."

The order indicates that the "main priority" is the attack on Bobby Eisanmenn as soon as he returns from the United States, who he is currently finishing journalism studies at Harvard University. According to the informant, "several alternate operations are being planned to carry out the attack."

One of the criminal alternatives of the "F-8" would be a traffic "accident" where the victim would come out seriously injured or "preferably be killed." Another alternative would be to carry out a "popular demonstration" against the "traitors" through which the "house or office of the victim would be invaded." There would then be a physical attack on the victim. Such an attack could be staged against the newspaper LA PRENSA, the Dante stores [owned by Eisenmann], or the Eisenmann residence in the Paitilla neighborhood.

According to our informant, a third terrorist alternative might be a "self-attack" through which a "bomb" would be set off against the victim and then a press campaign would be unleashed to charge that it was a case similar to that of Mauro Zuniga, who the press said had carried out a "self-kidnapping." An intense campaign of the pro-government press, radio, and television would charge that it was "a self-attack by the opposition" which was the result of an "internal struggle" to eliminate a "figure with presidential possibilities." It would be blamed on the Christian Democratic Party, specifically on its leader, Ricardo Arias Calderon, who would be pointed out as the "mastermind" of the attack. "Initially, it had been planned that Eisenmann would be arrested at the airport," the informant added, "but this plan was ruled out because it would directly involve the authorities as in the Spadafora case."

The source said that the current campaign of lies against Eisenmann and other members of the opposition, which includes describing them as "bad Panamanians," is aimed at "making the international public" believe that the attack was the result of "popular anger" and the same time to internally issue a "clear warning" to "those who oppose the process" that "those in power are not willing to give up their power."

REVOCATION OF COMMENTATOR'S LICENSE CRITICIZED

PA122013 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 May 86 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The minister of government and justice has cancelled Miguel Antonio Barnal's radio commentator's license "for life" and fined him 2,500 balboas. The resolution does not provide any legal argument. It does not do so simply because there is no legal reason; instead, this is an arbitrary act by the FDP [Panama Defense Forces]. The FDP feels hounded by international public opinion, which after many years of voluntary or induced blindness, has finally opened its eyes to the reality of this monstrous offspring called the "process." The Panamanians who live "in the insides of the monster," as Marti used to say, have no illusions as to the nature of this process. The Panamanian people have not passed up a single opportunity to express the hatred and contempt that they feel toward the usurpers of power. The Government and Justice Ministry resolution is part of an offensive launched by the regime against all organs of information that do not yield to the garrisons. The objective is very ambitious: destroy freedom of expression in Panama; go back to the unanimity of the first state of the dictatorship; permanently smother the local echo of foreign accusations, in the ingenuously magical belief that when the local charges are stopped, the foreign ones will cease automatically. A vain hope. We isthmians will not change our opinion of the regime just because we are not permitted to express it, nor will we give up struggling against the regime by all possible means within our reach; nor will the free foreign press cease divulging the excesses of the Panamanian militarymen.

Bernal Presents Appeal

PA151643 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 May 86 pp 1, A-14

[Text] Yesterday at 1215, Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal presented, through Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga Guardia -- to whom he has given the power for his defense and representation -- an appeal for the reconsideration of Resolution No.83 dated 9 May 1986, through which Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal is sanctioned with the definitive cancelation of his radio commentator license. The appeal has been presented agaonst resolution No 83 dated 9 May 1986, through which the Government and Justice Ministry definitively ("for life") canceled the license of radio commentator Bernal, director and commentator of the radio program "Alternativa." The license of Bernal -- administrative secretary of the Law School and an attorney -- was issued on 30 August 1982, based on Law No 155 dated 28 May 1962.

According to the statement presented by Dr Bernal in his appeal of reconsideration, Resolution No 83 dated 9 May 1986, which cancels his license definitively, "is illegal and unconstitutional." The appeal presented by Dr Bernal "has the purpose of requesting the revocation of Resolution No 83 before mentioned, because none of the provisions of Law No 155 dated 28 May 1962, presented as a tenet of law, empower the Government and Justice Minister to cancel radio commentator's licenses, and because to charge a person two times for the same 'offense' or misdemeanor and to impose two different sanctions is unconstitutional."

Dr Zuniga has said: "The government and Justice Ministry is empowered to revoke the radio commentator license when there is proof of any violation of Law No. 155, dated 28 May 1962." He adds: "Law No. 155 has no provisions that empower the Government and Justice Ministry to abolish a resolution that grants a radio commentator license. There may be another law that grants such a provision, yet the one presented as a tenet of law does not grant it."

Another fundamental aspect of the appeal for reconsideration presented yesterday -- which was received by Alejandro Moncada, legal adviser of the Government and Justice Ministry, since the minister was attending a Council of Cabinet meeting -- is that: "Chapter II of the law establishes the sanctions that the government and Justice Ministry can impose for violations to Law No. 155. However, neither one of the violations nor the sanctions refer to the radio commentator." Furthermore, the appeal adds, "nowhere in the law invoked as a tenet of law is it established in which cases the radio commentator's license can be terminated. The license is granted for four years, and the Government and Justice Ministry can declare the expiration of the license only at the time it expires, provided the procedure for its extension have not been started." Referring to the preceding point, Dr Zuniga adds: "Therefore, the tenet of law invoked lacks grounds to sustain it."

The attorney warns about Article 32 of the country's political Constitution, which reads: "Article 32: A person can be judged only by competent authority and according to the legal procedure. A person cannot be charged more than once for the same penal, police, or disciplinary charge." He adds: "The Government and Justice Ministry had judged Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal more than once for the same charge."

Another consideration presented in the appeal for reconsideration is that in the second process against Dr Bernal, "the Justice and Government Ministry, political adversary of the accused, did not even bother to hear the accused, process the appeal, or receive and investigate evidence, or allegations, or submit the case to a legal procedure."

After the power of attorney and the appeal for reconsideration had been submitted at the Government and Justice Minister's office, Dr Bernal said that among the actions to be implemented in defense of the freedom of expression is to have a march that will start tomorrow at 1600 which will depart from Don Bosco Church. The march will end at Santa Ana Park, where a meeting will be held. Also, the Committee for the Defense of the Freedom of Expression, against the cancellation of the program "Alternativa," which was created on Monday night, has decided to organize the collection of the "penny of dignity, in case the fine is maintained."

Another one of the activities to be carried out by the teachers is to explain to the students the importance of defending the freedom of expression. On 22 May a huge march in defense of the freedom of expression will be held, which will depart from the Republic of Venezuela School at 1600. Another action is a dinner of amends to the radio commentator and attorney by the People's Action Party, which will be held at the Interchina Restaurant.

The presentation of the appeal held at the Government and Justice Ministry was attended by, among others, Legislators Simon Quiros y Quiros and Marcos Alarcon from the Authentic Panamanian Party.

DELVALLE MEETS SOVIET, BOLIVIAN OFFICIALS

PA091757 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Report by special correspondent Euclides M. Corro]

[Text] San Jose, 8 May -- Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle met yesterday afternoon for 25 minutes with Arnold Ryuytel, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, who mentioned the need to put into effect a 1979 trade agreement. Guillermo Adames, the presidency's press secretary, told newsmen that the Panamanian president told Ryuytel that the agreement must be ratified by the two countries' assemblies before it can be put into effect. Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias accompanied Delvalle during the meeting.

Shortly after this meeting, Delvalle also met with Bolivian Vice President Julio Garrett Aillon. The South American leader expressed, on behalf of his government, total support for Panama as the venue for the summit meeting proposed by Peruvian President Alan Garcia.

Adames told newsmen that President Delvalle responded that our country's position is that this meeting should be held "without hastiness on our part, and this is why we have not yet set a date for it." He added that Panama believes in holding other meetings prior to the summit in order to prepare an agenda that will guarantee the summit's success.

In the evening, President Delvalle and his party attended a reception given by outgoing Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Delvalle praised Monge's administration, adding that with new president Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, the fraternal ties between Panama and Costa Rica will be bolstered.

BRIEFS

ALTERNATE AMBASSADOR TO OAS -- Adolfo Arrocha has been appointed alternate ambassador to the OAS and also special ambassador in Washington to cooperate with Ambassador Dominador Bazan in all the activities of that important diplomatic mission. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 May 86 p 4 PA]

COSTA RICA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS STATUS OF 'COMMANDER ZERO'

Pastora Faces Arrest

PA151956 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Security Minister Hernan Garron has said that if guerrilla commander Eden Pastora enters the country, he will be arrested. Garron said that a judicial order preventing his entrance in the country is in effect due to his military activities. Security Minister Garron also said that the conditions under which Eden Pastora will abandon his military activities are not yet clear. Nevertheless, he stressed that the government will not permit the entrance of the anti-Sandinist rebel leader.

Trials Possible

PA151552 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora, member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, faces obstacles to entering the country. This was said by Government Minister Guido Fernandez. He said that Pastora also faces obstacles for leaving the country because he has to face several trials. The minister said this in commenting on Eden Pastora's immigration status. Minister Fernandez noted that Pastora was expelled from the country several years ago. About whether Pastora could be given political asylum in Costa Rica, the government minister said this decision is up to the Foreign Ministry.

Arias Considers Asylum

PA151808 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has said the government will review the request for political asylum that counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora is reportedly to present on Friday. He emphasized that our country has traditionally granted political asylum, but said that he would decline to comment until after the request has been received in order to be apprised of its contents.

President Arias said that if Pastora plans to continue the counterrevolutionary struggle, Costa Rica could not allow him to use its territory. The president said that only in the event that he decides to give up military activity and live in the country like any other civilian would his request for asylum be considered. Otherwise, it would have to be rejected because we have a commitment to respect neutrality and to firmly enforce that policy, the president said.

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT ARRESTED, RELEASED

PA160043 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 6A

[Text] Police sources have reported that a high-ranking official of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica was arrested on 27 April. The incident was not made public and the authorities have not revealed the reason for the arrest. They said, however, that the diplomat was immediately released without charges because of his diplomatic immunity. The police sources added that the diplomat was arrested while he was inside a vehicle and after he tried to evade the police late at night on 27 April.

FOREIGN MINISTER MADRIGEL OUTLINES POLICY GOALS

PA151744 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 May 86 p 12A

[Report by Elberth Duran H.]

[Excerpts] Increasingly complex and demanding international relations during the past few years have called for a more relevant Costa Rican foreign policy. This is how Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto views his mission. However, strong internal obstacles in the Foreign Ministry's functioning must be overcome. In order to reinforce changes, we must begin by preparing "the house." In practical terms, in order to break through routine work and dedicate himself to the most important aspects of our foreign policy, the minister will need an efficient and professional foreign service, with the appropriate institutional and material support. Madrigal Nieto will try to make that policy reflect our national policy: "pluralist, based on the understanding of the parties, and on the desire to move ahead," he said.

Regarding his office's priority task, Madrigal immediately replied: to outline a foreign policy that is not merely circumscribed to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan sphere. On the contrary, he advocates broader government action in that field through diligent work, talent, and perseverence in order to have wider and more dynamic perspectives. An example of that policy is the Latin American democracies in convincing Nicaragua that it must negotiate in good faith and carry out the changes everyone wanted after Somoza's downfall as specificied in the letter presented to the OAS which the Contadora Group has been advocating. In sum, the foreign minister believes that in the specific case of Nicaragua, "friendly political pressure must be created."

Madrigal feels that Costa Rica is not interested in becoming a political force. The peace we want for Central America is not merely the absence of war, he said. "We are not trying to be on top of others, but the others must make an effort themselves." In this respect, he referred to the neutrality aspect. It is consonant with an old national tradition, he said. However, he stressed that in his opinion, the difference between neutrality and nonintervention is almost imperceptible. Former President Monge's proclamation of neutrality will continue to be observed by the recently installed administration. Costa Rica's position which has been in effect since November 1983, was a sound political decision which was adopted at the right time, he said.

Do you believe that there have been significant discrepancies between Oscar Arias Sanchez and Washington? Madrigal answers directly. He said: With somewhat malicious intentions, the press magnified Arias' statement. Some of his statements were distorted, to the extent that they appeared as very serious discrepancies. What really happened is that due to the lack of U.S. support for the contras there are currently political openings, which represent an opportunity for Nicaragua to demonstrate that it negotiates in good faith.

Madrigal admits his ties: I am a friend of the United States, he said, because I believe in the democratic system. I have held different views. This should not be interpreted as permanent submission. We are allies, but we can also discuss our differences tactfully. Friendship is also being able to speak frankly; it is not unconditional.

EL SALVADOR

ERP BATTALION LEADER ON FMLN UNITY, STRATEGY

PA151601 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] Coprefa today presented Nelson Omar Guerra, known as Ernesto within the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]. From June 1984 to 23 January 1986, Nelson Omar was second in the political-military command of the ERP's Heroes of Cutumay Camones Battalion. According to a Coprefa communique released today, Ernesto participated in an attack, with 102-mm mortars, against the San Carlos Garrison in June 1980. He also participated in a similar attack on the U.S. Embassy in August 1980. The official communique also states that in November 1980, Ernesto participated in an attack on the Salvadoran Air Force. Homemade 102-mm mortars were used in the attack. He also participated in other attacks like the attack on El Zapote Garrison and the attack on the Salvadoran Air Force on 23 January 1982. According to Ernesto, he attended a 5-month special training course in Cuba and a general training course on explosives in Managua, Nicaragua.

When speaking of the role of the FMLN General Command and the division within this group, Commander Ernesto said:

[Begin recording] [Guerra] [Joaquin] Villalobos is the strategist, the General Command's ideologist. However, for political reasons this will not occur. [sentence as heard] Within the FMLN General Command there are problems. We see the case of Commander Ferman Cienfuegos. In late 1983 a meeting was held in Morazan. It was attended by Shafik Jorge Handal, Roberto Roca, Leonel Gonzalez, and Commander Villalobos; however, Ferman Cienfuegos did not attend the meeting. Why? Because at that time the National Resistance, the organization presented by Ferman Cienfuegos, was experiencing ideological wear and tear among its members. Purges were being carried out and mass desertions were experienced. People were afraid and there was even some corruption. Joaquin Villalobos strongly criticized this corruption and Ferman Cienfuegos did not like this. Not attending the meeting was a way to show his feelings. However, something like this will never be reported in a General Command communique. They will try to prove that the unity process is still strong, but this is not true. We also have the case of Commander Roberto Roca. Because of his arrogant attitude he was also criticized by Commander Villalobos.

In the last radio reports from Commander Villalobos I heard before leaving the front, he spoke of the process of unity. He spoke of the process of unity as an important factor to win the war. However, we must also be clear that not all the organizations, not all those who are up in arms, are ready for this. Therefore, bilateral consessions must be made with those organizations that feel and believe the way we do, in this case, the ERP.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] military experience, a real chance of the guerrillas to win the armed struggle?

[Guerra] From a military standpoint, there is no longer such a chance. However, there is another factor. The idea of sabotage is to bring about a political defeat. They want to force the economy to crumble so that this can unleash a political crisis. We must realize that Villalobos' strategy is not only based on fighting the enemy. We see the destruction caused by the mines. In the past, mines were used on the war fronts.

Today mines are planted along the roads that were formerly covered by the fighters. Why? Villalobos feels that forces must be accumulated and protected. Right now he is trying to protect the largest possible number of forces, accumulate those forces for the right moment, because at this moment they do not have a chance.

[Question indistinct]

[Guerra] Very high. I will use the ANC [National Peasant Association] as an example. In 1984 the FMLN used the ANC to unite the country's political forces, all those sectors struggling for their demands. They united these forces within the ANC so that they could wage the political battle against the government and to pressure the government into fulfilling their demands. If on top of this the FMLN continues to sabotage the economy, the government will not be able to meet the demands of the people. It is then that the political activists begin to work. [end recording]

These were statements made by Commander Ernesto, who added that the situation in the country since 1979 has changed and that the Army has advanced economically and militarily and is currently ahead in the war. Commander Ernesto also mentioned several sectors of the Catholic Church which have direct ties with the FMLN. Commander Ernesto also said that the demands for dialogue being made by the FDR and the FMLN are no longer valid.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON REBEL DISUNITY, DIALOGUE

PA151844 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 14 May 86

[By Francisco Elias Valencia]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A high-ranking Salvadoran official today said that radical sectors of the guerrillas are hindering the continuation of the dialogue for peace suspended in November 1984. Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera told ACAN-EFE that "as long as there is no unity among the guerrilla groups and as long as the more radical groups control the leadership sector, a sincere dialogue will be impossible." Viera explained that there is a power struggle within the FDR-FMLN and it would seem that "the more radical groups have taken control of the decisionmaking process of the guerrillas."

The high-ranking official said that during a news conference held in mid-1985 in a guerrilla-controlled zone in the eastern Morazan Department, Commander Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), and Shafik Jorge Handal, of the Communist Party of El Salvador, appeared to be the strong men. "Joaquin Villalobos," Viera added, "did not show up at the meeting in La Palma on 15 October 1984 or at the second meeting in Ayagualo on 30 November 1984. At this second meeting the military sector of the guerrillas adopted a very hard stance, an attitude that created an impasse in the continuity of the dialogue," Viera stressed.

The official reiterated that his government is willing to resume the talks as long as these are aimed at obtaining specific results and not "at creating a publicity show." "For this reason we met in Lima," he explained, "so that the two parties could explore, the opportunities the guerrillas could have should they join the democratic process."

According to the deputy minister, the amnesty announced by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on Sunday in Lima came in response to Peruvian President Alan Garcia's suggestion that some rebels who visited that South American country had expressed their willingness to put down their weapons and join the legal struggle. However, the guerrillas denied this and reiterated that they will not put down "a single rifle before or after an agreement for the solution of the conflict is reached."

According to the deputy communications minister, the guerrillas' answer "is further proof that while the moderate sectors of the guerrillas are willing to join the 'democratic process' of the government, those who abide by the hard line oppose it." "This also means that within the FMLN and the FDR there is no unity, and this hinders advancement in the negotiations," the deputy minister added. In conclusion, Viera said that the government continues to analyze the possibilities of continuing the private meetings abroad with the guerrillas in search for a solution to the war.

FDR'S RUBEN ZAMORA COMMENTS ON LIMA TALKS

PA160305 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 May 86

[Interview with Ruben Zamora, secretary general of the FDR, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What were the objectives sought during the meeting held in Lima between FDR parties and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]?

[Zamora] "From the FDR point of view, this meeting in Lima was aimed at trying to exert pressure for a resumption of the dialogue for a political solution in El Salvador. As you know, for the past 17 months, the government of Napoleon Duarte has systematically refused to continue the dialogue that we started in La Palma and Ayagualo. It is within this framework of a constant effort on the part of the FDR-FMLN to resume the dialogue, thus responding for our people's demand, that we talked with President Alan Garcia in November 1985. The initiative to promote a meeting between the FDR parties and the PDC was the result of these talks. It took three delegations sent by President Garcia to El Salvador to exert pressure on the PDC for them to finally agree to attend the meeting. [Words indistinct] to the FDR and the FMLN also, the reason for the meeting was to seek a way to resume the dialogue."

[Reporter] What were the results of that meeting?

[Zamora] "The results, well, since it was a meeting between political parties, cannot have the nature of a resolution. However, the results of this meeting will depend on the developments of the coming weeks. In other words, the FDR parties, as well as those of the PDC, agreed to analyze a proposal for the mechanisms [of the dialogue] which was presented by the FDR at that meeting. It will depend on the results of this analysis, which will be reported to the intermediary of the dialogue, Msgr Rivera y Damas. Meanwhile, we, the FMLN-FDR, are discussing this and have already agreed to meet soon with Msgr Rivera y Damas to officially tell him of the FDR-FMLN position."

[Reporter] Do you feel that the PDC is serious about the dialogue?

[Zamora] "I think that in the first place we must be cautious about judging the intentions of another party in order not to fall, into the cheap excuse used by Napoleon Duarte not to continue the dialogue. He claims that the FMLN-FDR have intentions which he cannot confirm. However, regarding your question, we can judge the facts: namely, that which occurred after the Lima meeting. In Lima the PDC secretary general told the press that he did not know anything about the meeting. That is completely false because we can attest to the fact that the three times Peruvian Government delegates went to talk with the PDC on this topic, they talked with Antonio Morales Erhlich; in other words, he lied to the press. Secondly, Duarte told foreign reporters that there was no such meeting between the FDR and the PDC. Instead, he said, it was a social Christian forum held in Peru. This was another lie to the media. So, all we have to do is issue a judgement in the face of these incidents. I believe that all Salvadorans must ask: How can the PDC be serious about the dialogue when they lie so boldly to the public? It gives the impression then, that the PDC went to Lima not really to try to make the dialogue advance, but simply to get rid of the strong pressure being put on it in favor of a politically negotiated solution, not only by the international community but by all sectors of the Salvadoran nation. But after we've read all these statements of the PDC gentlemen, we feel that they are approaching the dialogue without the responsibility and seriousness they should have."

[Reporter] Duarte said that Peruvian President Alan Garcia told him that there was an FMLN sector willing to give up the weapons and that the FDR was willing to participate in the democratization process. Your opinion on this remark by President Duarte?

[Zamora] "These remarks by Duarte in Peru are completely irresponsible. In the first place, the FMLN-FDR know that in our talks with President Garcia we never said that. On the contrary, we explained to President Garcia, in detail, the firm decision of our organizations to fight until we have a free fatherland. We also explained to him the unity of the FMLN-FDR and told him that despite all the efforts made by U.S. imperialism and Duarte's government to divide us, on the contrary, [words indistinct] unite us even more. So, I don't believe that President Garcia told Duarte such a thing. It is simply that Duarte, who knows that he has no credibility with the international and national public, is trying to use the credibility that another Latin American president has to say what he wants to say. In this regard, we believe that Duarte's remarks, which are so irresponsible; will wind up hurting Duarte himself and his government because what we are going to do, immediately, is to send to President Garcia the text of Duarte's statements."

[Reporter] What attitude do you think the popular movement should adopt in response to the government's position?

[Zamora] "We believe that two points should be made. The first is that if the PDC was forced to go to the meeting in Lima, it was basically due to pressures from several popular and social sectors in the country working in favor of a dialogue and a political solution. During the past months the number of protests by several social sectors seeking a political, negotiated solution has increased. The Christian Democrats know that by refusing to participate in a dialogue they become increasingly [word indistinct]. It seems to me that in the first place we should intensify our pressure, our struggle in favor of peace with justice and dignity by way of a dialogue. A dialogue is the proper path, and it is the one that demonstrates to us that the government must adopt measures, even when the government itself (?later contradicts them).

"In the second place, in response to the publicity campaign carried out by Napoleon Durate's government, the people should have a (?simple), realistic attitude. They should be aware of the fact that the PDC is trying to cover up its own conflicts, its own (?hesitation), and the internal problems caused by the dialogue in its relations with the U.S. Embassy, with sectors of the Armed Forces, with the extreme right wing. It is trying to cover up all of these conflicts and make it seem as if it is the other side, that is the popular movement, that is divided between those willing to hold a dialogue and those who are not. I believe we should be calm and cool and go forward. It has been continually demonstrated in El Salvador that to pressure and promote the struggle for peace with justice and dignity for the people is the correct path; it is the path that will really lead to that peace we all want."

COMMENTARY ON DUARTE STATEMENTS IN PERU

PA141601 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT
13 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Anyone would think President Duarte is insane. No one, however, would suspect Duarte of being a clever politician, much less a brilliant one. In Lima, the Peruvian capital, [words indistinct], Duarte made statements that are not new to us because we Salvadorans are very familiar with Duarte's style of bragging and lying. Duarte said in Peru that he is willing to grant amnesty to FMLN combatants provided the organization shows willingness to lay down its weapons. Duarte's boasting is for propaganda purposes that are far removed from the reality that his regime is experiencing. First of all, the FMLN does not have the slightest intention or the need to lay down its weapons. We are like we are and are what we are for historical reasons. Puppet Duarte said he is willing to give us a chance to lay down our weapons provided we admit that the way of arms is not a genuine way to seek power.

Beyond Duarte's foolishness, it is worthwhile to recall the statement of principles about dialogue and the search for a political solution that the FMLN announced to the world in November. This document, made up of 16 principles, clearly said that in the dialogue process, the two parties can expect neither surrender nor unilateral disarmament from each other. Considering that the Armed Forces are unable to defeat us in battle, it is entirely unrealistic to think Duarte could achieve the disarmament and surrender of the FMLN. We are in a political and military position to [words indistinct] either of the two proposals. We are in far better shape than we were 16 years ago when we started our armed struggle as the only alternative after the other means of political pressure by the people were ruled out. Among the causes for the FMLN's pride as the people's historical vanguard is the FMLN's identification with, representation of, and defense of all the people's aspirations and desires for independence and sovereignty. No one can tell the FMLN what it should do, not the arrogant and aggressive imperialism, despite all its military technology, much less its roving ambassador Jose Napoleon Durate.

We understand that the Christian Democrat president has already applied amnesty in El Salvador. This amnesty benefitted a group of kidnappers and drug traffickers of the sort of Colonels Joaquin Sacasa and Roberto Mauricio Staben, among other monsters. Finally, Duarte's stance during his tour through South America does not contribute toward making conditions any better for dialogue and a peaceful solution in El Salvador.

Far from this, Duarte's statements are aimed at raising new obstacles and mocking the Salvadoran people's hopes for peace. It is worthwile to recall that the regime's situation is one of growing crisis and cracks and that the Christian Democrat government remains standing solely because of the force of the arms that the Yankee government so generously delivers. The FMLN is getting stronger everywhere and enjoys the support of all the people and increasing international recognition. With its victorious prospects, the FMLN has ensured the future [words indistinct].

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES REBEL ACTIVITIES

PA151457 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The national defense minister has described three separate sectors where counter insurgency operations are being carried out. National Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez outlined a diagram, for the reporters' information, which includes the guerrilla operations carried out in different sectors of our national territory. He mentioned subversive commando groups such as the FAR [Rebel Armed Forces], ORPA [Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms], EGP [People's Guerrilla Army], PGT [Guatemalan Labor Party], and other clandestine organizations whose operations are aimed against the Guatemalan Government, Army, and rural population in the country.

The Guatemalan Army has described, for the first time, the guerrilla actions which are being countered. Standing before a map of Guatemala during a news conference, the national defense minister showed the points where the counterinsurgency operations are being carried out, including armed clashes. Gen Hernandez Mendez mentioned the names of the guerrilla commandos and their locations. The FAR have three fronts: Lucio Ramirez Front, Raul Orantes Front, and Argueta Front, in El Peten Department. The ORPA operates in San Marcos Department with its fronts: Manuel Tambriz Front, Luis Ixmata Front, and Javier Tambriz Front, in Suchitepequez jurisdiction.

The national defense minister mentioned the EGP during his news conference and said it operates in the central sector of Guatemala, with the Ho Chi Minh Brigade, Marco Antonio Yon Sosa Brigade, and 13 November Brigade. In addition, the PGT actions are being carried out in Izabal, Quezaltenango, and part of San Marcos. The Guatemalan Army has clashed with all these factions; both positive and negative results have been obtained, because some casualties have been sustained by the troops, it was stated by the national defense minister.

QUINONEZ ON BELIZE ISSUE, U.S. MILITARY AID

PA152132 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 May 86 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita yesterday ruled out the possibility of holding a referendum on the resumption of diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom, stating that it would be too costly for the country. Interviewed on this and other topics, Quinonez said that Guatemala will maintain its claim over Belize, and that studies will have to be conducted in order to determine what aspects can really be negotiated with the British.

In this respect, he issued an invitation to professionals, labor unions, political organizations, universities, etc., "who can give important viewpoints on whether or not it would be advisable to resume talks with the British authorities."

Quinonez Amazquita stressed the need to talk frankly with the "URGE Belize" [Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize] organization, which has maintained a consistently patriotic attitude concerning the dispute over that territory, which recently joined the OAS. Among other actions to be carried out in order to maintain a positive attitude with regard to the territorial dispute, Foreign Minister Quinonez Amazquita said that the special offices in charge of the Belizean problem, created more than 2 decades ago, will be reactivated.

Regarding military assistance, the Guatemalan foreign minister said that the request "was made long ago," and that the president of the republic, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will decide whether to ask for it or not. The request was made several years ago, but the U.S. Congress has not granted it, under the premise of [Guatemala's constant violations of human rights.

HONDURAS

AZCONA PRESENTS ECONOMIC PLAN TO COHEP

PA152304 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio-Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo, accompanied by his closest aides, arrived unexpectedly at the headquarters of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise, COHEP, to present COHEP directors with a government plan that will be applied over the next 2 years. For over 2 hours Azcona, who was accompanied by presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva and several members of the economic cabinet, explained the plan of action that he is about to implement, and that he will present to the U.S. Government during his visit to Washington at the end of the month.

The plan, which is called the Honduran Government Economic Program: Program and Timetable of Structural Reforms, contains 29 points for immediate implementation, including a very important one: the transfer (to?) the private sector of several institutions, including the Olancho Forestry and Industrial Corporation. Similarly, the cement industry and other state enterprises will soon be controlled by national investors, who will impart a new dynamism to them. The document also specifies that the national budget of the republic and the budgets of the country's autonomous institutions will be structured differently.

Regarding the autonomous institutions, a watchdog action plan will be designed. In addition, the development of the decentralized sector will be evaluated every 3 months. According to the Honduran president, there will be annual audits. In addition, the municipalities' tax base will be expanded in order to relieve municipal corporations of economic strangulation.

President Azcona said that in 1987, several laws will go into effect, including a customs appraisal law, and the introduction of a tariff with specific rates and values to promote national investment. Similarly, Azcona said that beginning next year, tolls will be charged on all the country's improved roads, and all the other points of the plan that are vital to spur national industrialization will also be implemented then.

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO PERU CITED ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA151640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Peru last night reiterated that no peace document will be signed unless the Reagan government completely suspends the aggression against our country. Nicaraguan Ambassador Mauricio Cuadra thus reacted to remarks by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias who, upon his arrival in Peru yesterday, said that Nicaragua had promised in a written statement to sign the Contadora document. Cuadra said that Nicaragua is always willing to sign the document as long as the United States suspends its aggresion against Nicaragua and promises to respect Nicaragua's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

CONTRAS' PLANS TO ATTACK NORTHERN CITIES REPORTED

PA151430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0217 GMT 15 May 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Excerpts] El Cua, Nicaragua, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A senior Sandinist military officer charged today that the rebel forces plan to destroy the military school in Mulukuku, sabotage certain production centers, and attack two important cities in northern Nicaragua.

First, the anti-Sandinist commandos plan to completely destroy the military school in Mulukuku, which is the largest military training center, located 140 km from Matagalpa, north of the capital. The rebels' strategy consists of demolishing the school at Mulukuku and then attacking the two leading cities of Matagalpa and Jinotega, said Deputy Commander Sergio Lira, military commander of that region.

With the discussions on approval of the $100 million for the contras in the U.S. Senate 2 weeks away, the kidnappings and ambushes in the country's northern region have increased noticeably. Lira revealed the contras' plan yesterday, when local and foreign newsmen and military personnel visited the township of El Cua, 230 km from Managua. The Sandinists have laid a military cordon around the town covering approximately 800 km. The military presence is visible from the Jinotega to El Cua.

The terrain is rocky and mountainous all the way from Matagalpa to El Cua, which are about 80 km apart. Newsmen could see many Sandinist observation posts and, quite often, groups of armed soldiers walking along the road. The Sandinists have mobilized a large number of troops to prevent the rebels from attacking the towns of Aguasu, Santa Rosa de Tapascun, Platanos, La Pavona, La Amazona, Guapinol, Plantel, Santa Helena, Los Limones, Bramadero, La Concordia, Yali, and Kilali.

Other areas attacked by the rebels are, according to the senior Sandinist officer, San Rafael del Norte, El Aserrio of Pantasma, Aguas Calientes, La Sompopera, Planes de Vidal, El Tigre, Aguas Frias, La Pita del Carme, Bocay, Waslala, and El Cua. All of these towns are located in the mountains of Jinotega and Matagalpa and another area bordering on Zelaya Norte.

Two Sandinist battalions yesterday gave chase to approximately 180 rebels who set fire to the observation post at La Sorpresa, 58 km from Matagalpa, and kidnapped a peasant woman and her six children.

In addition, the peasants told ACAN-EFE that the counterrevolutionaries killed a Sandinist soldier, but authorities in the region did not confirm it. On 12 May, four clashes took place near El Cano del la Cruz and El Galope, north of Matagalpa, but the results are unknown.

Peasant sources said that despite the heavy Sandinist surveillance, the situation in the country's northern region is still somewhat unstable and dangerous because they fear the rebels "will attack unexpectedly." "According to Lira, many peasants are tired of this war, which is promoted by the Reagan administration, because it does not allow them to work in peace.

CONTRA GROUPS TIES CEASE-FIRE TO CONTADORA

FDN Spokesman

PA152248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 May (AFP) -- The FDN "will cease its struggle" if the Sandinist government signs the Contadora document and makes good its commitments, an FDN leader said today. Nevertheless, Carlos Rodolfo Icaza, who is in charge of human rights training for FDN, said that "the United States will not suspend" its aid for the counterrevolutionaries as long as Nicaragua fails to abide by the document's commitments.

In statements for AFP, Icaza said that if Managua signs the document and obeys it, "we will not request more aid because we want to democratize Nicaragua and there would be no further reason to continue to struggle." "The FDN does not want to fight. We have been forced to." Icaza, however, doubts that the Sandinists will make good the Contadora commitments even if they sign the document "because they have shown that they do not fulfill their pledges." He recalled that the FSLN pledged at the OAS to respect human rights and the freedom of press and religion and foster a mixed economy, yet "it failed to comply."

Icaza said that he was the first adviser of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction after the fall of Somoza in July 1979. He resigned the post in October of the same year. "Because I could not struggle in a patriotic way in Nicaragua, I sought asylum in Venezuela. I was later charged with being a CIA agent.

UNO's Robelo

PA160110 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 4a

[Text] The Nicaraguan Opposition Union (UNO) holds the view that the civil war in Nicaragua will end the moment the Contadora peace document is signed in June. Opposition leader Alfonso Robelo, who is a member of the UNO national board, has expressed hopes that the Sandinist government will sign the document because otherwise "we would be again serving the totalitarians who are governing Nicaragua."

"We feel that the civil war in Nicaragua will end the minute the Contadora document is signed and its contents are implemented and fully complied with. That is the reason for our faith and hope that the war will come to an end," Robelo stressed

"We fully concur with the position of President Oscar Arias, which we found very wise, that it is important to set a concrete deadline to consolidate, implement, and ratify the Contadora document, because otherwise we would be again serving the totalitarians who are governing Nicaragua, [giving] them the time they need to consolidate their regime fully," he said in conclusion.

VIOLETA CHAMORRO ON CONTADORA'S DOMESTIC EFFECTS

PA151805 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 May 86 p 15A

[Text of letter of Mrs Violeta Chamorro Barrios to LA NACION Director Eduardo Ulibarri — no date given]

[Text] Dear Mr Ulibarri:

Given the press censorship which my country continues to suffer under the nine Sandinist commanders' dictatorship, I wish to avail myself of the newspaper LA NACION's solidarity with the cause of liberty and democracy, and request the publication of this letter during the days when Costa Rica rejoices with the inauguration of Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, who was democratically elected, and the visit of important democratic leaders from Latin America and Europe.

My message represents the idea of LA PRENSA and the majority in my country, who are silenced by a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship and the Contadora Group's lack of attention to the Nicaraguan people's viewpoints, even though our rights are being violated. We know that the future is ours. We are clearly aware that the road to peace has reached its last and most decisive crossroads: Either Nicaragua signs the Contadora document for peace or else Contadora includes its noble efforts in a failure which would be shared by all Latin America. We believe that the document is intended to achieve peace, but peace has two terms which are substantially united: the external term and the internal term.

The external term, which is apparently the one that has nothing but the reflection and echo of an internal lack of balance. This is proved by the people's discontent, immigration, and exile, and helps strengthen the subversion and war waged by those who seek with weapons that they cannot achieve through peaceful means. The FSLN has abused its power to benefit its party, and crushed — by every means within its power — any party, group, or person which states its independence or a different idea. Every demand for a democratic participation in the development of Nicaragua's destiny has been rejected, even with threats and the use of force.

Only the FSLN has rights and guarantees in Nicaragua. However, peace begins by returning these rights to the people, their rightful owners; relinquishing power; coexisting in a civilized way; and enforcing democracy, the only system which makes government-opposition relations possible and guarantees something which is essential to man, particularly the Nicaraguan man: freedom. Peace will never be possible if freedom is not achieved first.

Democratic Nicaraguans believe that the Contadora document must give the same importance to demilitarization and democratization; it must give the same importance to the expulsion of foreign advisers and the public rights of oppressed people.

If the Contadora document is signed and all its points -- regarding both internal and external matters -- are fulfilled, we will have achieved peace and a new life for Nicaragua. This would represent a total change.

We would achieve the Republic of Nicaragua for which my husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, died. This would be the free homeland that is not achieved by a war, only with a dialogue. It is not achieved with slaughter, only with democracy.

If, on the contrary, the act is not signed by FSLN -- or if it is signed by but not fulfilled by the FSLN -- Nicaragua will continue to be destroyed, our youths will continue to die, and the danger of an armed confrontation will increase in Central America, and the culprits will be not only the nine commanders but all Latin America.

Thank you, Mr Ulibarri
Truly yours,
Violeta Chamorro Barrios.

CONTRAS DISCUSS ROLE FOR PASTORA, FOLLOWERS

Link to Sandinists Denied

PA160104 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2250 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Los Angeles, (California) 15 May (EFE) -- The announced request for political asylum by Nicaraguan rebel leader Eden Patora (Commander Zero), "does not mean that there is a rapprochement with the Managua regime." Today, representatives of ARDE, the group to which Pastora belongs, made that announcement in this city.

"Any attempt to depict his request for political asylum in Costa Rica as a rapprochement with the totalitarian Managua regime is a big lie," Luciano Cuadra, ARDE's representative in Los Angeles, told EFE. He added: "In no way shall we stop the political offensive; instead we will consolidate that front which, frankly, had been neglected."

Leopoldo Fernandez, another Pastora representative, labelled as "false" rumors of new links between Commander Zero and the Sandinists. He added that those reports "always appear with the intention of tarnishing the commander's image." The two ARDE leaders in exile concurred in warning that the recent withdrawal of seven commanders to join the rebel forces of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, does not mean "an exodus of our rebel chiefs." Fernandez added that Pastora had "no other alternative than to let them join Chamorro, because they were unable to adequately continue fighting within our forces." Commander Zero complained that he did not get aid and that his men had to fight barefoot and without weapons or ammunition.

Cuadra stated that "This new step does not means that ARDE is breaking up," and he reported that last week ARDE formed two new delegations in the United States -- in La Vegas (Nevada) and in New Mexico -- "Although we already knew about the change in the mode of struggle." "We reserve the right to resume military activities if the right conditions for it emerge," Cuadra said.

Fernandez stated that presently, Commander Zero will wage a political struggle "perhaps similar to the one exile Cuban Commander Huber Matos is waging."

Eden Pastora, who traveled to Southern California three times in the past 5 months seeking aid for his troops, will hold a press conference tomorrow to announce his withdrawal from the Nicaraguan mountains. He will turn over 500 of his men to the Red Cross at four different points along the border with Costa Rica. Also, he will ask the Red Cross to help remove other guerrillas fighting in the interior of Nicaragua.

Pastora's Future Considered

PA151812 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] In the wake of the announcement of ARDE military leader Eden Pastora's withdrawal the signing of the Contadora document would bind him to a promise. ARDE spokesman Miguel Caracas has said that if the Contadora document is signed on 6 June, Eden Pastora would engage in a civic struggle inside Nicaragua. Moreover, he said that Pastora would consult with his military branch, the Sandino Revolutionary Front, in order to learn his men's decision in this regard.

As for political asylum, the Costa Rican Government enjoys prestige because of the international agreements it has signed and because it has welcome people of different ideologies. If the Costa Rican Government were to reject Eden Pastora's request for political asylum, it is hoped that he has the means to relocate in another country, because to return to Nicaragua would mean his death sentence, Caracas said.

Loyalists Entreated

PA1610130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0055 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The six commanders who rejected Eden Pastora's leadership last weekend and joined Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro's forces, today asked their former comrades in arms to surrender. Pastora, main leader of ARDE, will turn himself in tomorrow morning to the Costa Rican authorities, from whom he will request asylum. He and 300 fighters will put down their weapons,

The commanders who refused to recognize the guerrilla leader's authority asked the fighters who will turn themselves in tomorrow to reflect and, in any case, not to "take a single rifle out of Nicaragua," but to leave them for those who wish to remain behind "struggling for their freedom." The first message from Leonel, Ganso, Navegante, Oscar, Omar, and Pedro Rafa is addressed to the fighters who are on the San Juan River's banks, "the only military region which has not joined the unity," and asks them not to let anyone mislead them.

The statement, which was revealed to ACAN-EFE, includes a promise from the six dissidents to continue struggling "to the last man against the communist regime in Managua." Leonel and his general staff add: "Thus, we have taken a step toward unity by joining other revolutionary forces with the intention of increasing the struggle against the oppressors of the Nicaraguan people."

Pastora's former commanders (although they do not mention him in the text) proclaim their loyalty to "our homeland," and ask the ARDE forces to show the world, "as Nicaragauns and men who struggle for the same cause, that democracy is our utmost goal." Meanwhile, the Costa Rican authorities at the Nicaraguan border remain alert and are waiting for Pastora and his guerrilla sons, Panfilo and Alvaro, and approximately 300 fighters, to cross the San Juan River and turn in their weapons early tomorrow morning, as Commander Zero has offered.

LEADER BLAMES U.S. FOR FORCING UNO MERGER

PA151936 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Alfredo Cesar, top leader of the Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS], said during a news conference that the merging of BOS armed forces with the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) came as a result of U.S. Government pressure. Cesar said that this merging represents a flagrant violation of talks that had been held between the two organizations. He said that what happened last week represents an act of coercion against six regional commanders who for 2 years received neither military nor economic assistance.

According to Alfredo Cesar, the U.S. Government has the obligation of thinking about what to do with the people in the southern front who are opposed to the Managua regime. In this regard, the southern front people will send today a letter to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams. In that letter they point out the offers that Abrams has made to BOS on behalf of President Reagan.

Cesar said that on 8 May Abrams told him that the U.S. Government had changed its policy for the rebels in the south and would support BOS in the distribution of resources and that there would be no preferences. In the letter BOS asks Abrams and his government what to believe regarding U.S. policy for the rebel anti-Sandinist groups. Cesar said that what happened with regional ARDE commanders as a result of Reagan government activities has created a situation that makes the Latin American people have doubts about the true U. S. Government intentions regarding the Nicaraguan situation. Because of this situation, the Latin Americans cannot clearly see the purposes and objectives of the Reagan administration, because while Abrams says something, the true situation is something else.

FORMER SANDINIST INTELLIGENCE CHIEF INTERVIEWED

DW151215 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 14 May 86

[Interview with former Nicarguan counterintelligence chief Alvaro Baldizon by correspondent Juergen Koch from the "ZDF Magazine" program with superimposed German translation — place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Koch] Mr Baldizon: Why did you break with the Sandinists? You had an important job in the Interior Ministry.

[Baldizon] That is pretty simple. I was once a romantic communist who was infatuated with Marxist-Leninist theory. But I became disappointed when I saw the hard reality. The leftist organization that I had come to know — which I had given my support to — changed, after they rose to power, into an organization that had dethroned one ruling elite only to substitute another. That new government bourgeoisie has subjugated the means of production and the labor force. And very soon I found out that there was extraordinary repression and control, that the Nicaraguan people are subject to constant violations of human rights. And I noticed that there is a high degree of corruption in government circles. I realized that I was part of an organization that actually could only be called ultra-rightist, ultra-reactionary, and which is particularly narrow-minded. In other words, I was in the wrong organization, so I decided to go.

[Koch] Are you still a Marxist-Leninist?

[Baldizon] No, no longer. I am disappointed at its theory, for I have understood that such a theory cannot be put into practice. It is just a thing for reomantics.

[Koch] You were trained in the USSR, in Volgograd?

[Baldizon] Yes, I studied in the USSR for 1 year.

[Koch] At the police academy?

[Baldizon] Yes, at the Volgograd University department of police sciences.

[Koch] What can you tell us about Cuban, GDR, Bulgarian, and Palestinian activities in your country?

[Baldizon] Well, there are more than 3,500 Cubans in Nicaragua who are working as military advisers in reconnaissance, military intelligence and defense. The Bulgarians are training primarily special troops. The East Germans are working in sectors of military reconnaissance and as advisors to the party, which is structured along Leninist lines.

[Koch] As somebody who filled an important post in the Interior Ministry you should be able to tell us what the Nicaraguans mean by special measures.

[Baldizon] Yes, according to the jargon, special measures is a term used to indicate something else, for example "execution" -- physical removal, or simply the shooting of a person.

[Koch] Are there shootings in Nicaragua?

[Baldizon] Yes, the death penalty is an established part of the Nicaraguan forces. It is based on an order called "Guidance of the Interior Minister on performing Special Measures Against Potential Political Enemies." That is classified as a state secret, and only departmental heads, minister, and deputy ministers have access to it.

[Koch] Are such cases dealt with by revolutionary tribunals?

[Badizon] No, those cases are special ones. That means individual citizens are selected and kidnapped in such a way that there are no witnesses. Then they are taken to secret prisons where they are tortured and killed later on.

[Koch] How should the Nicaraguan conflict be assessed currently?

[Baldizon] That conflict must be regarded in its essence: There is a clear confrontation between a people that refuses to accept Marxist-Leninist measures and the communist regime that forces it upon them. That is what unleashed a civil war, which is expanding and continuously increasing.

[Koch] And how could Nicaragua develop into a real democratic state?

[Baldizon] Quite simply: If the demcratic states of the world came to understand that we Nicaraguans only want one thing -- democracy and freedom for the first time in our country's history. They should help us.

[Koch] Will there be a regional war in Central America?

[Baldizon] I do not think a regional war is possible. The conflict is confined to Nicaragua and a bit of El Salvador. If the power of the Sandinistas should become consolidated, however, then they would have the opportunity to export the revolution. In doing so, they would follow proletarian internationalist principles.

[Koch] Mr Baldizon, your family is still in Nicaragua. I have heard they have problems.

[Baldizon] Yes, my wife and my brother were arrested 3 days after my flight. My wife is currently under heavy mental strain. She is harassed regularly by state security people in the early-morning hours. My brother is serving a 10-year sentence. That would have been the sentence they inflicted upon me. Now they have sentenced him. The government has stated that I will never again see my wife and my son, and that my brother will pay for what I have done.

[Koch] As a former staff member close to Interior Minister Tomas Borge, you ought to know him quite well. Is it really true that he is involved in the international drug trade?

[Baldizon] Yes, I know him well personally as well as officially. He and his friends had to give me an official statement on their involvement in drug trafficking in former times when I, as a member of the investigating authority, had to check such things. It was declared to me that they were not involved in drug trafficking for immoral reasons, but to earn foreign currency with which the espionage of the Interior Ministry's Main Department Number Five was financed.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES LIBYAN SPECIAL ENVOY

FL151618 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received 'Ali Hudayri, deputy secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and special envoy of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At the lengthy and fraternal meeting, Comrade Fidel reiterated Cuba's solidarity beside the Libyan people and government, and Cuba's condemnation of the criminal aggression carried out against Libya by U.S. imperialism and the state terrorism practised by the government of Ronald Reagan which, for the first time, has used official forces in an attempt to execute a chief of state.

MALMIERCA MEETS POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

FL151824 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Central Committee member and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met in Havana with Jan Kinast, Polish deputy foreign minister, who is paying an official and working visit to our country. They discussed the main international political issues as well as other matters of interest.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SPANISH MINISTER OF PRESIDENCY

FL151638 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received Javier Moscosco del Prado, minister of the presidency of Spain, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, the Cuban vice president informed Minister Moscosco about matters related to Cuban economic and social development and perspectives in the field of science that the educational revolution in our country has created.

GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING MEETS EDUCATION MINISTER

FL160119 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Ghanaian Ashanti King Otzmfuo Opoku Ware II met this afternoon with Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate Politburo member, Ministry of Education headquarters, During the meeting, Fernandez reviewed the current educational situation in Cuba and explained the goal to elevate education to a superior level. The Ghanian Ashanti king gave his opinion on the educational development achieved and especially on the aid offered by Cuba to other countries in the educational area.

AUSTRIA SIGNS COMMERCIAL LINE OF CREDIT

FL152346 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] A Cuban delegation presided over by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas concluded a visit to Austria today. The predominant goal of the visit was to discuss increased trade relations between Cuba and Austria. One of the main agreements signed was a commercial line of credit for 100 million schillings, more than $6 .5 million, awarded by the Austrian group (chemis lis), to Cuban enterprises Quimimport, Maprinter, and Medicuba. The loan will be used to purchase pesticides, chemical products, pharmaceuticals, and different types of new material.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES QUITO DRUG MEETING

PA152148 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Cuban Deputy Felix Moreno has said in Havana that at a symposium on drug trafficking and drug addiction held recently, the United States was characterized as the country most responsible for promoting this type of activities. At a news conference to report on that meeting, which was held from 6 to 8 May in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, Moreno said that the symposium clearly condemned the United States for protecting the most notorious leaders of drug trafficking.

He said that the participants explained that drug trafficking exists not because Andean peasants and Indians cultivate coca and marijuana, as the U. S. Government wants to pretend, but because there are businessmen who have dedicated themselves to promoting that type of cultivation and to encouraging its consumption.

Moreno said that the Quito meeting was a good opportunity for reporting on what has been done in Cuba to eliminate drug addiction and to keep our country isolated from such a dirty business. This situation, Moreno noted, does not represent a social problem for us because we are building a society where the people do not feel frustrated and because we have adopted legal measures to prohibit the production, consumption, and trafficking of drugs throughout the national territory.

CONTRA PROPAGANDA DRIVE IN EUROPE VIEWED

PA152222 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 86

["Note" by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] Spanish national radio began its newscast Tuesday by saying that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are preparing a campaign headquartered in Madrid, financed by the CIA, and aimed at stressing the terrorist nature of the Nicaraguan Government. In this way, they expect to justify the U.S. request for aid for the gangs of former Somozists.

Spanish national radio and later Spanish television included a large amount of material in the news, particularly documents drafted during a meeting held in Madrid and attended by counterrevolutionary leaders Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero. The most surprising feature of the documents presented is the statement that the drive's objective is to convince the European public to aid the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. According to this, it is obvious that European leaders and political personalities must be convinced of something they do not believe in, that is, the success of actions against Nicaragua.

The revelation is significant, quite the contrary. This is taking place at a time when the mercenary gangs are marked by the demoralizing stigma of their defeats on the battlefield, internal strife, drug trafficking, and the diversion of money for their personal businesses. It is worthwile recalling that it has been recently reported in Costa Rica that the leaders of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance had irreconcilable disagreements, which climaxed in the expulsion of Eden Pastora as military leader of the group. One of the gang's leaders, Adolfo Chamorro, has said that he will request a permit to reside in Costa Rica permanently because he regards armed struggle against Nicaragua as a failure.

At present, the U.S. Government is making great efforts at restructuring the leadership of the gangs, while an intense struggle for power continues among the aggressors. According to Spanish National Radio, the current campaign will include the editing of books and the publication of articles in European newspapers well-known for their conservative leanings, including ABC and EL ALCAZAR, the latter openly oriented toward Francisco Franco's ideology. We might ask whether this new drive for a lost cause can make Europeans believe more in corrupt people who have not even been able to project an image of unity.

FORESTRY WORKERS PRAISED AT SOVIET CEREMONY

FL160101 Hanana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A group of Cuban workers have been honored at the Cuban mission in Moscow for completing their tasks in increasing economic sooperation between the USSR, Bulgaria, and Cuba. Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, praised the workers. The Cuban workers received diplomas recognizing their efforts in forestry in the Soviet Union. This work is the basis for the development of joint exploitation of the USSR's large forests. This idea was developed some time ago, but only until tests were made could the Cuban workers prove that he is capable of being productive despite the difficult winter conditions in Siberia in the Soviet Union.

GUZMAN ON PRODUCTION COSTS REDUCTION

FL132025 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] With a proposal to reduce production costs by 7.19 percent with a saving of 700 to 750 million pesos, some of the country's enterprises have ended the discussions on efficiency objectives which should be reflected in wholesale prices during the next reform, scheduled for 1989.

In a press conference, Minister President of the State Committee for Prices Arturo Guzman Pascual underscored the importance and responsibility with which the majority of the 1,150 selected enterprises had performed this task. However, he announced that more discussions will be held soon with 450 of those enterprises grouped into 18 state organs, among which some have failed to submit economic information and others are not following the third party congress guidelines on cost estimates.

Regarding future work for the final implementation of the general reform of wholesale prices, Minister Guzman explained: [Begin recording] We are going to establish the program of cost reduction by enterprises for 1987, 1988, and 1989. Thus, we are not going to be able to asses the work program in 1989 because it is simply not possible. We are planning to finish the program toward the end of June and in this way finish the cost reduction or efficiency program to be implemented in the 1,150 enterprises which represent the country's average enterprises, thus setting these cost reductions and increased efficiency in the wholesale price reforms which should begin to have an effect in January 1989. [end recording]

INSUFFICIENT MERCANTILE PRODUCTION GROWTH NOTED

FL152158 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] According to official figures of the State Committee for Statistics, the national economy fulfilled its mercantile production plan by 98.3 percent during 1986's first quarter. This represents a 3.7 percent growth compared to the same period last year. Despite this significant achievement, the negative tendency noted by Fidel in the third significant party congress main report -- that growth continues to be insufficient in most needed areas, export of goods and services and substitution of imports -- has remained.

Mainly light industry enterprises and other branches, such as basic industry, agriculture, material and technical supplies, foodstuff, and steel, did not fulfill their export plans due to various reasons.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS ATTEND ANPP ELECTIONS

FL132322 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] With the attendance of more than 160 delegates, the fourth special session of the assembly of the people's government was held this afternoon in the FAR universal hall. The meeting was presided over by Central Committee members Jorge Lezcano Perez and Severo Aguirre del Cristo. The agenda included the presentation of provincial delegates, movement of new cadres, election of provincial tribunal judges, and integration of work commissions.

The electoral process was directed by Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City People's Government. By democratic vote, the delegates elected representatives to meet the new responsibilities, showing once again that: the assembly of the people's government is the government of the organized people.

Constituent Meetings Held

FL091526 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The National Assembly of the people's government [ANPP] has reported that 99.9 percent of scheduled meetings dealing with reports to constituents have been held. About 5.5 million voters have participated for an 85.5 percent attendance. Among the most frequent proposals made were the need to pave streets and sidewalks and to find solutions to trash collection problems.

CORRECTION TO CAMACHO AT CTC MEETING

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Politburo Member Camacho at CTC Meeting," published in the 15 May Latin America DAILY REPORT, page Q6, lines one and two:

[Text] The first provincial workers assembly to be held in Cuba has taken place in Santiago de Cuba. It is considered... (rewording)

REPORTAGE ON CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CONFERENCE

Lusinchi Opens Conference

PA151453 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] We are having an economic crisis which has forced our country to reduce its financial cooperation with the Caribbean countries; nevertheless, we are fulfilling the agreements we have without neighbors and will continue doing so, President Jaime Lucinchi said at the opening of the 16th conference of governors of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Some 200 personalities from the region's economic world are participating in the confernce, whose main objective is to set forth the bank's financial policies for the next 5 years.

Participating in the conference are six heads of state, among whom are Prime Minister Lynden Pindling of Bahamas, Maria Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Herbert Blaize of Granada, John Compton of Saint Lucia, and James Mitchell of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Caribbean countries are represented by the Caribbean Development Bank governors, including Canada, Great Britain, and France.

In his opening speech, President Lusinchi called on all countries to join to make effective efforts for economic and financial cooperation among the countries of the area, because individual efforts are not enough.

[Begin recording] We call on donor countries to make the efforts to strengthen financial capacity, convinced as we are of the importance of this institution, which is a fundamental instrument for the development of the Caribbean region. Meanwhile, the bank should adapt itself to the new circumstances by maintaining and strengthening the basic characteristics of the institution as a regional development organization. [end recording]

The Caribbean Development Bank was founded on 18 October 1969 and began operations on 31 January 1970. Venezuela joined the bank in 1972, and during those 13 years it has had contributed to the bank's assets in the amount of $55 million, distributed in the following way: $ 9million cash deposit capital; $21 million in the special guarantee fund; and $25 million in trusteeship. The Caribbean Development Bank's current capital is $289 million. Last year the bank's operations amounted to $580 million.

The conference will end tomorrow, and according to reports all the participants agree on the need to take urgent measures to defend the economies of Caribbean countries because there is a possibility that these countries' living standards could undergo a major deterioration, which will cause, as should be expected, instability and social unrest.

More on Opening

FL151724 Bridgetown CANA in English 1343 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Caracas, May 14 CANA-REUTER -- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) President William Demas told member nations today they must diversify their economies or risk losing the social gains of the past 25 years.

Speaking at the opening of the Bank's annual board of governors meeting, Demas said the increase in the standard of living in the region since 1960 was threatened by the current economic stagnation. We should not be deceived into thinking we are firmly set on the road to self-sustaining economic development for our economies remain very fragile and vulnerable to internal and external shocks, Demas told representatives of the bank's 23 member countries.

The CDBS annual report, released at the meeting, showed regional economies as a whole suffered a slowdown in 1985, with some growth in tourism on the smaller islands. Demas told delegates productivity must be improved in the agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors in order to achieve long-term development.

Hector Hurtado, president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund (VIF) who chaired the meeting, said that without stable growth, developing countries risk a decline in the standard of living of their people which could only lead to an inevitable social instability and pressure.

CDB members meeting here today and tomorrow were expected to discuss how to obtain financing for development. Many of the capital access doors which were open to members are now being painfully shut, and the bank is being called on to replace them, Prime Minister Lynden Pindling of Bahamas, one of five heads of state attending, said.

However, while the bank's total resources grew from 548 million dollars in 1984 to 580 million last year, net loan approvals were 35.3 million dollars, the lowest since 1978.

The CDB is seeking ways of raising more capital, but subscriptions from contributing regional countries, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia, are not expected to increase.

Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, who addressed the opening session, said, I feel obliged to say that Venezuela's possibilities of carrying on an important financial cooperation have been drastically reduced. Since joining the bank in 1973, Venezuela has contributed 55 million dollars to the CDB through different funds. However, Lusinchi said, Venezuela is willing to explore new forms of cooperation in line with realities.

Pindling told delegates the logical step would be to seek greater contributions from non-regional members, of which there are now three: Britain, Canada and France. On the agenda for the two-day meeting, which ends tomorrow, are membership applications from Italy and Peurto Rico. Caribbean states, however, have voiced concern over losing a majority of membership on the bank's board of governors and in shareholding.

Meeting Ends

FL152211 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 15 May 86

[By Keith Grant]

[Text] Caracas, May 15, CANA-REUTER -- The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) ended its annual meeting here today without resolving the issue of arrears by two members and disagreement on whether it should borrow in international capital markets.

CDB President William Demas said in a final address that crucial decisions must be made on the bank's role in financing development in the region in the next five years but no consensus has been reached. I believe that some element of market borrowing is inevitable as a mature development bank, he said, but added that France had advised caution.

The CDB, set up in 1970, has to date obtained funds mainly from capital subscriptions and loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). At the end of 1985, its total resources stood at 580 million dollars.

The bank governors were unable to reach agreement on some 15 million dollars in arrears of Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda, and deferred the issue until a meeting next December. We are not happy with the bank's approach. It should be more sensitive to the problems faced by countries in the region, Guyana's Finance Minister Carl Greenidge told reporters. He said two CDB board members from outside the region objected to a rescheduling plan and, as a result, Guyana would seek a new formula this time to repay the arrears in full. Greenidge said Guyana will use any spare funds to repay the CDB before the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to which it is more than 30 million special drawing rights (SDRS) in arrears.

He said Guyana's desperate financial straits are reflected by the fact its debt is equivalent to 200 per cent of its gross domestic product, almost the highest ration in the world, and its export earnings fell 44 per cent between 1980-84.

But Demas said virtually all the CDB members had agreed that borrowers should show a greater commitment to avoiding arrears. Antigua and Barbuda said it would make efforts to repay its debt. At the same time, he said the 23-nation CDB must redefine its financial programming to reflect plans for expanded membership, both of donor and borrowing countries.

Apart from Italy, whose parliament is due to ratify membership, and Puerto Rico, Demas said the CDB will consider a French proposal to include Haiti as a borrowing member. West Germany has also shown interest in membership, delegates said.

Demas said that for Haiti to join, the CDB would have to amend a recent resolution that limits new membership to countries which are already members of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom). Haiti is now an observer of this trade group.

He said other proposals made at the 16th annual meeting here included a closer monitoring of projects by the CDB and a higher proportion of loans to the private sector. A new departure was also urged into structural adjustment and sectoral lending, of the type presently granted by the World Bank. This would involve monitoring of macro-economic policies in member countries. In this context, Mexico proposed an ad hoc group to report within six months on the Caribbean region's financing needs linked to economic adjustment programs. But it said that the CDB attack increased conditions to these loans.

The proposals, contained in an internal document outlining the bank's role in the next five years, also included an increase in lending to 360 million dollars in the period from 220 million between 1981-85. But France argued that such an increase would lead the bank to risky financial exposure and also recommended that the CDB continue to finance itself from the World Bank and the IDB. It seems very premature to see the bank tapping the financial markets for substantial amounts, it said.

CARIBBEAN TOURISM GROWTH NOTED IN CDB REPORT

FL150148 Bridgetown CANA in English 1541 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Caracas, May 14, CANA -- The tourism industry in the region performed well in 1985 and prospects are good for further improvements during 1986, says the annual report of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), which has to date provided U.S. 18.9 million dollars in financing to the sector.

There were increased visitor arrivals in almost all of the major regional tourism centres, except Jamaica where social disturbances at the peak of the winter season affected its attractiveness as a destination, and Barbados because of reduced competitiveness.

The Trinidad and Tobago dollar devaluation late in the year had begun to impact adversely on the flow of Caricom visitors from that country to its neighbours.

The report focuses on those territories where tourism is comparatively well developed or is being developed as a significant sector of the economy. It is estimated that in the 14 territories surveyed, the aggregate arrivals of stopover visitors increased by 13.2 per cent during the first nine months of 1984. [date as received]

The United States continued to be the major tourism market, although visitors arrivals from that country showed a slight decline, probably in repsonse to a weakening of the U.S. economy; and while there was a substantial increase in visitor arrivals from Canada in Anguilla, and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, and Turks and Caicos islands, overall there seemed to be fewer Canadian visitors than in the previous year, most likely due to a decline in Canadian economic activity.

In general, tourist arrivals from Europe showed signs of an upturn, which can be attributed to increases in the value of most European currencies against the U.S. dollars. [passage omitted]

The report provides the following summaries on performance of the industry in the CDB borrowing member countries:

Anguilla:

A buoyant tourism sector helped Anguilla to sustain the trend of relatively strong economic growth during 1985. Visitor arrivals increased [words indistinct] per cent to reach 55,461 compared with the 59.2 per cent increase in 1984.

Antigua and Barbuda:

Economic expansion in Antigua and Barbuda is attributable to continuing growth in tourism. During the first nine months, arrivals of stopover visitors rose by 11.1 per cent to 105.400. compared with 94,900 during the same period in 1984, while cruise ship passengers increased by 70.1 per cent to 67,200 from 39,500. Thus strong performance in the tourism sector continued to provide the major stimulus to growth.

Bahamas:

There was a high level of activity in the tourism sector in 1985 and total visitor arrival increased by 13.2 per cent to over 2.63 million compared with 2.33 million during 1984. Of the total, arrivals of cruise ship passengers amounted to 1.25 million, increasing by 24.2 per cent from 1 million in 1984.

Preliminary estimates indicate that hotel room occupancy rates during January to September 1985 averaged 69.8 per cent, compared with 71.2 per cent during the same period in 1984.

The industry continued to be largely dependent on the U.S. market, which accounted for about 86 per cent of total visitor arrivals in 1985, compared with 84 per cent during 1984. Preliminary estimates indicate that total tourist expenditure increased by 17.8 per cent during 1985 to U.S. 880 million dollars.

Barbados:

Stopover visitor arrivals January to October 1985 declined by 2.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding period in 1984. In part this reflected the delayed effect of reduced competitiveness of dollar-area tourist destinations via-a-vis non-dollar areas, as a result of the increase in the international value of the U.S. dollar to which the Barbadian currency is tied.

During 1984 and early 1985, the Caribbean became relatively less attractive to both North American and European travellers. Within the Caribbean, however, Barbados became a less attractive destination relative to the smaller islands. Arrivals to Barbados from Europe declined by 14.9 per cent, and, while arrivals from North America increased by 6.8 per cent, this increase came only in the first four months of the year; arrivals fell in the latter months.

Visitors arrivals from Trinidad and Tobago during the period fell by 23 per cent, as the result of economic recession and the imposition in January 1985 of a 10 per cent tax on purchase of foreign exchange for travel purposes. Economic difficulties led to a 6 per cent decline in arrivals from other Caricom countries as well. The island's major gateway to the world -- the Grantley Adams International Airport -- is implementing a runaway rehabilitation project, assisted by a U.S. 7 million dollar loan from CDB, to enable it to accomodate present and projected aircraft traffic.

British Virgin Island:

During January-June 1985, stopover visitors increased by 7.6 per cent to 85,334, from 79,283 during the corresponding period of 1984, while arrivals of cruise ship passengers increased by 30 per cent from 13,316 to 17,321.

Cayman islands:

During 1985, visitor arrivals by air declined by 2.3 per cent to 145,072, compared with 148,485 in 1984. Arrivals from the U.S., which accounts for about 80 per cent of visitor arrivals by air, fell by 3.9 per cent. Although arrivals from Canada and the UK increased by 5 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively, this category of visitor accounted for only 6.6 per cent of the total.

Dominica:

Dominica experienced a decline of 2.2 per cent in visitor arrivals for the first nine months of 1985. However, there are signs of a growing interest in tourism. Promotional activities were stepped up to attract visitors from the neighbouring French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe and a number of tourism projects commenced in anticipation of some growth in visitor arrivals.

Grenada:

Influenced by greater stability in the domestic political climate, the tourism industry in Grenada improved considerably during 1985. Arrivals of stopover visitors increased by 34.1 per cent from 28,818 during 1984 to 36,647 in 1985.

Cruise ship passengers also showed a sharp upturn during 1985, increasing to 91,807 from 34,166 in 1984. Improved facilities at the Port of St Georges installed with the help of a CDB loan of U.S. 1.9 million dollars, were commissioned into service in 1985; and tourism development is one of the objectives of a U.S. 4.45 million dollar line of credit approved by CDB in 1985 for Grenada.

Jamaica:

The country experienced a setback in tourism sector during 1985. Data for the first 10 months of the year indicate that the number of stopover visitors declined by 4.9 per cent to 489,162 from 514,605 during the same period in 1984, while hotel room occupancy rates declined from 60.6 per cent to 51.7 per cent. However, during the same period, arrivals of cruise ship passengers increased by 13 per cent to 210,323. Estimated visitor expenditure declined by about 24 per cent from U.S. 406.6 million dollars in 1984 to U.S. 309 million dollars in 1985, primarily because of the social disturbances that occured during the peak of the winter season. However, the industry is expected to recover in 1986 and show a positive outcome. During the year, there was further lending activity to the sector through approved intermediaries from a U.S. 6 million dollars line of credit from CDB to the National Development Bank of Jamaica Limited.

Montserrat:

There was a rise during 1985 in the contribution of tourism to GDP in Montserrat. Reflecting a 5.5 per cent increase in the number of stopover visitors, total visitors arrivals increased by nearly 2.4 per cent during the first nine months of 1985 to reach 19,140. While unemployment in the construction sector remained problematic, tourism spending seemed to have created further income earnings opportunities outside of hotels.

St Kitts and Nevis:

Expansion of the economy of St Kitts and Nevis was spreadheaded in part by tourism. The industry continued to be the strongest growth sector in the country. Visitor arrivals for the first nine months of 1985 totaled 33,837, an increase of almost 15 per cent over the same period in 1984. Most success was achieved in attracting visitors from Canada. By September, arrivals had reached 4,333 and were more than double the total number of arrivals from Canada during 1984.

St Lucia:

Visitor arrivals by air to St Lucia rose by eight per cent to 70,961 during the first nine months of 1985, compared with the same period in 1984. While visitors from the U.S. rose by 4.4 per cent, visitors from Europe rose by 16.8 per cent. The number of arrivals by air from Canada declined by 16.1 per cent, while arrivals from all other countries rose by 14.3 per cent. The strong performance from the European market was probably in response to specific marketing efforts on the part of operators in the St Lucian tourism industry, since there was no clear upward trend in the pattern of European arrivals in the Caribbean during the year.

St Vincent and the Grenadines:

Visitor arrivals by air to St Vincent and the Grenadines during the first eight months of 1985 rose by eight per cent to 25,345 compared with the corresponding period of 1984. The rise reflected increases in arrivals mainly from the U.S. (15 per cent), Canada (22.6 per cent) and Europe, including the UK (three per cent).

Arrivals of cruise ship passengers during January to August fell by 55 per cent to 24,455, compared with the corresponding period of 1984. There is need for a long-term programme for the tourism sector, which would include elements such as aggressive marketing and improvement of air links with Barbados, which is the main international gateway for St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Turks and Caicos Islands:

There was record growth of tourist arrivals in the Turks and Caicos Islands during 1985, and much activity of hotel development on the island of Providenciales boosted tourist arrivals to the country as a whole. The number of stopover visitors jumped by 73.8 per cent from 12,432 in 1984 to 21,601 in 1985. This was the highest percentage increase in the Caribbean for the year. Club Mediterranee also diverted tourists away from the other islands in the group, particularly Grand Turk. While arrivals to Providenciales tripled, arrivals to Grank Turk, North Caicos and South Caicos fell by 30.9 per cent, 37.2 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively.

BAHAMAS

THE TRIBUNE EXAMINES BAHAMIAN-CUBAN RELATIONS

FL142156 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 May 86, p 5

[Article By Etienne Dupuch]

[Text] For years now the Pindling government -as been operating on the fringe of the Castro camp in Cuba. On Saturday I reprinted a speech I made at an inter-American press conference in Mexico 16 years ago. Read it again and you will realise that I predicted events that are now taking place in the Bahamas. At the time Prime Minister [PM] Pindling was taking the Bahamas into independence. This was at a time when Castro threatened to build a ring of steel around the U.S. He declared that if Britain could no longer take care of the Bahamas he would. And the American high command publicly admitted that its southern flank was being threatened by events taking place in the Caribbean.

During 19 years of PLP [Progressive Liberal Party], government it would almost seem that the prime minister and his flock have been deliberately driving our natural allies... British, American and Canadian investors... out of the Bahamas. Now the vacuum is being partly filled by men out of the Middle East whose presence here, in the course of time, is bound to attract to our area people of the Al-Qadhdhafi stripe. I keep on pointing out this dangerous trend to readers of this newspaper, but the Bahamian people have been lulled to sleep by a false prosperity that is clearly provided by the traffic in dope.

Strange and unbelievable things have been happening at the seat of government since the report of the royal commission of inquiry on the dope traffic in which a number of people in government were exposed and condemned. Two members of the cabinet resigned, but have retained their seats in the house. This was an occasion when it seemed that the prime minister himself also should have resigned as prime minister or called a general election. He did neither.

Since then Mr Kendal Nottage has been behaving as though he has been elected spokesman for the government. Both he and the PM have been making wild speeches all over the place. They seem completely incapable of shame. And well they might be because they still seem to command a following among the people. It is really unbelievable, you know, many leaders in the West Indies have commented to me that such a thing could happen only in the Bahamas.

The second time that the Bahamas seemed to be dangerously on the Cuban fringe was when President Reagan...at the urging of governments in the southern Caribbean...moved troops into Grenada to drive Cuban communists out of the island where it was later found that the Cubans, under direction from Russia, were preparing to take over former British colonies in that area. The Pindling government joined with leftist forces in condemning this action by Mr Reagan. At that time attorney General Paul Adderley was foreign minister. He and the prime minister made wild speeches on that occasion. One of the heads of government in the Caribbean, who had joined the petition to Mr Reagan to save them from a communist take-over, has repeatedly told me that he will never forgive Mr Adderley for a speech he made at the United Nations.

It seems clear that the prime minister was conscious of the displeasure of the U.S. Government when he moved Mr Adderley out of the Foreign Ministry and demoted him to minister of education where he soon became the centre of a teachers dispute. He replaced Mr Adderley in the Foreign Ministry with the Hon Clement Maynard who he also made minister of tourism.

The PM himself took on the Ministry of Finance because his long-time closest associate in government, Mr Arthur Hanna, resigned from the cabinet because, although his hands were clean, he felt he could no longer hold up his head in the country after the exposures of the royal commission. He rightly felt at the time that the prime minister should also resign so that a new and more acceptable leadership could be created within the PLP. Mr Hanna was replaced as deputy prime minister and leader of the house by Mr Maynard. Since then Mr Maynard has been the big voice in the government. During a visit to Nassau by U.S. Vice President Bush, Prime Minister Pindling found it convenient to be cruising in a yacht somewhere in the Bahamas. It was suggested at the time that he wanted to snub Mr Bush, but my contacts in the U.S. told me that the reverse was the case...it was Mr Bush who didn't want to have to deal with Sir Lynden.

Whatever the reason for this strange situation...Mr Maynard then functioned as the head of government. And it was the general impression that Mr Maynard had found favour with U.S. Ambassador to the Bahamas Dr Lev Dobriansky, who clearly felt that his brand of diplomacy had achieved much for the U.S. in the Bahamas. I have repeatedly warned him that he was sadly mistaken.

Recently there have been many rumours about talks being held in Nassau between Foreign Minister Maynard and representatives of the Cuban Government. It was said that this was necessary because of the possibility of drilling for oil in an area of the ocean which might be either Bahamian or Cuban waters. Some concern was felt in FNM [Free National Movement] opposition ranks about this activity, but even some sections of the FNM did not take this activity seriously.

In this newspaper on Tuesday the whole plan was revealed. Castro is now solidly in the Bahamas with two feet firmly planted in our soil. Read again the report written by Athena Damianos and published on the front page of this newspaper on Tuesday and you will know what I mean. Of particular interest is the spot where Athena Damianos... in her telephone interview with the Cuban ambassador, who is a guest at the Royal Bahamian Hotel & Villas, on Cable Beach, asked him a pointed question. Everything was going smoothly up to the point when she mentioned the name of a Bahamaian who, rumour has it, might have been involved in this affair. This man's name figured prominently in the report to the royal commission. The ambassador immediately clammed up..."no speak de English"...and put his wife on the phone. I cannot mention the name of the man that caused this sudden turn in the interview, but I feel certain Mr Maynard would recognise the name of the man if it were whispered in his ear! I wonder if he would be surprised ...I really do wonder?

In my opinion...and I hope the situation has not yet descended to the position where I can no longer express an opinion in my own country...this is a dastardly plot in which Castro is using the same strategy that gave him a foothold in Jamaica during the leftist Michael Manley regime when a lot of trouble was created until the people drove Manley out of office and the communists were expelled from that island. The same thing happened in Grenada. And I feel it is going to happen here too. It had better not happen here...or else!

The Bahamian people are being lulled to sleep by what is clearly a drug smuggling economy, which has brought prosperity to many of them, evidence of which is to be seen on all sides in Nassau and many of the out islands. In the process the youth of our country are being destroyed, but that seems of no concern to the "powers-that-be" so long as the dirty money continues to roll in. It is to the credit of National Security Minister Loftus Roker that he alone in government has told the truth about this situation. He has stated flatly that the drug trade goes on because politicians, some ministers of the gospel (some of whom, it is clear, have prospered enormously), elements in the police and the public service generally, are not opposed to this traffic in death. They think it will go on forever. "But are we against drug trafficking?" asked Mr Roker. He then answered his own question with this comment: "I say no. I say leaders in the Bahamas are not really against it."

But read over again the speech made by British high commissioner, the Hon Peter Heape, to the South East Rotary Club and published in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday under the heading "Britain declares war on drug abuse...strkes at profits of traffickers." Also in Tuesday's issue of THE TRIBUNE a news dispatch out of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil was published under the heading "U.S. Europe, Latin America Pledge To Stop the Drug Trade."

However it works out, it is clear that the Bahamas is in great peril now that the Cubans have established a foothold in our islands. By this action the Pindling government... or should I say the Maynard government?... has cut the bridges behind the Bahamian people so that now they have nowhere to turn for security in the future.

The U.S. Embassy in Nassau has made only a brief statement on the situation but, even the little they have said, it is clear that the U.S. is greatly concerned. And so should our Bahamian people be...but are they? Once again I suggest that you read over the speech I made in Mexico 16 years ago which was republished in THE TRIBUNE on Saturday.

GRENADA

BLAIZE SAYS POLITICAL STABILITY IMPROVED ECONOMY

FL151812 Bridgetown CANA in English 1402 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Caracas, May 15, CANA-REUTER -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize of Grenada says political stability since the October 1983 invasion by U.S. and Caribbean forces has brought an upturn to the island's economy. No country can be said to have economic strength unless it has a proper political base. With the return of political and constitutional stability, Grenada has begun to reap benefits of all kinds, Blaize told REUTER yesterday. The Grenadian prime minister was in Caracas to attend the annual meeting of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Blaize said visits by cruise ships to Grenada had doubled in 1985 and that by the end of this year, he expected an additional 1,000 hotel rooms on the island. Besides tourism, Blaize said agriculture was targetted for development. With financing from the World Bank, Grenada hopes to get away from its traditional dependence on exports of nutmeg, cocoa and bananas as the primary foreign exchange earners, he said.

He added there had been a significant increase in exports of fruits and vegetables, although he gave no figures.

Regarding industrial development, the prime minister said efforts are being concentrated on improving the island's roads and power and telephone lines. Blaize said that three weeks ago, Johnson and Johnson had begun operations in Grenada and he expected the U.S. company will create 200 new jobs.

JAMAICA

CORRECTION TO SEAGA BUDGET DEBATE COMMENTS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Prime Minister Seaga Closes Budget Debate," published in the 15 May Latin American DAILY REPORT, page S 5, paragraph 6:

The new budget moves resulted in a record 1.05 billion budget. (deleting word "which" and editor's note)

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

PRIME MINISTER TO HOLD TALKS IN MONTSERRAT

FL152312 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, May 15, CANA -- St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds was due here today for bilateral talks with Chief Minister John Osborne.

Simmonds will be guest at a dinner tonight hosted by the Montserrat Government and he will meet members of the island's legislative council and cabinet.

A spokesman for the chief ministers office said that talks between the two Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) leaders will focus on relations between the islands but gave no details and did not say how long they will last.

LABOR PARTY LEADER ON SUGAR INDUSTRY

FL131741 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 13, CANA -- Former Premier Lee Moore, re-elected Sunday as Labour Party [LP] leader, says the St Kitts and Nevis sugar industry is in its death throes. Moore told party supporters that it was difficult to say if the industry would survive long.

He said that over the past six years output had steadily declined from a high of 40,000 tons in 1979 to a projected 25,000 this year. And what can we expect since large acreages of fertile cane lands have been turned to other less productive uses, Moore said.

The party called on government to initiate steps immediately to complete enactment of an effective law for the protection of workers employment. The resolution, one of 20 adopted at the annual conference of the party, specifically seeks the protection of workers against unfair dismissal, and the provision of adequate machinery to handle grievances.

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CONTADORA MINISTERS MEET IN PANAMA CITY

Tinoco Presents Proposal

PA170418 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 May 86

[Javier Reyes report from Panama City -- recorded]

[Text] From Panama City we are going to report for the Voice of Nicaragua on the proposal Nicaragua made tonight to expedite the discussions of the Contadora Group. The meeting ended at 2030 Managua time, 2130 Panama time, with the presentation and debate of a Nicaraguan proposal regarding arms and security matters. Nicaragua proposed to the Central American countries that they accept commitments regarding security matters; banning international military maneuvers; ending the arms race; dismantling bases, schools, and other foreign military installations; pulling out foreign advisers or security officers; banning arms trafficking; ending support for unconventional forces; abstaining from promoting and supporting acts of terrorism, subversion, and sabotage; and to end, the establishment of a regional direct communications system. Here is the Nicarguan deputy foreign minister telling reporters about the Nicaraguan proposal:

[Begin Tinoco recording, broadcast in progress] ...of Nicaragua to the [word indistinct] Contadora such as military maneuvers and levels of weapons. We have presented what we believe is a reasonable proposal, which was prepared after much reflection. We have urged the Central American countries to analyze the proposal we have presented, because we believe that it offers a possible realistic solution to all this stepped up violence in the Central American region.

I would like to point out that, in addition to the proposal, we have also presented an introductory document -- which I will also give to you -- and its final segment states: on 12 April 1986, and as new proof of the political willingness to achieve a successful conclusion of the Contadora negotiation process, Nicaragua agreed to renew the negotiations. Nicaragua also agreed that, once an agreement has been achieved on the portions of the document that are still pending -- and once the United States has fully stopped its aggression against Nicaragua -- it would sign the regional agreement.

The introductory document then states: Nicaragua wishes to participate in this new round of negotiations to conclude the matters that are still pending in the document, with the same constructive spirit that has always characterized its participation in Contadora. Therefore bearing in mind Contadora's obvious interest in seeing the agreement signed as soon as possible, Nicaragua -- with a gesture of maximum flexibility and with the intention of achieving a prompt signing of the regional document -- presents the following proposal concerning maneuvers and weapons. This is where we presented the proposal.

Before I explain the proposal in detail, I would like to make a brief introductory statement in a general way. I think I mentioned that this morning. We said this morning that regardless of what is being said, a reality prevails in Central America -- an objective political-military reality. Despite the people's and ideological viewpoints, three maneuvers are being similtaneously held in Central America. One is being held in Honduras; another one in the Panama Canal area; and approximately 180 U.S. Army engineers are currently in Costa Rica.

The maneuvers in Honduras include almost 10,000 men [corrects himself] almost 10,000 U.S. soldiers; this, in itself, is a fact. The "Terencio Sierra" maneuvers include 4,500 men; the "Cabanas-86" maneuvers include 3,000 men; and the "Tosta-86" maneuvers include 2,000 men. This is a fact.

We also have other facts: Irregular and [word indistinct] forces are operating in Central America. In Nicaragua's case, the irregular mercenary forces continue to receive the United States' support. They continue to receive the U.S. Administration's support. The U.S. Administration, meaning the Reagan administration, continues to struggle to officially give them money, while it continues to give money to the counterrevolution under the table, in a surreptitious way. However, they also want to give open, official political support to the counterrevolution. Thus, this is another objective fact.

Another objective fact is that there are serious military conflicts in other countries, particularly in El Salvador. Another objective fact is that this situation of instability and insecurity represents a threat.

Another objective fact is the matter of our dignity and security in response to all of these threats. Nicaragua has continued to organize itelf for the revolution's defense, and to organize its plans and the military reserves. Preventive measures have been adopted so that we can face this situation which is -- independently of its [word indistinct] -- an objective reality.

Meanwhile, [words indistinct] that the result of this policy of war and aggression in Central America is a large-scale discussion among the Central American countries. [Words indistinct] a greater lack of confidence exists between the United States and Nicaragua, than between the Central American countries.

It is also objective that this hope that Philip Habib could make apparently [word indistinct] statements has vanished, first because we read the decision in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES from Brasilia that Habib's statements had been misinterpreted and that in reality Reagan's political policies could be maintained were later denied [words indistinct] Larry Speakes, who said that the Reagan administration's policy will continue unchanged even if the document is signed, that aid to the contras will continue. [Passage indistinct]. They said that Habib had met with the counterrevolutionary leaders in Miami, and that they confirmed that the administration's position would not change; even if the document is signed, aid to the contras will continue. [end recording]

[Reyes] Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco then explained the proposals, which first call for outlawing international military maneuvers. Only national military maneuvers could be carried out, and when these are carried out less than 30 km from the territory of neighboring countries, very detailed information must be provided regarding the maneuvers, and observers from bordering states must be invited.

This proposal also prohibits the realization of maneuvers by troops from any country outside the region. This means that the United States will not be able to carry out any maneuvers in Honduran territory, using only U.S. troops or using only Honduran territory. [sentence as heard]

On the arms issue, Nicaragua defended the need for Nicaragua to maintain defensive weapons in the people's hands, and to proceed to negotiate and define what offensive weapons are. The Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers' meeting is being held at the Panama Hilton Hotel, ad will continue on Saturday and Sunday, with a study of the Nicaraguan proposal as well as a Honduran proposal presented minutes after Nicaragua's proposal was made. The Nicaraguan proposal was viewed positively among diplomatic circles, as it demonstrates that Nicaragua is neither isolated nor a stubborn country blocking or complicating the Contadora process. [end recording]

Two Nations Reject Proposal

PA171800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 17 May 86

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Text] Panama City, 17B May (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Central American countries today rejected Nicaragua's proposal to begin negotiations on the area's offensive arms limits after the signing of the peace treaty that has been discussed since 1983.

Jorge Hernandez Alcero, head of the Honduran delegation participating with the other Central Americn countries in the 3-day meeting also attended by the deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia), has declared in this regard: "It is a bit like waiting for the return of Halley's Comet."

The purpose of the meeting that began yesterday in a Panama City hotel is to bring to a conclusion 3 years of negotiations and to finish the last two chapters of the Contadora act, chapters that deal with the arms race and international military maneuvers. The Honduran diplomat added: "The Nicaraguan proposal is to negotiate the arms limits after the act goes into effect."

Yesterday Nicaragua presented a document suggesting that the Central American nations negotiate limits on their "offensive," not defensive, weapons after the signing of the act. The deadline for this negotiation could be modified by the parties involved.

Before entering the meeting room, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said today: "We will start fixing limits after the signing." According to the Nicaraguan proposal, compliance with the military commitments established in the treaty "are conditioned to the cessation of policies calling for the direct or indirect use of force by extraregional staes with ties and interests in the region." This position explicitly refers to the support the United States gives anti-Sandinist groups.

Honduras, however, maintains that the limits on arms and troops must be established prior to the signing of the treaty and must be listed in the act. Hernandez Alcero also rejected the possibility of putting limits only on offensive weapons since international law does not establish any difference between offensive and defensive weapons. He noted: "This type of discussion has been going on in the UN Disarmament Commission for the past 30 years, and it has been impossible to reach an agreement on what is defensive and what is offensive."

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister today suggested, however, that the difference between the two concepts be established prior to the signing of the peace treaty for Central America.

The Costan Rican delegation to this meeting also rejected Nicaragua's proposal. A member of the San Jose delegation told ACAN-EFE, referring to the Nicaraguan document: "Never." A Costa Rican diplomat said that because of the conflicting positions of Nicaragua and Honduaras, Costa Rica and Guatemala plan to present another alternative "to put our feet on the ground."

The countries of the region have until 6 June to conclude the treaty. The Contadora Group has hinted that if nothing achieved by that deadline, the group, anfter 3 years and 6 months of mediation, will transfer its responsibilities to another international organization.

Honduran Delegate on Proposal

PA180332 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 May 86

[Special report by Lilia Almengor]

[Excerpts] The various Central American delegations meeting at a Panama City hotel to continue discussions on the two points crucial to the signing of the Contadora peace document have agreed not to issue any statement for the moment on the work being done at the meeting, which may be construed as a contribution to help arrive at some positive conclusion.

The Nicaraguan delegation has submitted a proposal on matters of security, armament, and military maneuvers, which is the subject of consultations among the other Central American representatives at this moment. It was also learned this morning that Honduras wishes to present a document to this meeting that contains observations on the aspects under discussion at this meeting of deputy foreign ministers.

The Honduran proposal, which has been circulated among the participants at the Contadora meeting, has not yet been released to the national press.

We will now present an interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Jose Ramon Hernandez Alcerro [title as heard], who gave explanations regarding the observations on the Nicaraguan proposal:

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] We must seek a practical, concrete solution to these types of problems, and what we have proposed is that, with utmost simplicity, the limits of armament, the limits of troop strength, be set forth in the document.

[Unidentifed reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Hernandez] In our opinion, the problem of international military maneuvers is not a true problem. It is a false problem to such a point that it has had to be said that military maneuvers are being held in order for others to learn that military maneuvers are being carried out. It is not true that three military maneuvers are being held simultaneously in Honduras as Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco said yesterday. It is not true that there are 9,000 U.S. troops holding maneuvers in Honduras at this moment. We have reached a peak of 4,000 at times when there have been many of them and the maneuvers that are being held at this moment -- as many international media [word indistinct] in Honduras can testify -- consist of building a [word indistinct] road by the U.S. National Guard, which is [words indistinct] the reserve of that country. The construction of this road is being carried out in central Yoro Department in Honduras, the same way that roads have also been built here in Panama during the course of military maneuvers with the United States.

In fact, the Honduran Government followed Panama's example in building a road with U.S. assistance during maneuvers, whch are practically maneuvers of a civil engineering nature.

Yesterday Honduras and Costa Rical said they were prepared to stay here as long as necessary. The call to convene was issued for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday but, as you said, this is absolutely not enough time and we decided yesterday [to announce] that we are in the best disposition to stay in Panama as long as necessary to conclude the negotiations.

If we have to make consultations today regarding the proposals submitted yesterday and if we have to listen to Nicaragua's arguments -- to what it has to say -- and if we have to listen to new proposals from Contadora, we are ready to do so, so we can meet the deadline of 6 June that was set by our foreign ministers, and which has been accepted by our own foreign ministers. [end recording]

Nicaragua Rejects Alternate Plan

PA180335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0224 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Panama, 17 May (AFP) -- Sources close to a meeting between the peace-seeking group and Central American plenipotentiaries taking place here have reported that Nicaragua rejected a conciliation proposal presented today by Costa Rica and Guatemala on security issues contained in the Contadora peace document. However, the sources pointed out that the four Contadora deputy foreign ministers will reportedly present another proposal tomorrow -- on the 3d day of meetings -- to reach an agreement on the decisive issues of the arms race and military maneuvers.

The document, which was analyzed by the nine representatives today and revealed by Costa Rica at the end of the work session tonight, proposes not to ban military maneuvers, but establishes conditions to carry them out. This is one of the points previously proposed by Honduras and most ardently opposed by Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, a Nicaraguan proposal pointed out that the number of weapons must be limited in keeping with the defense needs of each country and the offensive or defensive weapons criteria, but this is not specified in the document. The Costa Ricans stressed that such a proposal contained basic criteria that was impossible to negotiate.

Meanwhile, Joaquin Maza, the Salvadoran representative, said that the Nicaraguan rejection "lack arguments" and that his country will "give all the attention deserved" to the Costa Rican-Guatemalan proposal. He pointed out : "We think that we could take it into consideration and reach a consensus."

However, other sources said that this proposal failed to conciliate positions; it is similar to the Honduran proposal. They said that the Contadora deputy foreign ministers might present a new motion tomorrow in an effort to finalize the peace document.

Meeting Ends Without Decision

PA182315 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 18 May (DPA) -- The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central American plenipotentiaries have ended their 3-day meeting without reaching a definite agreement on the peace and cooperation plan for Central America, which has been under consideration for over a year and a half.

It was learned that the Central American presidents will decide if they will sign or not sign the plan next Saturday during their meeting in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

NAVY AIRCRAFT MISSING NEAR TIERRA DEL FUEGO

PY162140 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1915 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Ushuaia, 16 May (NA) -- It has been officially reported here that a naval aircraft with a seven-man crew, which last night lost contact with the local control tower, is still missing this afternoon after a 15-hour search in high seas. The airplane disappeared while participating in a night naval exercise some 126 nautical miles northeast of Pena Cape, Isla Grande, Tierra del Fuego. The Southern Naval Area, headquartered in Ushuaia, has released the following communique:

"Contact with an aircraft with seven crewmen aboard was lost yesterday, 15 May, at 2240 [0140 16 May GMT], as the plane was conducting night naval operations 126 nautical miles northeast of Pena Cape, Isla Grande, Tierra del Fuego. The destroyer Hercules, fast attack craft Intrepida and Indomita, and a Navy reconnaisance airplane were also participating in the operations. Search and rescue operations were immediately ordered. Besides the above-mentioned ships, the patrol boat Sobral, two Electra maritime exploration airplanes, and a territorial government airplane are also participating in the search and rescue effort."

The communique is signed by Southern Naval Area commander, Captain Cosentino.

REPORTAGE ON END OF SALVADORAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Duarte Dinner Speech

PY161836 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0043 GMT 16 May 86

[Speech by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte after a dinner in his honor at the Buenos Aires City Hall of Speeches -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Argentine Republic, Mrs Alfonsin: Tonight, I want to start by thanking the nation's president for the invitation and the cordial welcome he extended me and the representatives of El Salvador. For us, it is a privilege to be in Argentina, because history tells us of the influence that the Argentine people have had on our fatherland. One only needs to look at the colors of our respective flags to realize that there must be something behind that similarity. This similarity comes from the time when San Martin was forging your independence, and the wind of achievement in the south reached us, laden with connotations of freedom and justice, which our forefathers understood only too well.

Mr president, I come to Argentina at your invitation with the purpose of talking with the government, all the countrty's political and social sectors, and fundamentally with the Argentine people. I came to talk to you about the situation, the crisis, the pain my people are experiencing. I came to tell you about the suffering caused by the sight of brothers killing brothers.

Mr President, I came to tell the Argentine people that we in El Salvador have learned, through pain and suffering that have spared no family throughout our land, the lesson of violence. This is why we no longer want violence. In the last 5 years, our people have gone to the polls four times to cast their ballots and elect a candidate. But above all, the Salvadoran people have gone to cast their ballot for peace, for a political project offering a different road other than violence.

So, between the extreme right, which mobilized its death squads to maintain through assassinations some privileges, and the example left, which advocates violent revolution to replace authoritarianism with totalitarianism, the Salvadoran people have chosen the broad road of peace, pluralism, and democracy, perhaps without knowing what it is, but sensing that democracy was the true road to choose.

Since our independence, we have had, with a few exceptions, 50 years of dictatorship. We have suffered under the belief that personal influence, money, and force were the only three motives prevailing in our society. This is why our people have suffered so much and have lived through circumstances in which, on the one side, there was a majority who lived in poverty and hunger. These were the conditions that caused the loss of reason in our country. These were the conditions in which, for the lack of a political solution and for the lack of justice, dictatorships used force to supress freedom. Out of desperation some people took up arms and went to the hills, to seek a violent revolution. They ignored the democratic way, perhaps because they did not know what democracy is. The people, however, sensed that the democratic way is the road to follow, and so they have chosen it. This is why, after four elections, the people elected me as the president of the Republic of El Salvador. But they gave me a mandate: to find peace.

As you have said so well, Mr President, this peace cannot be found only within our nation. This peace cannot be attained through an internal search alone, because outside factors have a bearing on this process. It is, therefore, indispensable to have a new institution represented by the democratic will of the peoples of Latin America. By our blood, our language, and our beliefs, we are Latin Americans. We must unite to face the problems that confront us at this time of crisis for the community of nations. This is, Mr President, a decisive moment in the history of our peoples. This is the moment at which Latin America must be transformed from a contingent of hope into a continent of reality and reason. This is the time when a united Latin American must assert its free will and enforce those values that will guarantee, for all men and women of our continent, a life of freedom, justice, and peace.

Therefore, our aspiration is to strenuously seek peace. We know that we will not attain it if we fail to understand that the five nations of Central America are subject, in one way or another to reciprocal influences. We are aware of the fact that we have created a vacuum in Central America, a political vacuum which, thanks to the initiative of four countries, has begun to be filled by the Contadora project. The 21 points of the Contadora proposal are indeed a political program for all the democratic, pluralist nations that are sensible to the social aspirations of their people. This is a program of social justice and political freedom. It is also a program of respect among the men and women of our nations, as well as for those of other nations. In short, it is a Latin American program for the liberation of Latin America. The Contadora project contains all the fundamental proposals, which duly implemented and verified, can bring peace to Central America, and can create an institution of Latin American democracy.

Finally, the Contadora project is the open door to freedom. We must make our best efforts to ensure that it will not remain a piece of worthless paper, with or without signatures. We must translate the Contadora project into a reality, with the instruments, the mechanisms, and methods that will ensure its validity.

Mr President, the blue and white colors of our flags are those of heaven, which is the abode of the illustrious figures of our nations in the presence of the Almighty. They will bless our work to consolidate peace, justice and freedom. Thank you very much. [long applause]

Joint Statement Signed

PY171333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin and his Salvadoran counterpart, Jose Napoleon Duarte, today agreed on the need to engage in a political dialogue with the industrialized nations to find an effective solution to the foreign debt problem, which has jeopardized political and socioeconomic stability and democracy in developing nations.

In a joint statement issued this evening, the two presidents stated that the current transfer of financial resources to the industrialized countries has inhibited growth, adding that the adjustment process is very one-sided, because it has been shouldered exclusively by the debtor countries. In the statement, Duarte stated that his country unconditionally supports Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands, and deplored the existence of such an anarchronistic colonial situation on American soil.

The Salvadoran president voiced concern over the militarization of the islands by Great Britain, which has affected regional peace and security, and advocated the resumption of bilateral negotiations in search of a peaceful solution to the sovereignty issue, within the framework of the United Nations' resolutions.

For his part, Alfonsin said, speaking about the Central American situation, that it is imperative to count on the political will of the five governments of the region, so that the act for peace and cooperation may be signed or ratified, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention. The Argentine president stressed that the countries that have interests and ties in the region must properly guarantee that the terms of the act will be fulfilled.

Alfonsin acknowledged that the Salvadoran Government is politically willing to reach an accord leading to the signing of the Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. For his part, Duarte expressed his country's satisfaction with Argentina's participation in this quest for peace, pluralistic democracy, security, and cooperation. The two presidents reiterated their support for the principle of peaceful settlement of international controversies. They agreed on the need to promote bilateral cooperation and reiterated their determination to give impetus to the project in which 200 Salvadoran families will settle in northeastern Argentina to introduce new crops.

Duarte emphasized the efforts that his government has made to strengthen the democratic and pluralistic institutions in his country and to guarantee full respect for the human rights and liberties of the Salvadoran people. In this regard, Alfonsin expressed his hope that the dialogue between the government of President Duarte and the Salvadoran opposition wil help achieve peace in that sister republic.

Duarte Departs

PY171307 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1203 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today went to the military section of the Aeroparque metropolitan airport to bid farewell to his Salvadoran counterpart, Jose Napoleon Duarte, who thus ended a 4-day visit to our country.

During his stay in Argentina, Duarte met with Alfonsin and with senior officials and politicians. Alfonsin and Duarte signed a joint declaration in which, among other things, they agreed on the need to hold a political dialogue with developed countries, to find an effective solution to the foreign debt issue. Duarte also held a press conference. The Salvadoran president departed at 0855 [1155 GMT] for Ezeiza International Airport, where he will board a jet to Rio de Janeiro at 0920 [1220 GMT].

REPORTAGE ON CHILEAN SPY-RING INVESTIGATION

Army Asks to Participate

PY170344 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0003 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 16 May (NA) -- The Army today asked that it "be allowed to participate in the case" in this city involving a spy network. Meanwhile federal police are seeking some 15 people involved in the case.

In a petition filed with Trial Judge Eduardo Pettigiani, the Army asked that "it be allowed to participate in the case in order to investigate whether the Army has suffered damage because of the spy ring's actions." The federal police are trying to locate some 15 people accused by detainee Carmen Isabel Luna of being members of the group. These people are also being sought for car theft and document forgery. Among those sought are a brother of Navy Corporal Jorge Luis Luzurraga and two individuals known as "Huergo" and "Daniel."

Communique on Chilean Request

PY162129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1806 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today denied that Chilean Ambassador to Argentina Arturo Fontaine Aldunate asked for a clarification of the Mar del Plata spy network issue during a meeting last Wednesday with Latin America Affairs Under Secretary Raul Alconada Sempe. The Foreign Ministry today released a communique denying such a report.

Chilean Embassy on Communique

PY170234 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0012 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (TELAM) -- The press office of the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires has refuted a communique released by the Argentina Foreign Ministry denying that Chilean Ambassador Arturo Fontaine Aldunate asked for a clarification concerning a spy network uncovered in Mar del Plata. The communique states that Ambassador Fontaine Aldunate actually met last Wednesday with Latin American Affairs Under Secretary Raul Alconada Sempe. The communique adds that during the meeting the Chilean ambassador sought to clarify some points concerning Argentine-Chilean relations, including determining who was responsible for the espionage case in Mar del Plata.

Preventive Custody for Suspects

PY162236 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1746 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 16 May (TELAM) -- Mar del Plata Federal Judge Julio Eduardo Pettigiani today confirmed to TELAM that he has ruled that five detainees, charged with spying for Chile at the Mar del Plata Naval Base, must be held in preventive custody. Pettigiani added that he has rejected release petitions, a ruling which has reportedly been appealed in two cases. The judge stated that from a legal viewpoint, the rejection is based on Article 380 of the Penal Code.

TERRORISTS BOMB 8 RADICAL PARTY OFFICES

PY172333 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 May 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Bombs ripped apart eight Radical Party neighbourhood offices yesterday, provoking strong outrage from across the political spectrum, which laid the blam on "misfits from the recent past bent on discrediting democracy." Explosions shattered the early morning quiet between 1 am and 2:30 am in Radical committee centres in Villa Lure, Flores, Colegiales, Caballito and Nunez (city), and also in La Plata, Ramos Mejia and Martinez (Buenos Aires). A ninth bomb was defused in the San Cristobal neighbourhood.

Only one victim was reported, a teenage girl who was cut by flying glass at the 1301 Conde office (Colegiales).

In a 90-minute bombing spree, terrorists mounted what appeared to be a well-coordinated, unprecedented attack against Radical Party headquarters since the return to democracy. Government spokesmen described the bombings as the work of intelligence agents fired in an effort to bring the unruly intelligence services under control, but discounted any connection with the Malvinas trial verdicts handed down the same day.

UCR Lower House Majority Leader Cesar Jaroslavsky attributed the explosions to "fascist groups probably linked to the dictatorial government that democracy evicted in 1983." Jaroslavsky undescored: "Here we see the work of a well-organized group of about 20 people in seven cars who produce a chain of bomb explosions" in a brief time-span. Radical offices were targets because "we are the enemies of terrorism," he said, and linked the bombings to the Malvinas verdicts and the human rights "march against impunity."

Defence Secretary Horacio Jaunarena said the attacks were the doings of "elements that have not learned to adapt to the new style of convivencia and have chosen violence as a means of expression."

UCR Lower House Defense Committee Chairman Antonio Berhongaray held "minority groups" responsible. "I don't know who they were," he added, "but in the final analysis they have no ideology. The far-right and the far-left always walk together; Today here, tomorrow there; those who began on the far-right Tacuara (nationalist group in the late, '50s and early '60s that later splintered, some of its leaders forming the Montoneros) ended on the far-left."

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE ARRIVES, MEETS REPORTERS

PY172344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 17 May (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte stated today in Rio de Janeiro that the main objective of his trip to South America is to exchange points of views on the Central American situation with countries that support the action of the Contadora Group. Duarte made this statement at an impromptu press conference on arriving in Rio de Janeiro, first stop on his 5-day official visit to Brazil, following a visit to Buenos Aires.

Duarte said he wants to exchange ideas with the Brazilian Government and to demonstrate the efforts the Salvadoran people are making to establish a democratic regime through the respect for human rights, dialogue, understanding, and tolerance.

Regarding the Central American situation, the Salvadoran president stated that his government has a clear and definite position on the Contadora act, which will be signed in June. He said the most important thing is not to sign a document but rather to fulfill the principles of that document, and El Salvador is ready to fulfill them.

Duarte will leave on 19 May for Sao Paulo, and the following day for Brasilia, where he will meet with his Brazilian counterpart, Jose Sarney.

Bomb Explosion

PY180200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0056 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 17 May (EFE) -- A homemade bomb, which ripped a commemorative plaque, went off tonight at Laranjeiras Palace, where Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte was to have dinner with Rio de Janeiro Governor Leone Brizola. Duarte, who today arrived in this city for a visit of several days, was getting ready to have dinner with the controversial governor, who had just accused Brazilian President Jose Sarney of trying to economically blockade the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The Salvadoran president, who held a press conference on arriving in Rio, said there are no peace possibilities in Central America "without the support of Latin American and especially of Brazil." Duarte stressed the importance of Brazilian participation in peace negotiations, because "due to its geographic situation and its economic and cultural importance, it is one of the most important representatives in the quest of the Latin American destiny."

Demonstrators At Hotel

PY190255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2246 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 18 May (AFP) -- Members of the Latin American Peoples Solidarity Committee (Cosplan) today held a demonstration against Salvadoran President Jose Napleon Duarte in this city. The demonstrators stood in front of Duarte's hotel shouting slogans against him. He remained in his room during the demonstration.

Brazilian police limited themselves to watching the demonstrators, who, after harassing the Salvadoran president, walked away in an orderly manner. Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Saturday, tomorrow he will go to Sao Paulo; and Tuesday he will fly to Brasilia where he will meet his Brazilian colleague, Jose Sarney.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT CHANGE INFORMATICS POLICY

PY161848 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Despite the U.S. Government's threat to enforce commercial retaliatory measures against Brazil, the Brazilian Government will not change its informatics policy. President Sarney has clearly expressed his opinion on this matter, saying that this is a sovereign decision that cannot be changed just because of foreign pressure.

The United States has no right to adopt retaliatory measures against Brazilian exports if the Brazilian Government refuses to repeat the measures that restrict the import of informatics equipment in Brazil. This was said yesterday at the Foreign Ministry by Pablo Noguera Batista the Brazilian ambassador to Geneva and Swiss-based international organizations. He was commenting on U.S. press reports which stated that the United States may take retaliatory measures against Brazilian trade before September.

The ambassador's statement confirms the Brazilian Government's decision to continue enforcing market restrictions on sales of imported micro and mini-computers, which allows foreign participation only through the import of foreign-made software. The Brazilian diplomat said that if the United States adopts retaliatory measures against Brazil, these will have to be approved by GATT and not merely by the U.S. Congress. The ambassador also explained that GATT includes provisions that allow its members to adopt trade restriction measures to protect new industries. The U.S. Government itself adopted restrictive measures to protect its informatics market for 5 years, while Brazil has enforced similar measures on other sectors, including the car industry.

As for international relations, Brazil does not violate any that may affect its informatics law. If the United STates decides to suspend or decrease Brazilian imports, Brazil may answer this decision by opening the Brazilian car market to the Japanese or by imposing new taxes on foreign films. Brazil's reaction depends on the U.S. Government's official position regarding the issue.

Bill To Counter U.S. Sanctions

PY171921 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Senator Severo Gomes of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMOB], Sao Paulo State, has submitted a bill which seeks to impose economic sanctions on those countries restricting imports of Brazilian products. The bill was prompted by reports on U.S. measures restricting imports of some Brazilian products because of the computer market reserve established by the Brazilian informatics law.

Here are highlights of the measures proposed by Senator Gomes: Prohibit participation in any association or organization (?recognized) by the federal government, states, or municipalities; prohibit the sending of foreign currency abroad, representing profits, salaries, interest, amortization and so forth. [sentence as heard] The bill proposes that such profits be kept in the country as long as restrictions are imposed on Brazilian goods and services.

Brazilian and U.S. diplomats believe the pressures on the Brazilian informatics law are politically motivated and directly linked to the elections slated for this year in both countries. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has stated that the Brazilian Government will request that the U.S. Government explain these press reports.

Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer has said that there is great confusion stemming from contradicting press reports concerning deadlines for amending the Brazilian informatics law.

SARNEY ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

PY161706 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] President Jose Sarney will visit the Soviet Union sometime in the future. He was invited yesterday by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev, who is returning to his country. During the meeting, the Soviet diplomat handed Sarney a copy of the speech delivered by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the extent of the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident.

ULYSSES GUIMARAES RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL

PY161903 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes has returned hoime. Here is a relay by Luis Carlos (Gerzel), who reports:

[Begin relay] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies, left the hospital today at exactly 1200, 2 hours before schedule. The car that took him, an Impala, left at high speed from the hospital's garage, thus avoiding the journalists who had been waiting for him since early in the morning.

Within a few minutes, Guimaraes had arrived at his home, which is located on Rua Cabo Verde in the Jardim Paulistano neighborhood. The only contact he has made with the press so far has been from the balcony of his room on the 2D story. At about 1000, when he was still at the hospital, his stepson, Tito Henrique da Silva Neto, told journalists that only Ulysses Guimaraes will decide whether or not to comply with the rest that has been prescribed by the doctors.

Upon arrival a few minutes ago, Guimaraes' private secretary, Osvaldo (Menicardo), said that the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] president does not intend to request leave from his duties as president of the Chamber of Deputies.

STATE POLICE SAY COUNCILMAN KILLED PRIEST

PY180128 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Arazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The killers of Father Josimo Tavares have been identified. The instigator of the crime has been identified as Councilman Osmar Teodoro da Silva, alias Nenem, whose brother was killed by squatters in the district of Sao Sebastiao, where the priest was working. The Maranhao state police have reported that the killers have been identified as Vilson Nunes Cardoso and Geraldo Rodrigues. The police also reported that Father Josimo Tavares was involved in three judicial inquiries into several deaths and that he was responsisble for the illegal occupation during which the councilman's brother was killed.

BRIEFS

NEW PETROBRAS PRESIDENT -- Colonel Ozires Silva, the current Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] president, is the new Petrobras president. The announcement was made today by Energy and Mines Minister Aureliano Chaves after a meeting with President Jose Sarney. Silva is replacing Helio Beltrao. [Excerpts] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 May 86 PY]

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR FRENCH CONSULATE IN TALCA

PY180320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Talca, Chile, 17 May (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that the French Consulate and a government office in the city of Talca, 260 km south of Santiago, were damaged today by the explosion of a bomb planted by unidentified persons.

The target of explosion was the Housing and Urban Development Service [Serviu -- Servicio de Vivienda y Urbanismo]. Luis Eduard Silva de Balboa, the French honoray consul, told AFP that the bomb shattered all the windows in the consular residence.

The explosion damaged the serviu office, and no subversive group has claimed responsibility for the attack, which occurred before dawn.

Similar attacks in the past have been claimed by the leftist clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

ASSAILANTS TAKE OVER UPI OFFICE IN SANTIAGO

PY190230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 May (EFE) -- Unidentified assailants took over the office of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL in downtown Santiago today and demanded that a political proclamation be dispatched.

The assault took place at 1800 [200 GMT] when an editor and a secretary were working in the office. They were threatened with pistols by three men and a woman who demanded that a greeting marking the anniversary of the United Popular Action Movement, MAPU, be transmitted.

The proclamation was only partially transmitted to some subscribers, as the assailants, disguised with glasses and wigs, painted the world MAPU on the walls of the office, where they remained for 30 minutes. The Santiago UPI office is across the street from La Moneda Palace, the government building, and adjacent to Bulnes Plaza and the Defense Ministry.

61 PEOPEL ARRESTED DURING RAIDS IN CAPITAL DISTRICTS

PY161407 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] A total of 61 people were arrested during a raid conducted by military forces and carabineros in the 1 de Mayo, Santa Lucia, and La Piramide districts [words indistinct] in Penaflor district.

According to official information, 1,124 people were checked, of whom 61 have been detained by the police who held arrest warrants [words indistinct] by several Santiago Courts.

During the raid, the police forces discovered a home-made mimeograph and subversive material.

OPERATIONS AGAINST M-19 IN VALLE, CAUCA REPORTED

PA181957 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Cali -- At this time troops of the 3d Brigade are participating in raids and operations in the southern Valle del Cauca Department as part of the plan developed by the Armed Forces in that region to cut off the supply channels for the M-19 rebels currently operating in that southern area.

Brigadier General Hernan Jose Guzman, commander of the 3d Brigade, has said that the military and police forces in Valle del Cauca and Cauca Departments are determined to eradicate once and for all the guerrilla scourge from those departments. The so-called America Battalion has made that region the center of its insurgent operations.

Military sources reported that 20 guerrillas of the so-called M-19 group were killed during clashes over the weekend, and that the authorities have confiscated a large number of weapons.

1-WEEK REBEL, ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA170223 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] This week has ended with tragedies in Colombia. In the past 24 hours the resurgence of violence has resulted in 21 people dead, including a priest in Santander, and 23 others wounded. Most of the dead and wounded were the result of clashes between the guerrillas and the Armed Forces. This week more than 50 people have been killed and 37 wounded.

The week began with a Popular Liberation Army [EPL] ambush on soldiers in Cordoba. As a result of this ambush, a soldier was wounded.

On Tuesday FARC rebels attacked the police in San Jose de Ocune. Four policemen and four rebels were killed. Meanwhile, terrorist actions were reported in Bogota.

On Wednesday the EPL attacked Sabaneta. A bank guard was killed. In Valdivia, Antioquia Department, four peasants were killed. Meanwhile, fighting was reported in Jambalo against American Battalion guerrillas. As a result of Wednesday's clashes, 2 soldiers and 12 rebels died. In Yopal two more rebels were killed during clashes with the police. One policeman was wounded.

On Thursday the EPL and M-19 attacked Belmira, Antioquia Department. Two soldiers were wounded and two guerrillas killed. A bomb exploded at a police station in Bucaramanga and clashes were reported in Jambalo. Nine guerrillas were reported dead during these clashes.

Early this morning 80 National Liberation Army [ELN] men attacked the Agrarian Bank and police station in Simiti. Three policemen were killed and five wounded. Meanwhile, in Remedios Jurisdiction, Antioquia Department, Bombona Battalion soldiers were attacked. Two guerrillas and nine soldiers were killed and 20 soldiers were wounded during this attack.

RADIO NANDUTI GOES TO COURT OVER INTERFERENCE

PY172153 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 May 86 p 9

[Text] Criminal Judge Cesar Garay has sent an official letter to Colonel Francisco Feliciano Duarte, general administrator of the National Administration for Telecommunications (Antelco), asking him to tell the court whether he has any knowledge of the constant interference suffered by Radio Nanduti. The judge also requested that Antelco use the necessary technical means to find out where the interference is originating, and then to eliminate it so that Radio Nanduti can normally broadcast its AM and FM programs. The letter is believed to be an urgent measure and it was sent in response to a petition filed this morning by Humberto Rubin, director of the radio station. When Rubin was asked about the interference, he said, among other things: "The problem is creating a desperate situation." He added that the number of advertisers has diminished considerably. Rubin said: "Many of them have withdrawn their advertisements because we cannot fulfill our contracts due to interference on the 1020 KHZ frequency."

The director of Radio Charitas, Father Javier Arancon, has denied a report by the DPA news agency, datelined Bonn, that he has been expelled from Asuncion because of his station's news reporting. The Franciscan priest explained that he has not been expelled at any time and that he remains at the head of the radio station, doing his work as usual. THe DPA report said: "The Missionary Center of the Franciscan Order has sent a protest from Bonn to the Paraguayan president regarding the expulsion from Asuncion of the Spanish Franciscan priest Javier Arancon, director of Radio Charitas."

POLICE DISPERSE, INJURE WORKERS AFTER MASS

PY190340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 18 May (AFP) -- Over 20 people were injured, 3 of them seriously, during violent police repression against workers who attended a mass this evening to pray for the release of political detainees and the cessation of police and parapolice repression. The incident occurred following the mass, which was held at the Beato Roque Gonzalez de Santa Cruz Church in this capital, when the leaders of the independent Interunion Workers Movement, waiting at the church's entrance, called for an active struggle for the democratization of Paraguay. Shortly after the song Dear Fatherland was sung and some speeches were made the police, without any warning, moved against the group of people, who scattered in panic and took refuge inside the church. Some workers and political leaders, who were trying to protect the women, openly confronted the policemen who did not manage to enter the church. The stampede of people, who a few minutes before had been shouting slogans for justice and freedom and against the government, caused a commotion, and several people were trampled by their own colleagues, who were trying to escape the police beating. According to a witness, a uniformed policeman threw one of the church pews at the frightened people, who took refuge inside the church, but the policemen did not enter the church. The incidents lasted about 20 minutes, until parish priest Americo Ferreira managed to calm the furious policemen, who then permitted the workers to depart peacefully. Questioned by AFP, the parish priest said the mass went on peacefully and the people at no time provoked the police. This repression was unwarranted, he said, adding that the beating was savage, which has become common these days. The parish priest said that what has happened here is not as serious as what may happen in the future. The justice that Paraguayans desire will come but unfortunately at a deplorable cost, he added. Later Sunday night the police continued to patrol the area near the Beato Roque Gonzalez de Santa Cruz Church, but the people had already dispersed, the priest reported.

GARCIA MEETS CUBAN, SELA, GUATEMALAN OFFICIALS

PY171739 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] President Alan Garcia today held a 2-hour meeting with Cuban Fisheries Industry Minster Jorge Fernandez. The meeting ended at 1300.

A few minutes later President Garcia met with SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Allegrett, who has been in our country on an official visit since 14 May. Allegrett's visit is designed to improve international economic prospects for Latin American countries. SELA seeks to promote joint positions among its 25 member countries. The meeting between Garcia and Allegret was strictly private. The following is a report by Patricia Bongos from Government Palace.

[Begin relay] Good evening. President Alan Garcia this afternoon met with Guatemalan Labor Minister Catalina Soberanis, who arrived today in Lima to undertake several official activities. Soberanis spent 1 hour at Government Palace and discussed important issues related to Central America with President Garcia. Upon her arrival in Lima, Soberanis announced that Central American presidents will meet in her country on 24-25 May to try to work toward signing a peace document for Central America and to study the possibility of creating a Central American parliament, an instrument that would supplement the efforts of the Contadora Group. Soberanis reiterated that her country maintains a neutral position in Central America, that is, it respects the principles of self-determination of all peoples and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of the countries. [end relay]

SELA SECRETARY ON UNITY, ECONOMIC PRESSURE

PY161550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0404 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Lima, 14 May (EFE) -- Sebastian Alegrett, permanent secretary of SELA, today in Lima stated that the region requires joint actions and needs to become stronger in order to confront the economic pressures exerted by the developed countries. Alegrett, who arrived in Lima today on an official visit, made this statement at a conference entitled "Prospects for Latin American International Economic Relations" organized by the Peruvian International Studies Center [Centro Peruano de Estudios Internationals, CEPEI].

The Venezuelan diplomat stated that "nothing would be more effective than to fully develop an internal Latin American integration and cooperation process to strengthen the negotiating capacity with third parties. We must unitedly confront the negotiating power imbalance, which favors the powerful countries," stated Alegrett, who in his address referred to the increasing protectionism of the industrialized countries that "have ruined the economies of Latin American countries." He said that a new international monetary system had been established "silently" without taking into account the interests and views of the developing countries, and less still the Latin American countries. He added that the creditor countries do not handle the foreign debt problem as they should and that "the problem is not granted a real solution," and that the political dialogue proposed by the Consensus of Cartagena member countries "has not been taken into account."

Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, commenting on the subject discussed by Alegrett, stated that it is necessary to continue Latin American integration and economic cooperation effots as well as to continue efforts in the political cooperation field.

Wagner stated that the Cartagena Consensus is seeking a solution to the problems of the region. He also referred to the crisis affecting the multilateral system, stating that there is a tendency to take the most important subjects away from the negotiating organizations and discuss them at private negotiating tables. Wagner reiterated the need to organize the response and action capacity in order to be able to appropriately react to the measures implemented against Latin American countries and said that as long as this is not achieved, "our capacity will be very limited." The Peruvian foreign minister ended by stating that SELA must be strengthened and developed so that it may become the organization that "achieves Latin American unity."

PANAMA'S ABADIA ON CONTADORA PACT SIGNING

PY161739 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] During a press conference Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia stated that there are only two chapters on which the Central American nations have not yet agreed. The first refers to arms limitation and the presence of troops in the region, while the second refers to international military maneuvers, which includes the presence of foreign advisers in the area.

[Begin recording] What you have just said is correct. All of the Central American countries, including Nicaragua, have committed themselves in writing to sign the Central American cooperation and peace agreement on 6 June in Panama. We have a note signed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in which he commits himself to sign the peace agreement on 6 June. We would not like to subject the signing of this agreement to speculation that has been made in Nicaragua and elsewhere which indicates that President Daniel Ortega is conditioning the signing of the agreement to an end to the aggression being carried out against the Nicaraguan Government and its people. We would like to refer to the note released by the U.S. Government in which it states that the minute the Nicaraguan Government signs the peace agreement on 7 June in Panama, it will withdraw its support for the irregular troops fighting against the Nicaraguan Government. We would like to avoid any conditioning, because otherwise we may find ourselves in a vicious circle. I would prefer that we follow the Caraballeda Agreement, which states that simultaneous actions will occur at the time the peace agreement is signed. All those present at that meeting committed themselves to the Caraballeda Agreement. This was wholeheartedly supported by Peru through its distinguished foreign minister, Allan Wagner. All of us committed ourselves to the idea of simultaneous action that will take place when the peace agreement is signed; that is, we will not subject one action to another but rather that one action follow the other. This will mean that the signing of the peace agreement will lead to the immediate cessation of U.S. support to irregular forces fighting against the Nicaraguan Government. This was personally confirmed in Costa Rica, during the inaugural ceremony of President Oscar Arias, by U.S. Vice President Goerge Bush, who during a breakfast meeting that was attended by the Peruvian foreign minister, said that the United States will comply to the letter with the commitment made in Habib's letter, which specifically mentions this. As I was telling a distinguished journalist during an interview this morning, we, in the Contadora Group and in the Contadora Support Group, have no reason to doubt Bush's word. [end recording]

Abadia also said that the Contadora agreement will be more than a mere document, because once it is signed it will be legally binding.

PRESIDENT, PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

FL160250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0125 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 may (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid said today that Mexico will insist on total prohibition of nuclear testing and weapons.

Upon meeting with the representatives of the parliamentarian World Action Organization, the chief executive said Mexico will not cease its struggle to strengthen dialogue between the superpowers.

At Los Pinos, the official recidence the president said the country is an active part of the Group of Six which struggles for peace and disarmament and which will meet in Mexico City to establish new methods and to reconcile differences between nations.

The parliamentarians gathered at Los Pinos with their president, Onafur Ogrimsson. They were accompanied by Mexican Senator Silvia Hernandez. During their speeches, Mr Ogrimsson and Senator Hernandez recongnized De la Madrid's concern for world peace.

During his speech, President De la Madrid said world parliamentary action is characterized as group dependent on peaceful actions.

Later, the president met with the Mexican and Belizean delegations which presented him with a report on the results of the interparliamentary meeting between the two countries.

The Mexican delegation is headed by Senator Alberto Villaneuva and Deputy Jose Gonzalez Badillo. Honesimo Pech heads the Belizean delegation.

De la Madrid called on the two delegations to increase relations for mutual benefit.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SENDS LETTER TO U. S. AMBASSADOR

FL171642 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 16 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez has sent a letter to U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin in which he requests that if Gavin has information regarding crimes pertaining to Mexican authorities he make them available as thoroughly and clearly as possible.

In the letter, Dr Garcia Ramirez reiterated that if such information is available, no friendship, professional, or family tie will prevent the strict enforcement of the law.

He also expressed his reiterated willingness to receive any information related to crimes over which the Mexican Federal Department of the Public Prosecutor would legally have jurisdiction.

The text of the letter sent to the U.S. deplomat by Attorney General Garcia Ramirez reads as follows:

Distinguished Mr Ambassador:

I warmly greet you and address to you a subject that today personally pertains to you.

On several occasions, including today, I have addressed U.S. Government officials -- verbally and in writing -- to express the most open and permanent willingness to receive any report regarding crimes whose prosecution would legally correspond to Mexico's Federal Department of the Public Prosecutor. Several of my collaborators at the Attorney General's office have done the same thing. Needless to say, we have underscored this interest after hearing and reading remarks in which Mexican citizens -- public officials or private citizens related to public officials -- are involved. This action has been taken with the assumption that those who made such remarks may have information to back them up that would be useful in the appropriate observance of the law. Up to now, no one who has made remarks or has implied that these kinds of illicit acts are taking place -- or who have taken credit for making them -- has given us specific information that would lead to a reasonably founded investigation.

It is public knowledge that the recently held U.S. Senate hearings explicitly or implicitly mentioned that Mexican citizens are or may be involved in crimes against health taking into consideration these circumstances, and within the framework of the efficient cooperation the two governments maintain, I respectfully request we be given any available information regarding crimes that Mexican authorities are entitiled to prosecute. I reiterate to you that if there is information suitable for the prosecution of crimes, no friendship, professional, or family tie will prevent the strictest enforcement of the law.

I also stress our willingness to continue developing actions regarding the antidrug smuggling and drug abuse campaign. This task unites our people and governments in the achievement of these shared goals, as mentioned in the latest meetings held between the U.S. and Mexican attorneys General which have shown considerable progress.

As I mentioned, considering the nature of the subject of this letter, I feel that its contents should be made public.

I take this opportunity, Mr Ambassador, to reiterate my cordial friendship and appreciation.

PRI COMMITTEE SCORES U.S. SENATE 'MEDDLING'

PA161559 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The PRI National Executive Committee has issued a bulletin supporting all the statements rejecting U.S. Senate meddling in the internal affairs of our country. The bulletin reiterates that the tone and the text of the statements made during a meeting of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Hemispheric Affairs are marked with lies and slander about the true Mexican situation. In this communique, PRI points out that its members will not fall into the provocative trap prepared by those who are seeking sterile confrontations and work to promote a misinformation process against Mexico.

The bulletin notes that the party will never silently accept foreign officials discussing situations that are of the sole concern of Mexicans. The document states that the party frimly expresses its solidarity with the government headed by President Miguel de la Madrid which with firmness and dignity defends Mexico's highest interests.

The bulletin concludes by stating that the nation's defense is today more than ever a task of all the Mexicans, united, in essential aspects, by party fellowship.

DELVALLE PRESENTS CANAL TREATY COMPLIANCE PLAN

PA171729 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 May 86 pp 1, 24

[By Carlos Nunez]

[Excerpt] President Eric Arturo Delvalle last night proposed a national plan to ensure U.S. compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and the development of the Canal area to benefit Panamanian society.

Upon closing the second national meeting of professionals of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) at the Atlapa Convention Center, Delvalle praised the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, saying that they guaranteed the decolonization of the Canal Zone and strengthened peace in a country in a region torn by political and social conflicts. After accepting the challenge the treaties pose to all Panamanians, the president revealed to the PRD his plan to ensure strict compliance with the treaties by the United States, the modernization of the Canal so that it continues to operate efficiently far beyond the year 2000, and assurance that the areas that are returned to Panama according tothe treaties' provisions be put to the best possible use.

Delvalle summarized his action plan as follows:

1. To draft a plan on the use of the Canal area, to intergrate it into national development and share its benefits with the entire community.

2. To strengthen negotiations with the United States so that it will undertake the project to make Culegra Cut wider, in accordance with clearly outlined treaty provisions.

3. To firmly request that the United States revise the [laws governing the] implementation of the treaties so that these are line with the letter and spirit of the Canal Treaties.

4. To reactivate pressure for the growing participation of Panamanians in executive and management positions in the Panama Canal Commission.

5. To draft a package for the development of the Canal area, to include the construction of streets and highways, including the expansion of the Panama-Arraijan road, and the refurbishing of areas for commericial activities, industry, and tourism.

6. To well housing and lands according to a properly consulted and well-defined plan designed to benefit the most needy.

7. To take vigorous actions to rehabilitate the Canal watershed and undertake negotiations with the U.S. Government so that it shares the cost of said program.

8. To participate in the implementation of studies on alternatives to the canal and for the development of new ocean transport technologies.

President Delvalle's lengthy speech was followed by long applause by the thousands of PRD followers who attended the event. They particularly applauded the section about taking vigorous actions to get the revision of Law 96-70 so that it follows the letter and spirit of the treaties.

NORIEGA HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR EISENMANN'S SAFETY

PA170022 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] After reading a report published in this week's QUIUBO GRAFICO regarding the possibility of an attack on her husband's life, Maruja de Eisenmann has said that she holds General Manuel Antonio Noriega responsible for "any physical harm" that might befall her husband Roberto Eisenmann.

Mrs Eisenmann's complete statement reads as follows: "After reading yesterday's edition of the weekly newspaper QUIUBO [name as published] in which it is said that the "F-8 has orders to eliminate Eisenmann,' I, Maria Eugenia Vallarino de Eisenmann, hereby hold Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, those who serve him in the institution he represents, and all civilians who have given him his fame and respect, responsible for any physical harm that might befall my husband, Roberto I. Eisenmann, who has suffered defamation, insults, slander, persecution, and exile merely for his courage and determination to bequeath to our children and grandchildren a homeland of which they may someday be proud".

MEXICAN REJECTION OF U.S. 'MEDDLING' LAUDED

PA160424 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Station commentary: "Mexicans' Immense Dignity"]

[Text] Even though we had expected nothing less from the proud, noble, and nationalistic Mexican people, it was reassuring to watch in its full, grandiose magnitude, the categorical and firm reaction of the government and people of that sister nation in flatly rejecting the meddling by the U.S. Congress in their internal affairs.

Mexico did not wait a single minute to deliver to the Reagan administration, without hesitation, a strong protest note rejecting the slanderous charges raised against the country. In point of fact, neither Mexicans nor any decent, self-respecting people can permit the prestige of an entire nation to be flagrantly assailed in the sessions of a Senate subcommittee headed by Jesse Helms.

According to Mexicans, what happened with the U.S. senators could well be regarded as an unfriendly gesture from one country to another, and therefore they rapidly took steps to make their position clear. Since the hearings vexatiously dealt with matters of domestic policy of thier exclusive concern, Mexicans are now demanding a public apology.

It had to be this way because otherwise, here and there, the usual irresponsible people will lend themselves to besmirch Panama's image, like before, or Mexico's image today, or that of any other worthy member of the concert of free nations of the world in the future.

Thank you very much.

COAST RICA

EDEN PASTORA, SO FOLLOWERS TURN IN WEAPONS

ARDE Prepares Security

PA161324 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The ARDE, through its spokesman Miguel Caracas, has announced that it has prepared strict security measures for Commander Eden Pastora's entrance into the national territory. Caracas said that although the organization has placed into the hands of national security the operation for the arrival of Pastora and his men, it is also working to prevent any unpleasant incidents. He also said that ARDE will take responsibility for taking the national and foreign journalists to the point where Pastora will hold a news conference. Meanwhile, a battalion of the Civil Guard has been deployed to the border with Nicaragua in view of the entrance of Eden Pastora and his men.

Pastora Explains Surrender

PA170202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 17 May 86

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Text] La Curena (Costa Rica), 16 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora today turned over his weapons to the Costa Rican authorities and ordered 50 of his followers to do likewise, before giving his last news conference beside the San Juan River at the border. During a short and heartfelt speech, the legendary Commander Zero blamed the United States and the Nicaraguans who helped drown them, both militarily and economically.

"We withdraw from the armed struggle because we believe that there is no possibility of achieving a military victory," he stated while his eyes swept over various sectors of the mountain where he had gathered with approximately 100 national and international journalists. Pastora argued that they came to this decision because of the U.S. and Nicaraguan sectors which negotiated "the Manzanillo agreements" and led Contadora "to negotiate the implementation" of these agreements. Nicaragua and the United States held talks on various occasions during 1984 at the Mexican port of Manzanillo, and discussed the possibility of seeking a solution to their convulsed relations. However, the meetings were unilaterally suspended by Washington before an agreement was achieved -- at least, this was what the official reports said.

"We were the only ones who refused to be included in the negotiations," the commander said, raising his voice, adding that the other Nicaraguan opposition forces remained silent and "refused to close ranks behind just positions." "Those negotiations (in Manzanillo) are the real, basic reason we abandoned the armed struggle, before they include us in the negotiations, and before we continue to kill or die in the mountains without any possibility of achieving a military victory," Pastora stated.

Referring to the fact that most of the regional commanders fighting under him refused to acknowledge his leadership, Zero asserted that they "were misled by dirty politickers" who disoriented them politically and ideologically.

Pastora asserted that "unfortunately" those troops will not receive aid now because on 6 June, when the Contadora document is signed, the Manzanillo agreement will be implemented and the United States will abstain from giving them aid. He stressed: "This is a fact, because the war which we have abandoned is a war of pressure, not a war to defeat international communism."

Approximately 150 fighters will enter Costa Rican territory today through 4 points of the San Juan River. The points have been identified as Las Crucitas, Infiernillo, La Curena, and Delta. Two helicopters picked up the weapons turned in by Pastora, while the Rural Police, led by Deputy Security Minister Rogelio Castro Pinto, were in charge of the former fighters. According to the authorities, there were a lot of weapons but most of them are in bad condition due to excessive use and lack of maintenance.

In addition to his uncertain immigration status, Pastora will face charges in two courts: one concerning the allowance he stopped giving to a son he had out of wedlock, and another one for flying over Costa Rican territory in July 1985 without the proper authorization. The helicopter in which he made the flight developed some problems and crashed close to the place where he surrendered, but neither the commander nor his companions sustained any injuries.

Rebel Leader Taken to Cartago

PA172016 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Anti-Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, who yesterday entered Costa Rica, is now at the Cartago Police Headquarters, police sources have reported. The sources said that there is a strict watch around the area and, for security reasons, inmates in that headquarters are not being allowed to receive visitors. It has been reported that this afternoon Major Ortiz [not further identified] will discuss with the local and international media the measures adopted because of Pastora's presence.

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS REPORTS DUARTE REJECTED ON L.A. TOUR

PA160448 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The tour by Salvadoran President Duarte was met with popular rejection in South America. Napoleon Duarte's tour to South America has in fact turned into a great act of solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. Duarte's demagogic statements could not fool the peoples who have always suffered the injustice of exploitation and who have risen up against bloodthirsty and repressive dictatorships. In Peru many labor unions, including the banking employees union, which was unable to hold public demonstrations due to the state of emergency, published paid advertisements in newspapers to show their rejection of the Duarte visit. Also, Peruvian television broadcast an interview with Salvador Samayoa and Ruben Zamora, members of the FMLN-FDR's CTD [Political-Diplomatic Commission] showing images of the actual situation in El Salvador, the human rights violations, and the people's rejection of the Duarte policies. Thus it became even clearer to all sectors that statements by Christian Democrat Duarte are demagogic.

In Uruguay, the rejection was expressed in the streets. Thousands of ribbons covered all the central streets. There were demonstrations by workers of all state and private sectors, and students who were summoned by their own unions. In the Uruguayan capital's central Independence Square, thousands of people chanted slogans like: Duarte, Duarte, Duarte will fall, as will all fascists in power. Students of the Republic of El Salvador School refused to attend classes the day that Duarte was going to visit them, frustrating another of the scheduled activities. The rejection was so widespread that he was forced to change his entire schedule, so that his appearances were secret rather than public. In fact he even changed hotels.

Upon his arrival in Argentina, the situation was no better for Duarte. A communique issued by different humanitarian organizations in that country awaited him, rejecting his visit and accusing him of violating human rights. During the 2d day of his official visit, he elicited new demonstrations from most political organizations, such as the People's Front, which includes Peronists, communists, the Movement Towards Socialism, and other sectors. Duarte has been held accountable for serious abuses committed every day in El Salvador.

The Intransigent Party called him an accomplice of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, stating that Duarte seeks to make talks in El Salvador contingent on the Sandinist government's agreement to begin talks with the Somozist counterrevolution.

HONDURAS

ORTEGA STATEMENT ON CONTADORA CRITICIZED

PA161335 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 May 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Sandinism Says No to Peace"]

[Text] In view of the upcoming meeting to sign the Contadora Group peace and cooperation plan for Central America, Daniel Ortega, chief of the Nicaraguan Leninist military regime, publicly and categorically said that his government will not sign the plan. Complaining that his country is the "victim" of U.S. aggression and that the plan does not have any clause to compel Washington to stop giving aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas, which are struggling against his regime, Ortega, speaking before a group of pro-government union workers, said that Nicaragua cannot renounce its right to keep arming itself and increasing its arsenal "to defend" itself from Ronald Reagan.

Such an argument has no foundation. Anyone with patience enough to read the voluminous amount of paper drafted by the Contadora Group in its peace efforts will reach the conclusion that if the Contadora plan is carried out, the rebel bands will have no reason to exist, and Washington or any other country, will have no reason to continue supplying arms, ammunition, and logistical support. The plan establishes a condition which although peaceful, is fatal to communism. to hold periodic and supervised free elections. This is unacceptable to the Leninist regime, because it would mean the immediate election of a civilian government, in which the current military leaders would have no place. The plan also calls for the departure of foreign military advisers, which in the case of Nicaragua would mean the Cubans, Soviets, Iranians, Libyans, and others would have to leave. How can the Nicaraguan Government agree to this if the ones who really control the government in that country are the Cubans?

The plan also establishes the reduction of the military arsenals to a reasonable degree and international verification mechanisms to make it effective. The Sandinist leaders cannot accept this because it would mean giving up the "revolution without boundaries" project, which they are planning to disseminate throughout all Central America and eventually to Mexico.

Many are the reasons why the nine Leninist commanders, who control the Nicaraguan Government, will never sign the Contadora plan, but they can be summarized into one: They cannot accept these conditions and remain in power. They realize that the democratization process implicitly carries the seed that will destroy the totalitarian regime, and this is the reason why the Sandinist dictators will never accept the plan, because it would mean giving up power. Therefore, the question we ask is: After such a long and unsuccessful negotiation, what have our countries gained?

Many observers, among them Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, head of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, long ago said that Contadora peace efforts were bound to fail, and these were others who warned that it would only lengthen the life of the Leninist dictatorship and allow its leaders to consolidate their regime. There is much truth to this. Nevertheless, we cannot deny that the quest for peace is positive by itself and that it has helped to show the world those who want to live in freedom, concord, and democracy, and those who, on the contrary, have assumed a radical commitment with totalitarism and oppression.

Many masks and disguises have fallen as a result of Ortega's recent statements. No more subtleties, euphemisms, or misrepresentations: The Managua regime has declared itself in favor of oppression and war. Those in the United States, Western Europe, and Latin America who were supporting the regime believing that it was different are now face to face with the truth.

The crucial question at this moment is: What will the next step be? Are the democratic countries going to remain indifferent in the face of such a brazen warmongering statement? The weeks ahead will give us the answer...

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES CONTADORA, SUMMIT

PA161750 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 May 86

[Report by Regina Osorio]

[Text] The National Security Council met for more than 5 hours to analyze topics related with the forthcoming meeting of the Contadora Group and the summit of Central American presidents to be held in Esquipulas and aspects related with the arrival of refugees in the country. This was reported by Carlos Lopez Contreras, national security spokesman [and foreign minister].

[Begin recording] [Lopez Contreras] The National Security Council was briefed on the proposals that the plenipotentiaries are taking to that meeting [of Contadora] and the expectations that the negotiations might be fruitful and a document might be ready for signing on 6 June in the meeting of foreign ministers. The council also discussed the documents and agenda that have been prepared for the meeting of Central American chiefs of state on 24 and 25 May in Esquipulas.

The council also analyzed the various aspects of cooperation that are being discussed with the U.S. Government in view of the official working visit of the president to Washington on 26 and 27 May. Regarding all these aspects, I would like to say that the Honduran delegation headed by Dr Hernandez Alcero to the meeting in Panama on Saturday and Sunday is taking specific proposals in order to continue the Honduran effort to have the Contadora negotiations produce results.

[Osorio] Would the Contadora efforts fail if Nicaragua refuses to sign the peace document?

[Lopez Contreras] If the negotiationg effort does not lead to the signing of a document, it would mean a substantial setback to a process that is already 3 years old. Nevertheless, we should not be pessimistic. Instead, we must be calm and optimistic that everyone's understanding and inspiration will lead to the reestablishment of peace and cooperation in the area. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS POSTURE ON CONTADORA

D'Escoto on Manuevers, Weapons

PA172207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2128 GMT 17 May 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Text] Managua, 17 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Nicaragua proposed an end to military maneuvers in the region and moratorium on the purchase of weapons but warned that no "illusions" should be harbored with the signing of the Contadora document to achieve peace. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto revealed the Sandinist government's official proposal to "help finalize the negotiation process and signing of the Contadora document." During a press conference, the Sandinist diplomatic leader said that "this is the only proposal that is available to and acceptable to Central America" that "will clearly show who wants to negotiate and who wants war."

The foreign minister emphasized that the Nicaraguan position is to seek an end to international military maneuvers in the region and to the presence of troops. He also called for "an immediate moratorium on the purchase of weapons." D'Escoto also urged "the beginning of negotiations to establish ceilings on and limits to the number of weapons." He said, however, that the signing of the Contadora peace document "will not stop the war as long as the United States continues to support the contras and carry out its criminal policy."

The Sandinist position regarding the Contadora process is the same one being upheld by a Nicaraguan delegation attending a meeting of Contadora (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia) deputy foreign ministers with the other Central American countries in Panama. At that meeting they discussed the last two points pending in the document, which referred to maneuvers and arms buildup. Foreign Minister D'Escoto insisted today on continuing the discussion of these two topics.

Nevertheless, D'Escoto underlined: "We must not indulge in wishful thinking, because with or without the signing of the Contadora document, the United States will continue its immoral war" against Nicaragua. "I do not believe in the signing of papers while the United States refuses to honor the commitment it made not to attack Nicaragua," D'Escoto said. He added that as long as those "who are waging the war make no commitments, there will be no peace in the region.

D'Escoto explained that Nicaragua's proposal "is not a cure for the disease: the United States," and he added that "Nicaragua cannot negotiate with a shotgun at its head." The Nicaraguan proposal establishes that as of the signing of the document, the Central American nations will be obliged to suspend all purchases of weapons classified as offensive for a period of 180 days. Also as of the signing of the peace treaty, Nicaragua will request negotiations that will allow the establishment of ceilings on and control of offensive weapons.

Bayardo Arce Interview

PA171815 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Commader of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, deputy coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission, reaffirmed that Nicaragua will sign the Contadora Group's peace act only if the United States stops its attacks against our country. Here is an interview with the revolutionary leader conducted by our journalist Luis Cabrera.

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] On Thursday the Panamanian foreign minister made a statement in Peru to the effect that Nicaragua had announced in a document that it will sign the Contadora Group's act. Later our ambassador denied that assertion. We would like to hear your comments on this. Is it true that Nicaragua has indeed decided to sign the Contadora Group's act before 6 June?

[Arce] I really do not know if the dispatch cited the Panamanian foreign minister correctly, or if he made that statement. The only official document issued by our government was a letter dated 12 April which President Daniel Ortega addressed to the governments of the Contadora and Support Groups. In the document, first of all we accepted the invitation to resume the negotiations for the signing of the act, to continue with the negotiations on the pending points. Second, we expressed our willingness to sign the act, provided that the pending negotiations are concluded, and if by that time the U.S. attacks have stopped.

As we know, the renegotiations or resumption of the negotiations for the act will take place in Panama on 16, 17, and 18 of May. As it has been doing all these years within the (?framework) of the negotiating process, Nicragua is participating in this meeting with a positive and constructive attitude, trying to find a peaceful and civic solution for the Central American problems. Nicaragua is probably the country in the region that is most interested in achieving peace in the region because we are experiencing U.S. attacks. However, logically, there is no other document in which we have said that we will sign the act, must less setting aside a negotiating process to which we have bveen invited, and which is in progress.

[Cabrera] Commander, President Reagan still insists on his thesis that Nicaragua must be eliminated. Vernon Walters said in Brazil that the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] should be reactivated and that if Honduras requests it, the United States would intervene against Nicaragua. Another U.S. State Department official said Nicaraguan terrorism is present in El Salvador. How does Nicaragua interpret these signals from the U.S. Goverment?

[Arce] Those are precisely the elements that we feel that the Contadora and Support Group should consider seriously in the negotiating process.

Now that we are going to discuss the problem of the arms buildup and military maneuvers, which are the topics pending in the Contadora Group's process, I believe that the delegates of the Contadora and Support Groups must take into consideration the threatening attitude of the Reagan administration, through its president and its main spokesmen, when discussing the problem of the weapons that Nicaragua requires to defend itself in view of the latent threat of an attack by the U.S. Government. Furthermore, as we approach the date on which the document is expected to be signed, which is 6 June, it must be pondered if those statements show that there are chances the attacks will stop and that, therefore, a peace act will be feasible.

We feel that thus far there has been no serious indication that the Reagan administration will forsake its warmongering policy. Therefore, we have said that the statement made by negotiator Philip Habib to the effect that the United States will possibly suspend its aid to the contras if the document is signed is merely an element introduced to create expectations in order to get public support. In reality the U.S. aggressiveness prevails, and has even increased recently.

[Cabrera] One last question. In the hypothetical case that Nicaragua does not sign the Contadora Group's act, how would Nicaragua face the U.S. pressures -- as I said, hypothetically -- how would Nicaragua face actions from various countries as a result of those pressures, which could be a blockade from Latin American and European countries, or even worldwide?

[Arce] If the negotiating process fails, it will never be Nicaragua's fault. We will, as we have done in the past, dedicate all our efforts and will do everything in our power so that the negotiations can continue and peace can be achieved in the region. However, I repeat, if the negotiating process fails because of the U.S. policy, we believe that a blockade against Nicaragua or an attack against Nicaragua would not be against Nicaragua alone. It would be a blockade against Latin America, it would be blocking and attacking Latin America.

We believe that this is a moment of great historical significance, not only for Nicaragua but for all of Latin America. The time has come for Latin America to show the world and the international community that it can resolve its own regional problems, that Latin America does not want and has no need for extraregional forces to tell us how to resolve Latin American problems. That is the importance of this moment, and we believe that the Contadora and Support Groups are aware of this. Therefore, we trust that Latin America will persevere with this initiative in order to show that we are mature and do not need to have decisions imposed from the North, as in the past. [end recording]

8 FRG AID WORKERS KIDNAPPED IN ZELAYA DEPARTMENT

Contras Accused

LD180308 Hamburg DPA in German 0201 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Managua, 18 May (DPA) -- Eight Germans who were working on agricultural development projects have been kidnapped by anti-Sandinist rebels in northern Nicaragua. A government spokesman said in Managua on Saturday that another four West German citizens had managed to escape.

The Germans were attacked by around 30 contras and probablay taken to Honduras. The incident took place in Zelaya Department, around 350 KM north of the capital, it was said in Managua. The group of voluntary aid workers arrived in the Central American country only 2 weeks ago. The rebels are supported financially by the United States. A year ago a German was kidnapped by guerrillas in Nicaragua and released a few weeks later in Honduras.

4 Escapees Reported, 1 Casualty

LD180936 Hamburg DPA in German 0345 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Bonn/Managua, 18 May (DPA) -- The Foreign Office in Bonn is making efforts toward the release of the eight German development aid workers abducted by anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. The Managua government informed the FRG of the abduction, a spokesman told DPA today. According to Managua sources, units of the contra rebels, financially supported by the United States, attacked the village of Jacinto Vaca in the early hours of the morning and abducted 12 Germans who were helping with the work there on the construction of housing.

The 'Informationsburero Nicaragua' (Nicaragua Information Office) in Wuppertal reported further details today. According to these, the contras and prisoners encountered a unit of government soldiers on their retreat. In the exchange of fire that ensued, four Germans managed to escape. One of them, however, was wounded by a shot in the thigh. According to the information, the FRG citizens had been in Nicaragua for 10 days. They were there to help with building houses for Nicaraguan peasants who fled from their homes last year because of the contra attacks. The project at Jacinto Vaca, 350 km southeast of Managua and 35 km northeast of the provincial capital of Nueva Guinea, is one of (?four) housing constuction projects. In June last year biologist Regine Schmemann was kidnapped in Nicaragua by antigovernment Indian rebels. The same thing happened to Ingeborg Konradi, a development aid worker, in August. Mrs Konradi was released a few days later; Mrs Schmemann was held by her captors for 3 weeks.

Escapees Issue Statement

PA182229 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2118 GMT 18 Mat 86

[Text] Managua, 18 May (DPA) -- Arms made in the FRG could be in the hands of the counterrevolutionary groups that 3 days ago kidnapped 11 [as received] FRG collaborators in the eastern region of Nicaragua, according to a report released in Juigalpa, some 130 km from Managua, by 4 of the collaborators who managed to escape. a In their statement they asked the FRG Government to start investigations regarding the FRG arms found in the possession of the counterrevolutionaries of the FDN and also into the release of the eight kidnapped Germans, who are being held by the FDN. They also asked the United States to stop giving military aid to the counterrevolutionaries.

The FRG citizens were kidnapped at the Jacinto Baca Farming Cooperative located in the southeastern part of the country, when some 90 counterrevolutionaries attacked 2 settlements on early Friday morning. The names of the kidnapped Germans are Reinhar Zimmer, Juergen Kuhr, Angelika Goetz, Doris Alterburg, Doninik Dihel, Sigfried Ruetting and Astrid Setelter. The other German collaborators reiterated their decision to continue their work in Nicaragua.

Germans Occupy Managua Embassy

LD190959 Hamburg DPA in German 0924 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 19 May (DPA) -- The efforts of the Federal Government to secure the release of eight Germans abducted in Nicaragua are, in view of the Foreign Ministry, being considerably impeded by the occupation of the German Embassy in Managua. A spokesman in Bonn today said that the legation has been occupied since Sunday evening by about 50 German nationals, and thus put out of action. The Foreign Ministry appeals to the occupiers to end the obstructions and quit the embassy building.

There is still no sign that the kidnap victims are alive. However, in earlier cases, it was several days before the abductors made contact, the spokesman said. All opportunities are being used to achieve a speedy release.

FRG Foreign Ministry Mobilizes

LD190829 Hamburg DPA in German 0200 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Managua/Bonn, 19 May (DPA) -- There was no trace whatsoever of the eight Germans abducted in northern Nicaragua by anti-Sandinist rebels up to early this morning (CEST) [Central European Standard Time]. Four other Federal German citizens, who had managed to escape, reported at a press conference in Juigalpa (Nicaragua) that the weapons of the insurgents were of Federal German origin.

Yesterday, the Federal Government condemned the abduction as an act of force. The Foreign Ministry formed a crisis committee to coordinate efforts to release the federal citizens kidnapped by the anti-Sandinist rebels. As a spokesman announced, the German Embassies in Washington, Nicaragua, and Honduras are involved. There have already been preliminary talks with the insurgents.

The German Development Service (DED) pointed out in Bonn that the kidnap victims are not development helpers sent by the DED. Evidently they are so-called internationalists, active within the framework of foreign solidarity movements. In fact, there are some development helpers sent out by the DED staying in the Central American country. However, they have had strict security conditions imposed upon them after abductions of last year.

BORGE ALLEGES SOMOZIST PLOT AGAINST U.S. ENVOY

PA191247 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said yesterday that he has been informed of a terrorist plot against the U.S. ambassador in Managua, adding that the plot was reportedly planned by Somozist mercenaries. Commander Borge said that a reliable source told him that the contras are reportedly planning an attack against U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold, in an attempt to increase tension between Washington and Managua and to provoke U.S. reprisal measures. Borge, who spoke briefly with journalists in the eastern town of (Yilan), approximately 450 km northeast of Managua, did not give any further details on the possible attack, nor did he state if the plan included Bergold's murder.

However, he stressed that the information was obtained from a good source, which he did not identify. Borge added that he will inform the U.S. Embassy about the alleged attack. There was no immediate reaction from the U.S. Embassy, whose installations are heavily guarded. Commander Tomas Borge Martinez' statement was carried on the Sistema Sandinista de Television Network, without any further explanation being provided.

EPS OFFICER SEEKS ASYLUM AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA170309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0147 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 16 May (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi confirmed today that an EPS officer has sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua. Consalvi said that Maximo Suarez Suarez has sought asylum at the Venezuelan diplomatic mission since last Wednesday, when he entered the premises and requested asylum.

The head of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry stated that the government will probably issue a statement next week concerning its decision on accepting or rejecting Suarez as a political refugee. Maximo Suarez, 24 years old, was born in Chontales Province, the north-central region of the country, and has joined the other eight Nicaraguan refugees who sought asylum at the embassy more than 1 year ago.

It was unofficially stated that the Nicaraguan officer requested asylum due to problems with the commanders in his force, but this version has not been confirmed or denied by local authorities.

CURIA PROTESTS MEDIA ATTACKS ON ARCHBISHOP

PA160413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0238 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 15 May (ACAN-EFE) -- This capital city's archbishopric curia today stated its "concern" over the "offensive epithets" the official media hurls at Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo's pastoral efforts. Msgr Bismarak Carballo, episcopal vicar of Managua, today requested that the Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA publish the full text of the article written by Cardinal Obando y Bravo, which was recently published in THE WASHINGTON POST. The government newspapers' attacks on the president of the Episcopal Conference and archbishop of Managua have been caused by the contents of the religious leader's article that appeared in the U.S. newspaper, ecclesiastic sources said.

"We are concerned that freedom of expression, which every man is legitimately entitled to, may be made a crime. Most of all, we are concerned that the newspapers you yourselves have used to defend your points of view may be outlawed," Msgr Carballo told the Sandinists. The ecclesiastic official also asked the Sandinist press to publish the latest pastoral letter issued by the Catholic bishops entitled "The Eucharist, Source of Unity and Reconciliation," which was censored by the Nicaraguan Government. The Nicaraguan people can only make a judgment based upon objective information if they know the full text of Cardinal Obando y Bravo's article in THE WASHINGTON POST, Msgr Carballo said.

CASTRO PRESIDES OVER COOPERATIVES MEETING

FL171500 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1407 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpt] At Havana's Karl Marx Theater, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first seretary, is presiding over the second national meeting of agricultural-livestock production cooperatives which ends 18 May.

Over 3,350 delegates are in attendance, including presidents and secretaries from the party, Union of Young Communists grassroot committees, and leaders of the National Association of Small Farmers, agriculture, national bank, and state committees.

The cooperative movement is based on the absolute respect to the peasants wishes. Last year the peasant sector, which sells to the state, contributed with 50 percent of tubers and over 35 percent of vegetables and grains. The 86 cooperatives that are part of the movement are notorious, by their productive results of 100 quintals of tubers and vegetables.

CASTRO ATTENDS RECEPTION HONORING GHANAIAN KING

FL171305 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended a reception hosted by Ghanaian Ambassador to Cuba Kojo Amoo-Gottfried in honor of the Ghanaian Ashanti King, who is paying an official friendly visit. The reception was held at the Ghanaian ambassador's Havana residence.

MALMIERCA AWARDED BATTLE OF BEIRUT DECORATION

FL161444 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Central Committee member and Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca has been decorated in a solemn ceremony in Havana with the Battle of Beirut Order, which was awarded to him by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The representative of the front, Bashir Zaki, said that in this manner his organization recognized the solidarity of the Cuban government and people with the struggle of the Palestinian people during the siege of Beirut by the Zionists, and in particular the visit that, under these circumstances, the Cuban foreign minister made to Lebanon.

VILMA ESPIN ADDRESSES WOMEN'S FEDERATION CEREMONY

FL171803 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] In Consolacion del Sur Municipality, Pina del Rio Province, Vilma Espin, Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has presided over a ceremony honoring FMC members for obtaining the national first place in the tasks set forth by the FMC.

[Begin Recording] What we want is for the comrades to analyze their special characteristics or their interests. For example, many delegations are requesting more sex education teaching material, or more teaching material for adolescents, or material about early childhood care. These could be subjects of discussion in the delegation. So start thinking about something you would like to discuss. Sometimes the problems of the corner grocery store need to be discussed. Maybe it is poorly managed. Well, discuss it in your delegation, and submit it to the party. [end recording]

POLITBURO MEMBERS MEET WITH DPRK DIPLOMATS

FL161416 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet have attended a friendly meeting of the DPRK diplomatic mission in Cuba with leaders, officials, and workers of the Central Committee. During the meeting, documentary films were shown that were made by Korea and Cuba during the visit to the DPRK of the delegation headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

ALARCON TO ATTEND REGIONAL DEMOCRACY MEETING

FL160310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Havana, 15 May (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported today that Cuba will attend the next meeting on Latin American democracy which will be held next month in Strasbourg, France, under the auspices of the European Council. Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon told PRENSA LATINA that Cuba will participate in the 3-5 June conference, which will be attended by more than 100 personalities.

The meeting, called democracy and democratization: a dialogue between Europe and Latin America, will be attended by government leaders from 15 Latin American and European countries of different political backgrounds.

FISHING MINISTER METS PERU'S ALAN GARCIA

PA171956 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] During a meeting in Lima with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo informed him of the results of the work carried out by the delegation he heads, which is currently on an official visit in that capital.

Among other things, the Cuban official referred to Cuba's development in the fishing and health fields, as well as in the production of sugar and its by-products.

Fernandez Cuervo also discussed with Alan Garcia Cuba's cooperation with Peru in those fields. Our country has two fishing boats working in Peru free of charge and has donated a 100-bed hospital for the residents isn El Cuzco, a region recently stricken by an earthquake.

Attends Hospital Dedication

PA182330 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro on Saturday dedicated the field hospital donated by Cuba to the city of Cuzco, which was recently hit by a strong earthquake.

In his speech, Alva said that Peruvians received from a sister nation this immense gesture of solidarity, which they will never forget, duroong a dramatic and trying time.

For his part, Peruvian Health Minister David Tejada said that this field hospital constitutes a living monument and an example of the international solidarity of the Cuban people.

Cries of support for and gratitude to Cuba were heard during the ceremony to dedicate the field hospital, during which the friendship between the Peruvian and Cuban people was also underscored.

Cuba was represented at the ceremony by Jorge Fernandez Cuervo, minister of fishing industry; Deputy Health Minister Enrique Comendeiro, and other members of the delegation that has been on a working visit in Peru since 11 May.

COMMENTARY ON PRESIDENT DUARTE'S REGIONAL TOUR

PA160438 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 86

[By Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has arrived in Uruguay for a 36-hour visit, but the people's rejection has prevented him from completing part of the activities scheduled for him in advance. Duarte's hosts were forced to put him up at the Carrasco Hotel, far from downtown Montevideo, instead of at the Victoria Plaza Hotel, as had been planned. Thousands of people had rallied in front of the latter to demonstrate against him and then to begin a march along the busy 18 July Avenue. The demonstration, convoked by the Inter-Union Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers, was backed by the Broad Front coalition. Placards and slogans of the demonstrators portrayed Duarte as the perpetrator of genocide against the Salvadoran people and called him a puppet of the U.S. Government. Duarte arrived in Uruguay from Peru, where he was also labeled undesirable by social and political organizations and the people's sectors.

The United Left coalition, the second most important political force in Peru, issued a communique pointing to Duarte as a U.S. Government agent, criticizing his presence in Lima, and urging the people to reject the visitor. In Bueno Aires, the third stage in Duarte's tour through Latin America, the deputies of the Intransigent Party announced that they would not participate in the tribute to Duarte at the Argentine Congress. The demonstrations of the people's rejection of Duarte, both in Peru and Uruguay, have been interpreted as a serious setback for the Savadoran president, who is desperately trying to allay criticism of his genocidal regime.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES HOLD ENERGY SAVING MEETING

FL162019 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The first meeting of the country's labor representatives in response to the urgent need to increase savings and rational use of energy and material resources has been held at Havana's Nico Lopez Refinery.

The meeting began the preliminary discussion at that level to prepare for the second national energy forum in May of 1987. It was presided over by Central Committee members Joel Domenech, president of the National Energy Commission, and Rene Penalver, Central Organization of Cuban Workers second secretary.

REPORTAGE ON 16 MAY ELECTIONS, DISTURBANCES

Blue Ribbon Council Appointed

FL141558 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, President Salvador Jorge Blanco has appointed a blue-ribbon council to supervise Friday's general elections and prevent electoral fraud. A Roman Catholic archbishop will head the nine-member commission appointed by Mr Jorge Blanco 3 days before the May 16 vote to assure free men free elections. Mr Jorge Blanco said the commission will be asked to provide recommendations to improve the voting process and prevent violence.

Former presidents and candidates Joaquin Balaguer of the Reformist Social Christian Party [PRSC] and Juan Bosch of the Liberation Party [PLD] have charged Mr Jorge Blanco's ruling Revolutionary Party of plotting to rig the vote.

About 3 million of the country's 6.2 million people are eligible to cast ballots. Voters will choose a president and vice president, 150 legislators for the senate and house, and 98 mayors.

The election campaign that began March 31 has been characterized by sporadic violence. Five people have been killed, and scores of others have been wounded, including three Balaguer supporters shot Sunday night. Polls taken during the campaign suggest ruling party candidate Jacobo Majluta will lead the vote.

Balaguer Denies Ill Health

FL170336 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 May 86, pp 1, 14

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpt] Joaquin Balaguer, presidential candidate of the Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), denied last night that he suffers from high blood pressure. Balaguer made this declaration in a document which he paid to have published.

Former President Balaguer said he is clarifying the situation because there have been statements published in the country's prinicipal sources of information saying he suffers "serious ailments like hypertension which could raise serious doubts about his ability to govern if he was elected on 16 May."

In the document, Balaguer "categorically denies" those statements and says "they are deceitful and politically motivated."

Election Starts Smoothly

PA170213 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2125 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 May (DPA) -- Since early this morning thousands of Dominicans have been turning up at voting centers to exercise their right to vote in the general elections underway in the country. At noon the elections were said to be going smoothly and officially; only minor incidents were reported.

At 0400 (local) voters began to stand in line at the voting centers. The elections were officially opened after 0700 and the voting centers will close at 1800. A large turnout is expected during today's elections.

The biggest problem reported has been the one involving the electoral lists. Hundreds of voters have found that their names do not appear in the lists at the voting centers to which they were assigned.

As decreed by President Salvador Jorge Blanco, all radio and television stations throughout the country have been in network with the government-run station since this morning. All radio and televisions will be allowed to broadcast only bulletins and information issued by the Central Electoral Board. This is hindering the flow of information regarding the development of the elections.

The three main presidential candidates and President Salvador Jorge Blanco cast their votes this morning. Jacobo Majluta, candidate for the ruling PRD; Joaquin Balaguer, of the PRSC; and Juan Bosch, of the PLD voted in Santo Domingo. President Jorge Blanco and his wife, Asela Mero de Blanco, voted in Santiago de los Caballeros.

The PRSC's press office reported on alleged incidents in which members of the ruling PRD forced their way into some voting centers, broke into the ballot boxes, and replaced the ballots. The press office also alleged that during another incident, two people were shot and wounded in another sector of the capital city. Independent sources were unable to confirm these reports.

Meanwhile, Jocobo Majluta's press office reported that "all was going well," and presidential candidate Joaquin Balaguer himself, after casting his vote, said that the process was going "more or less normally."

In the afternoon hours it was learned that two people riding a motorcycle hurled a bomb or a teargas cannister into a school building. The incident caused some panic among those at the school. The PRSC's press office reported that a young man was injured during this incident, however, this was not confirmed. The first official results will be learned after 2200 (local).

Two Killed at Polls

PY162158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 May (AFP) -- Two people were shot dead by a soldier during an incident this afternoon at a voting station in Paraiso, near Barahona, 180 km south of Santo Domingo. Carlos Julio Medina, 46, of the PRD, and Mariano Nolasco, 29, of the PRSC, were shot after an argument with one of the soldiers guarding the voting station where the two men were serving as delegates of their respective parties.

According to a report from a correspondent in Barahona, the soldier reacted after he was pushed by the two men. He added that three other people were wounded but that voting continued normally after this tragic incident.

Death Toll Rises to Three

PY162254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 May (AFP) -- A man was killed in a shantytown of the Dominican capital 1 and 1/2 hours before the polls closed in the general elections today in the Dominican Republic, raising today's death toll to three. According to his relatives, Bolivar Reyes, 22, was killed by a member of the PRSC, an oppositon party. The assailant, a presumed member of a group that tried to steal a ballot box from Martin de Porres School in the Guachupita neighborhood, shot Reyes with a shotgun. According to his relatives Reyes, who belongs to the ruling PRD, was shot when he confronted the group. Newsmen covering the incident reported that the military election police immediately surrounded the killer, preventing him from being lynched by the people.

Majluta Claims Victory

PY171709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 May (AFP) -- In a brief statement to newsmen, Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) candidate Jocobo Majluta stated at noon today that he had won the election. Majluta added that owing to an agreement existing among all candidates he could not elaborate on his victory.

In a statement released to the press, the PRD also states that, in accordance with its figures, it obtained 40.1 percent of the votes, while the PRSC obtained 38.6 percent. According to observers, the PRD figures do not agree with partial figures released by the Central Electoral Board, which gives a 18-percent lead to PRSC candidate Joaquin Balaguer.

Balaguer to Accept 'Clean' Results

PA171501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1416 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 May (EFE) -- The presidential candidate of the Dominican PRSC, Joaquin Balaguer, has announced that he will accept the results at the polls, although they may be adverse to him, so long as Friday's election are clean. Balaguer, who is supported in the elections by the Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD) and the National Party of Civilian Veterans [Partido Nacional de Veteranos Civiles -- PNVC], said he is ready to accept the will of the people, freely expressed at the polls, adding that he was satisfied with the development of the elections on Friday.

"If the elections are clean, as we hope they are, as everything indicates they will be, we will accept the ruling of the people, we will bow humbly to the will of the people," the veteran politician, 78 years old, who was three-time president of the Dominican Republic from 1966 to 1978, stated.

For his part, Jocobo Majluta Azar, 52, presidential candidate of the ruling PRD, said he trusts that the election results will favor him and reiterated that he will form a government of national unity if he wins. The third candidate -- the returns have made him more distant from first place -- Juan Bosch Gavino, 76, of the PLD, abstained from making any comment.

Balaguer Maintains Narrow Lead

PA181406 Paris AFP in Spanish 1333 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 18 May (AFP) -- Former President Joaquin Balaguer, 78, is clearly ahead in the results of the Dominican general elections of last Friday compared to Jacobo Majluta, the official candidate, according to Bulletin No 23 released at 0730 local time (1130 GMT) by the Central Electoral Board today. After a count of 2,032,155 Votes of an electoral registry of 3,039,347 voters, the votes are distributed among the three most important candidates -- Balaguer of the PRSC, Majluta of the PRD, and former President Juan Bosch, of the PLD -- as follows:

Balaguer (PRSC and allies)	700,968	41.50 percent
Majluta (PRD and allies)	763,956	39.63 percent
Bosch (PLD)	351,749	18.25 percent

One of the most important results is that of the null voters (76,556) and challenged votes (26,516), the latter which can determine the end result in view of the narrow margin between the first and second place candidates.

Thus far Balaguer has not proclaimed himself the winner, because there is a pact not to do so before the Central Electoral Board concludes the vote count.

Vote Count Suspended 18 May

PA182156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 18 May (AFP) -- The Central Electoral Council announced this afternoon that the vote counting of the Dominican general elections held on Friday was suspended today and will be resumed tomorrow, Monday, at 0800 local time (1200 GMT). Council President Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo signed the announcement carried over a radio and television network naintained since midnight on Thursday, but did not explain the reasons for the suspension.

It was also announced that the Commission of Electoral Advisers, headed by Msgr Nicolas Lopez Rodriquez, the archbishop of Santo Domingo, will address the country over radio and television network in the next few hours.

The Council issued its last information bulletin, no 23, this morning at 0730 local time which showed former President Joaquin Balaguer of the PRSC (conservative) leading the official candidate Jacobo Majluta of the PRD (social democratic) by 1.87 percent with 80 percent of the votes counted and 90 percent of the voting precincts covered. Around noon, the council president said that the remining results would be included in a final bulletin that would be revealed around mid-afternoon, but then an official suspension was announced later.

BAHAMAS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DEFENDS CUBAN TALKS

FL162310 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 10 May 86, p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Text] Former Foreign Affairs Parliamentary Secretary James Moultrie told PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] rally Thursday there was nothing wrong with the Bahamas talking with Cuba. He said the Bahamas had never broken ties with its communist neighbour.

Mr Moultrie, who served as a member of the Bahamas mission to the United Nations before entering politics, was replying to the criticism of FNM [Free National Movement] Action Group Chairman George Wilson, who condemned what he called government's "cosying" up the the Cubans.

Mr Moultrie, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Educaton, said Mr Wilson was talking on a subject that he knew nothing about. "He wants to talks about foreign affairs and why we are talking to Cuba," Mr Moultrie told over 1,000 supporters at the first island-wide PLP rally at Christie Park. "Well this is crazy, he's got to be," he said. "You've got a neighbour which is closer to you than America is and you're not going to talk. You going to fight? What you're going to fight him with? You'd better talk." "And we've always been talking to the Cubans anyhow. I don't know why he just woke up and found that out. We never broke ties with Cuba and ain't nothing wrong with talking with Cuba," the rock sound MP said.

"As the prime minister said, in a little while President (Ronald) Reagan is going to be talking with (Soviet President Mikhail) Gorbachev so what's wrong with Mr Maynard talking with the Cuban foreign minister?" Mr Moultrie asked. "You don't have to agree with what he said, but you've got to talk," Mr Moultrie told the rally. Foreign Minister Clement Maynard held talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli in Nassau in March on matters of "mutual concern."

The talks in Nassau were a follow-up to discussions held in Cuba last August between the Bahamian and Cuban foreign ministers.

Thursday Cuba's ambassador to the Eahamas, Dr Severino Mansur Jorge presented his credentials to Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash at Government House.

In early April, Mr Wilson expressed convern over the "apparent revived friendliness and cordiality" between the Bahamas and Cuban Governments and pleged to oppose any attempt to establish a Cuban embassy in Nassau. He said the action group would oppose any closer ties with Cuba until it had regularized its relations with the United States and other democracies in the Caribbean and the world.

Although Mr Maynard addressed last night's rally, he did not refer to the talks between the Bahamas and Cuba, which the action group claimed led to a "secret agenda" between the two countries.

PLP chairman senator Sean McWeeney, who was present at Thursday's rally but did not speak, had said on a previous occasion that there was nothing wrong with the Bahamas talking to Cuba.

FNM CEREMONY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN ATTACK

FL162246 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 10 May 86, pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Is the Bahamas to be Cuba's next surrogate government, asked former U.S. ambassador to Cuba Earl Smith who flew to Nassau today as the Cuban ambassador to the Bahamas flew out. Mr. Smith -- the ambassador to Cuba in the last days of Fulgencio Batista and the take over of Fidel Castro -- took part in the sixth anniversary service for four Bahamian marines killed when a Cuban MIG sank HMBS Flamingo in Bahamain waters on May 10, 1980. The FNM [Free National Movement] action group, which planned the services -- at Prince George dock and the cenotaph -- had invited Mr. Smith to attend.

Cuban ambassador to the Bahamas, Severino Mansur Jorge, who presented his credentials to Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash Thursday, left for Cuba with his wife early this morning. Mr Mansur, a member of Cuba's Communist Party, was also a member of Castro's underground, which helped overthrow the Batista regime.

The action group had announced this week that after the downtown ceremonies, its members would demonstrate outside the Royal Bahamian Hotel, where the Cuban ambassador was occupying a well guarded one-bedroom garden villa. Ambassador Mansur had been a guest at the Royal Bahamian since May 1, he had told THE TRIBUNE that he would be available for an interview on Monday, but last night, under police escort, he and his wife checked out of the hotel. However they returned to the hotel later that night. It is understood the weather was too bad for flying last night. However, at 7:30 this morning the Mansurs once again left the hotel. It is reported that they left the Bahamas about 8 am.

While in Nassau Mr Mansur called on Deputy Prime Minister Clement Maynard at the Foreign Ministry and Monday evening he and his wife dined with Prime Minister Pindling and his family, Mr and Mrs Maynard, and the Jamaican ambassador to the Bahamas, Mr Keith Johnson, and his family.

At this morning's memorial service Action Group Chairman George Wilson read a passage of scripture while Shirlea MP Pierre Dupuch made brief remarks, Mr Sturrup then threw a pink wreath with green trimmings into the sea.

Mr Dupuch said that several days ago the Government of the Bahamas was talking to the ambassador of Cuba. "We want to let the Cuban Government know that they are really not welcome in the Bahamas because our people are a free and democratic people and the Cuban Government is a communist government," he said.

He said the Cubans were not appreciated in Bahamian waters and that they could make no "retribution" for the lives of the four Bahamian marines -- Able Seaman Sturrup, Seamen Austin Rudolph Smith and Edward Williams, and Gunner David Tucker -- lost at sea. "I want all Bahamians to know that we are free today, we are free tomorrow and God knows we will be free forever if we keep our courage high and we do not let the Cubans, as they did in Grenada, come to our shores," he said.

Rev. McPhee said the four marines served their country with pride, dignity and honour and died with the same three characteristics. Following the dockside service, the group proceeded to the cenotaph in the garden of rememberance and were met by former US ambassador, who laid a wreath just beneath a plaque bearing the names of the four marines which was unveiled during the rememberance day services in 1981.

DOMINICA

BOATS, IMMIGRANTS SEIZED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES

FL162112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2101 GMT May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 16, CANA -- Authorities here are trying to find out what led to the deportation of 18 Dominicans from the neighbouring French depency of Maru Galantt Coff Guadeloupe), and the seizure of four Dominican boats by French Authorities, earlier this week. Police today confirmed that the Dominicans were expelled on Tuesday and the External Affairs Ministry said it had received complaints concerning the seizure of two boats and the detention of two others, but neither source, nor the local French coinsular agency had any official word on the latest French action.

A top External Affairs Ministry offical said it had responded to the boat-owners complaints but had not yet received a response from the mayor of Marie Glante to know the circumstances surrounding the reports.

But Butler's office reported that it had been notified of the expulsion of almost 150 illegal Dominican immigrants from Guadeloupe and Marie Glante over the last six months, including 84 in January this year. Another 25 were expelled from Martinique around the same time.

Unofficial sources said the latest action could have been prompted by the robbery of a major jewelry store in Marie Galante which French authorities allegedly connected with Dominican nations. Difficulties in the operation of visa requirements for Dominicans to travel to the neighbouring French islands have given rise to frequent talks between France and Dominica and Butler said moves were afoot to have further discussions with the French ambassador.

HAITI

100 KILLED IN ANTI-VOODOO CAMPAIGNS SINCE FEBRUARY

FL161342 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Officials in Haiti acknowledge as many as 100 people may have been killed in anti-voodoo campaigns since the ouster of former President Jean-Claude Duvalier 3 months ago. Most of the victims were voodoo priests and priestesses and were believed to have been associated with the secret police of the former Duvalier regime.

JAMAICA

MANLEY CHALLENGES SEAGA TO CALL ELECTIONS

FL161553 Bridgetown CANA in English 1529 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 16, CANA -- Opposition People's National Party (PNP) leader Michael Manley last night challenged Prime Minister Edward Seaga to call the general elections, which Jamaicans have speculated could be in the offing since this month's presentation of government's 1986 budget that included price reductions on basic foods, increased capital spending and lower interest rates. Seaga is to call twice-postponed municipal elections by the end of June, but constitutionally is not bound to hold a national elections until the end of 1988.

However, analysts here have suggested that despite his rejection of the idea, Seaga, after presiding over three years of austerity and sunken popularity, might attempt to translate any euphoria over the expansionary budget to general election votes. But during a scathing attack on the budget, which he branded an insulting bribe which could not hold together, Manley welcomed the thought of a general election. Let the people decide who is telling the truth, Manley declared at a PNP people's forum -- the sort of mock parliament they have resorted to since boycotting the 1980 elections. Let the voice of the people be heard, call not the local government election, call the general elections now, he declared.

Seaga's reflationary package did not receive the support of a team from Jamaica's major aid backers -- the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) -- whom Seaga had invited to review the island's economy. They instead suggested continued austerity, including further devaluations in the Jamaican dollar, more cuts in government spending and additional public sector job losses.

The prime minister, since the surfacing of the disagreement, has downplayed the importance of the team, saying that Jamaica had a contingency plan in the event it was forced by the institutions to go through with the belt-tightening. Talks are expected to begin with the IMF by month end on this years programme under a 22-month facility that is now halfway through.

Manleya, who in 1980 broke with the IMF when they could not agree on a programme, argued that against the background of the present disagreement Seaga's budget was almost certain to fall apart. The prime minister would be forced to make changes mid-stream as the government had done in the past three years, he said. He pointed out that in the J5.8 billion dollar budget, major creditors, such as the World Bank and USAID, were expected to provide J940 million out ot a total projected loan inflows of J1,760 million dollars (1J doll; 18 cents U.S.). However, last fiscal year, when relations with the major creditors were better, only J500 million dollars was actually received from an expected 1,250 million dollars, Manley said.

This budget is a lie, the budget is a deception, the budget is a piece of election bribery...(which) cannot stand examination in the light of day, he declared. Manley claimed that Seaga's economic strategies had failed on all counts.

In five years since 1981, depite annual boasts of economic recovery, the country had managed only to stand still with average annual economic growth of 0.3 percent despite a massive inflow of economic assistance from the United States which we appreciate. As a consequence of the policies of deregulation and devaluation, inflation had galloped since 1983, and over the period the country had run an annual trade deficit of more than 550 million dollars (U.S.). Between 1981-85, the trade deficit totalled U.S. 2,750 million dollars. Although the categorisation of employment had been changed to register persons actively seeking jobs at the time of the survey, unemployment was 26 per cent. Under the old format it would be over 30 per cent, Manley said. The devaluation and deregulation strategies had forced many companies into bankruptcy, and these coupled with high interest rates had stymied production, he argued.

In human terms, he said the suffering and sacrifice had been great, and this was borne out by government statistics. He noted that per capita GDP at constant prices had fallen four per cent between 1980 and 1985, while compensation for employees as a percentage of the GDP had fallen from 51 per cent in 1980 to 48 per cent in 1984.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

EC COMMISSION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

FL141912 Bridgetown CANA In English 1813 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 14, CANA -- A four-member team from the commission of the European Community (EC) arrived in Trinidad today for three days of concluding talks on the allocation of development funds under the third Lome Convention. The team, led by Michel Hauswirth, a deputy director general, was meeting this afternoon with Industry Minister Senator Wendell Mottley. Tomorrow members will hold talks with officials of the finance and planning ministry.

On Friday, the team will sign an agreement on Trinidad and Tobago's national indicative programme which agrees on how the 15 million ECU's [European Community Units] (just over 50 million TT dollars) this country will receive under Lome Three will be allocated. The team will also call on Prime Minister George Chambers, and External Affairs Minister Errol Mahabir.

Lome is a trade and aid agreement between the EC and 66 developing nations in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific [ACP].

Negotiations Begin

FL152256 Bridgetown CANA in English 1926 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 15, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago today began final discussions with officials from the European Economic Community (EEC) for the oil-rich states national development programme over the next five years under allocations made by the Lome III convention.

The package consists of a nine million ECU grant and a six million ECU special 40-year loan with ten years grace and one per cent interest.

We think that certainly, with difficulties for oil, the Trinidad economy is in a difficult moment but what is very important to underline is that the general development of Trinidad and Tobago is certainly one of the higher amounts of other ACP countries, head of the EEC mission Michel Hauswirth said at the beginning of the meeting this morning.

And what is very important to ensure is the conservation of this development and to ensure that, even with the difficulty it is possible to maintain as well as possible, the standard of life of the population.

Hauswirth said that the EEC has given priority to a number of areas including agriculture, tourism, training of human resources and to a limited number of projects.

Trinidad and Tobago, which signed and ratified its agreement to Lome III last December, seems to be placing agricultural development high on its programme under Lome III with four of the six-member team meeting today being representatives of the local agriculture ministry and agricultural research departments.

Trinidad and Tobago will today present proposals government consider appropriate to its development policies and strategies, its priority development objectives at national level, and sector-specific policy objectives.

FBIS

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REPORTAGE ON CONTADORA GROUP MEETING IN PANAMA

Differences Thwart Agreement

PA190301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0144 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Panama, 18 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Radical differences between Nicaragua and the other Central American countries today thwarted an agreement to define limits on weapons and military forces within the Contadora peace document. The 3-day meeting that ended on Sunday in Panama closed with two highly different diplomatic blocs: one maintained by Nicaragua alone and the other by El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The meeting was convoked by the Contadora Group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama) to seek an agreement to define the issues of weapons and military maneuvers, which are the last chapters left to finalize the peace treaty for Central America that has been under negotiation for the past 3 years.

To Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Guillermo Fernandez de Soto, the meeting was positive, because participants learned about the position of the countries regarding these two issues that are so vital to the peace process that had not been discussed at the negotiation table for the past 6 months. "One of the problems in the process," Fernandez added, "is that we did not know the positions on the issues of military maneuvers and weapons; this meeting allowed us to delve into the issue."

Nicaragua maintains that only offensive weapons should be limited and that negotiations to establish such limits must begin after the peace treaty is signed on 6 June. The other countries want limits on all kinds of weapons as well as limits on military forces specified in the peace document.

Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, head of the Honduran delegation, said that "that should be specified in the document, because we cannot delay any further negotiations that have lasted 3 years." They also differ on the issue of international military maneuvers; while Nicaragua wants them banned, the other countries want them regulated -- not banned.

Joaquin Maza Martelli, head of the Salvadoran mission, said: "It is important to stress the consensus reached by four countries regarding such an important issue as security."

Contadora convoked the delegates to continue negotiations on 27 and 28 May, 2 days after the Central American presidential "summit" that will take place in Esquipulas, Guatemala. According to Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, "we will discuss what weapons will be negotiable" during the technical meeting that will be held here again in late May.

Quinonez On Tinoco Accusations

PA191954 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 May 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita last night said that Guatemala has not changed its position of neutrality in the region in order to consolidate peace. He was rejecting accusations by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. A dispatch received form Panama, where a meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group concluded yesterday, stated that Guatemala and Costa Rica made a joint proposal to include a complicated system to regulate and control weapons.

Quinonez reiterated the Guatemalan position that the arms buildup in the region must be stopped "so that all the countries will be in the same condition." He added that whoever has more arms will always hinder the peaceful solution we all want.

He also said that Guatemala did not take any preconceived proposal to that meeting, "it only took ideas as to how to freeze the arms buildup and a way to establish a ceiling on disarmament." He explained that under no circustance has Guatemala thought of changing its existing neutrality policy.

The dispatch published in the international section of this newspaper indicates that the Guatemalan and Costa Rican proposal is based on a complicated theory to assign a number of "points" to each soldier or weapon so that each country can accumulate nor more than 100,000 points.

Commenting on this part of the communique, he said that the idea is to have each country in the same condition to negotiate the implementation of peace in Central America, one of the steps of which will be the holding of the Esquipulas summit, to be held this week.

In conclusion, the official said that today, after thoroughly learning about the proposal, he will give a better explanation of what occurred in Panama following the meeting of the Contadora deputy foreign ministers.

Delegates View Proposals

PA191932 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The members of the Contadora Group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- and the representatives of the Central American countries have suspended until 27 May the talks they resumed over the weekend in this capital to analyze the aspects pending agreement, such as arms reduction and control and the international military maneuvers in the area.

The decision was adopted in view of the elements and proposals presented, and so that they can be analyzed.

In the opinion of the Contadora Group's representatives, which was expressed by Mexico's Ricardo Valero, the 6 June deadline for finishing the pending aspects on the act still exists. He said that the problem has another dimension, which has to do with the interests of countries with links in the region, whose contribution is necessary in order for the Central American countries to reach an agreement. He added that the Contadora Group's proposal aimed at facilitating an agreement on the pending points is still in effect and that there is great optimism, because the formulas proposed by the delegations have arrived at a crucial point. Regarding the meetings, Valero said:

[Begin recording] As you know, several proposals were made during this meeting. However, none of them was accepted by all of the Central American countries. Most of the representatives had a proposal. We, the members of the Contadora Group, had established the criteria — which has been the rule from the beginning -- that our proposals ...[changes thought] and we presented one, which was the starting point for this meeting, reconciling, summarizing, and compiling the work carried out last year at the meetings of plenipotentiaries.

Of course, if a proposal represented by one of the Central American delegations had been accepted by the five Central American countries, then we would have had no objection to withdrawing our proposal, even if it differed from our criteria. What is important is that the Central American countries can arrive at conclusions by consensus.

This was not the case with the proposals that were made this time, none of them had those characteristics, and therefore the Contadora Group's proposal is still in effect. We believe that the work must be based on it. However, we will make an effort to include new elements of judgment -- those presented at this meeting -- to see if when the talks are resumed next week a definite agreement can be reached. The (?other) proposals have important aspects which will undoubtedly be analyzed and considered by each of the governments in their respective countries. Perhaps this, with the additional incentives I have mentioned before, will make it possible to arrive a definitive formula on those topics.

I would also like to mention that these meeting follow or should follow, to a large extent, the criteria and viewpoints expressed by our respective governments. One of these viewpoints, which we consider very important because it was recently expressed, and because of the personalities that signed it, is the document issued last week in San Jose on the occasion of the installation of the new Costa Rican Government and president by the Contadora and Support Group countries.

The document clearly outlined the conditions and factors that are necessary in order to conclude these negotiations successfully, which is our desire. An example of this is the significance of the contributions by the third-party countries -- not the Central American countries -- that could help in achieving an agreement among the Central American countries.

The problem, as we have stressed, has a very important aspect, which refers to the countries having interests and links in the region, and whose contribution is absolutely necessary, even to make possible an agreement among the Central American countries. This was clearly stated. The efforts among Central American countries continue. The meetings with the Central American countries require the necessary conditions and framework, they require an atmosphere that first of all will permit the culmination of the agreements and, second, the implementaion of those agreements; in other words, not only for the signing of the act, but also for its implementation, which is a later phase. [end recording]

For their part, the Central American representatives, except for the Nicaraguan, stressed the unity of criteria among Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras on the subject of security, reiterating that they support the Tegucigalpa group, and that the proposal presented by Costa Rica and Guatemala is an important advancement in the area of disarmament and military maneuvers. In this respect, the Honduran representative [not further identified] said:

[Begin recording] The Honduran delegation deeply regrets the Nicaraguan delegation's rejection of the Contadora Group's proposal, the proposal made yesterday by Honduras as well as the proposal made yesterday by Costa Rica. We believe that it is an important advancement on the topics of military maneuvers and disarmament to have four countries in the region agree on a position.

I would also like to add that despite the statement made yesterday by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, during the meeting held this afternoon among the five Central American delegates to our regret we confirmed, learned, or understood that the proposal, which according to Nicaragua will produce negotiation on disarmament, will not produce those results. The only points that Nicaragua is willing to accept are: the classification of offensive and defensive weapons, leaving out of the negotiations those they consider defensive; and then beginning another negotiation -- post signature, and after the act is implemented -- on what they consider offensive weapons. From any angle, this position is considered unacceptable for the four countries that today endorsed the proposal made yesterday by Costa Rica and Guatemala. We have a very short time to end the netgotiations before 6 June. We want those commitments to be included in the act, and not postponed for subsequent negotiations. [end recording]

For his part, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minster Victor Hugo Tinoco referred to the statement made by the Honduran representative and to the suspension of the meeting until 27 May.

[Begin recording] This meeting was very important, because through Nicaragua's proposal, which was presented 2 days ago, it was possible to open a path for negotiation within the shortest time possible, which we hope will bring us clsoe to an agreement among the Central American countries. As you know, our proposal basically recommends the limitation of the arms classified as offensive as a result of an agreement among the Central American countries, and, in that context, facilitate and expedite the signing of the Contadora Group's act. I can say that the Contadora Group has received Nicaragua's proposal positively, precisely because it is a serious and responsible proposal: The Contadora Group's official proposal announced today was that at the next meeting of plenipotentiaries they discuss what weapons are considered negotiable and which are not within that same spirit. Unfortunately, some of the Central American countries, mainly Honduras and El Salvador, were not in a position to accept this proposal from the Contadora Group, while Nicaragua explicitly accepted it. Hence, no agreement was reached among the nine representatives, that is the five Central American and the four Contadora Group representatives.

Nevertheless, it was agreed to continue the negotiations on 27 and 28 May. The Contadora Group officially reiterated to the five Central American countries that it maintained its proposal of discussing which weapons are considered negotiable. It recommended that the countries bring proposals on precisely which weapons should be limited and negotiated, stressing the importance of bringing those proposals to the next meeting. We intend to bring specific proposals. I would say that although it is true that Honduras and El Salvador did not accept the Contadora Group's proposal altogether, I do not believe that they rejected it completely, and that there is still an open door. I belive that it is possible that in the next meetings we will find formulas to reach an understanding and to advance in that direction. [end recording]

DELVALLE WILL NOT ATTEND ESQUIPULAS MEETING

PA191952 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1920 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Guatemala, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle will not attend the "summit" of heads of state to be held this week in the Guatemalan City of Esquipulas, it was officially announced today in this capital.

The Guatemalan presidential spokesman Julio Santos told ACAN-EFE that the Panamanian Government had stated that President Eric Arturo Delvalle "cannot attend the presidential meeting" scheduled for 24 and 25 May.

He added that "the reasons President Delvalle has declined to attend are not known, however, he will surely send a special delegation that will participate as an observer."

Panama is one of the four countries that make up the Contadora Group, which has been seeking a negotiated solution to the Central American problem since 1983.

Yesterday Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said that "the talks among Central American countries through the Contadora Group have failed," and added that the Central American parliament promoted by Cerezo is the alternative because "through it, the protagonists themselves can discuss their problems."

Santos said that the presidents' agenda has been changed because they will not leave for their respective countries on Monday, but instead, on Sunday after the signing of the joint declaration.

The official did not want to comment on the absence of the Panamanian president and what impact it will have on the discussions on the Central American conflict.

Attending the Esquipulas meeting will be Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Honduran President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, and the Guatemalan host, Vinicio Cerezo.

ENVOY SAYS CUBA TO JOIN ALADI AS OBSERVER

PY151717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 15 May (AFP) -- Cuban Ambassador Joaquin Mas announced here today that Cuba will join the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) as an observer.

Mas said the Cuban Government made this decision after thoroughly studying the prospects ALADI offers for helping Cuba improve its trade with other Latin American countries.

ALADI, which is headquartered in Montevideo, is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

BRIEFS

MONETARY COUNCIL PRESIDENT -- J. Federico Linares M., president of the Bank of Guatemala, was installed today as president of the Central American Monetary Council [Consejo Monetario Centroamericano] -- Conmoneca -- during a meeting of that regional organization in the Guatemalan capital. [Summary] [Guatemala City Super Radio in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 May 86 PA]

BOMB DEFUSED AT SITE OF ALFONSIN SPEECH

PY192325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2304 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (EFE) -- The bodyguards of President Raul Alfonsin today deactivated a powerful bomb that had been planted in the auditorium of the 3D Army Corps. A high presidential source told EFE that "around half a kilogram of plastic explosive" that could be detonated by remote control was deactivated some hours before the president entered the auditorium of the 3D Army Corps. Despite this incident, President Raul Alfonsin delivered a message to the chiefs and officers of that Army unit located in Cordoba, 800 km northwest of Buenos Aires.

Government Confirmation

PY200059 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0022 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- Government sources tonight confirmed the discovery of an explosive device near the officers' mess of the 3D Army Corps, in Cordoba Province, where President Alfonsin this afternoon delivered a speech. The sources added that the explosive device was deactivated by the Cordoba Police and that the details of this incident will be reported to the Cordoba federal judge.

Reports about the bomb have circulated since early this afternoon, but it was not confirmed by the government until after 2100. According to reports, some of them contradictory, a plastic bomb was found; but the reports did not agree where it was found. This incident did not affect President Alfonsin's program during his visit to the 3D Army Corps except for a check carried out for security reasons in the auditorium where President Alfonsin delivered his speech.

FAULTY VALVE CAUSES LEAK AT NUCLEAR PLANT

PY191741 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 May 86 p 5

[Text] Cordoba, (NA-DYN) -- There was an ammoniac gas leak in the local National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) plant when a fault developed in a safety valve, thus raising the spectre of a Chernobyl-style disaster. However CNEA said there was no danger.

MISSING PLANE'S WRECKAGE FOUND, NO SURVIVORS

PY192238 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1718 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Ushuaia, 19 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Navy this afternoon reported that there are no indications of survivors in the area where the wreckage of the Navy plane declared missing on 15 May have been found. A helicopter and navy patrols are now heading for the area. The Navy has issued the following communique:

The Navy General Staff hereby reports that at 1150 today a Navy Electra reconnaissance plane found the wreckage of the B-200 plane that has been missing since 15 May. The wreckage was found in the vicinity of Lake Luz, near southern Policarpo Bay, on the northeastern end of Mitre Peninsula, on Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego. There are no signs of survivors. A Navy helicopter and patrols from the Alferez Sobral patrol boat have been sent to the area.

ISRAEL WITHHOLDS 14 PLANES PURCHASED IN 1982

PY191652 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0014 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (DYN) -- Reliable sources have reported that between 12 and 14 Douglas A 4B fighter-bombers purchased by Argentina in late 1982 to replace planes lost by the Navy during the South Atlantic war are being withheld by Israel due to British pressures.

The airplanes were manufactured by the United States, which originally sold them to Israel. They had been used by the Israeli Air Force, and Argentina paid cash for them after the war. The airplanes could not be shipped to Buenos Aires because Israel needs authorization from the United States to give them away or sell them, and Great Britain has opposed such an operation.

Negotiations resumed after President Raul Alfonsin took office. The sources stated that late Defense Minister Raul Borras had had difficulties because of an Air Force demand that it, not the Navy, get the airplanes if they are released. The issue remained pending, but the Navy conducted its own negotiation. As tensions with Great Britain gradually relaxed and the idea of a potential conflict was put aside at the beginning of this year, the situation seemed headed toward a solution.

According to the sources, however, the Argentine Government's decision not to participate in the "Unitas" maneuvers has apparently again blocked the operation. During the "Unitas" maneuvers, in which Argentina has not participated since the 1970s, Argentine and U.S. ships were to conduct exercises in the South Atlantic. The sources added that the Argentine decision not to participate in "Unitas" was announced last week as Navy officers were participating in a preparatory meeting in Puerto Rico for the joint maneuvers.

NAVY WILL NOT FORMALLY PARTICIPATE IN 'UNITAS'

PY191747 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 May 86 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- As Armed Forces' Commander-in-Chief, President Raul Alfonsin will be present today at Third Army Corps exercises in Cordoba. He will watch paratroopers jumping and will be invited to fire heavy 155mm cannon. This will be Alfonsin's third visit this year to a major unit.

Meanwhile it was reported the Argentine Navy will not formally take part in "UNITAS" manoeuvres this year but some vessels will rendezvous with United States Navy vessels on the high seas to carry out joint exercises. The Argentine Navy has not participated in the operation since the Malvinas War in 1982.

A high source said "this is another step in the right direction" towards the normalization of relations between both navies. "UNITAS" normally takes place during the second half of each year when USN ships sail south off the Pacific coast and the north up the Atlantic coast while carrying out joint exercises with the navies of the countries off the coasts they pass. Most Latin American countries give great importance to the event as a means to update their naval hardware and technology.

Last week in an interview published in TIEMPO ARGENTINO Navy chief-of-staff Ramon Arosa said "it is not convenient to stay out of these operations but the decision must be taken on another level and the Navy is awaiting instructions."

Meanwhile low salaries and human rights trials are the main worries of military servicemen, according to an Army High Command meeting held on Thursday and Friday. Corporals earn only 90 australs a month and captains 260. Five generals, four lieutenant colonels and two majors among serving officers are thought to be liable for human rights trials. Some 12,000 conscripts, or about half the present number, are to be given extensive leave for the rest of the year, from July 9, for budget reasons, according to the High Command huddle.

COAST GUARD CAPTURES POLISH FISHING VESSEL

PY192016 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1301 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Naval Prefecture press department today reported that a foreign fishing vessel operating in Argentine territorial waters was captured by the Argentine Naval Prefecture.

The fishing vessel was captured by the Coast Guard GC 26 vessel, Thompson, off the Pinguin Island lighthouse, 135 miles from the geographic center of the Malvinas.

The captured vessel is the Polish fishing boat Cesno, register No 178, which has 30 crewmen. It is 61 meters long and 9 meters wide with a draft of 5.2 meters and a capacity of 796 tons.

Seventy-four tons of squid caught in Argentine waters were found aboard the vessel, which was taken to Puerto Deseado, where it will be held. The report adds that the Naval Prefecture is making studies to determine the appropriate fine.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY200327 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight explained that the Polish fishing vessel Cesno was captured outside the exclusion zone unilaterally established by Great Britain during the Malvinas Island conflict.

The Foreign Ministry indicated in a communique that the arrest, made by the Coast Guard ship Thompson, occurred at latitude 49 degrees, 2 minutes south and longitude 60 degrees, 58 minutes west.

The communique was released in view of reports indicating that the arrest occurred at latitude 49 degrees, 40 minutes south and longitude 61 degrees, 14 minutes west.

BRIEFS

HEALTH, HOUSING UNDER SECRETARIES -- Buenos Aires, 15 May (TELAM) -- During a ceremony held in the White Hall of Goverment House, President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon swore in Rodolfo Montero and Juk Maisterrena as health under secretary and housing and environment under secretary, respectively. Montero and Maisterrena are replacing Carlos Canitrot and Alfredo Ferro. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 16 May 86 PY]

BOMB BLASTS DAMAGE U.S. ORGANIZATION BUILDINGS

PA191426 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Bogota, 19 May (AFP) -- The police reported today, Monday, that three bombs exploded last night at U.S. organizations, causing damage but no injuries.

The bombs exploded in a building in southern Bogota which houses a U.S. religious sect. Two adjoining houses were also damaged; another bomb damaged the American Education Center.

The third bomb exploded in the Summer Institute of Linguistics, which is located in the northern part of this capital. The shock wave shattered the windows of a half-dozen neighboring homes.

ARMY CONFISCATES SMUGGLED GOODS, WEAPONS

PA192151 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 86

[By Mario Arboleda]

[Text] The National Army has confiscated smuggled goods worth more than 50 million pesos on the Colombian Pacific Coast. In joint operations with the police, the National Army is intensifying raids against powerful groups of smugglers who have been using the Colombian Pacific Coast to smuggle goods into the country. At present, they are using estuaries, that is, arms of the sea, to transport smuggled goods and arms for the guerrillas, according to Captain Miguel Antonio Caro, commander of the Pacific Naval Base, who explained how the five ships filled with goods from Peru, were discovered.

[Begin Caro recording] We have intensified our raids and have identified `he various possible areas where they bring in the weapons and smuggled goods. As we have already seen, the weapons are smuggled in with other goods. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI, PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS -- Bogota, 15 May (DPA) -- 'Abd al-Sattar 'Abd al-Jabbar Mohamed al-Douri and Antonio Syder Santiago have presented their credentials to President Belisario Bentacur. They are the new ambassadors from Iraq and Portugal, respectively. The Iraqi ambassador will not reside in Colombia. He is presently ambassador to Venezuela. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0157 GMT 16 May 86 PA]

POLICE SURROUND RADIO NANDUTI, PREVENT PROTEST

PA200433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 19 May (AFP) -- Tonight a large group of Paraguayan policemen surrounded the area adjacent to Radio Nanduti, thus preventing a protest demonstration that about 100 students and intellectuals were trying to carry out in front of the building, the radio station officials told AFP.

The intellectuals and university students were waiting for the arrival of other student groups in order to begin the protest demonstration, in spite of the massive police presence.

In a telephone conversation with AFP, one of the officials said that he was afraid this was the "prelude" to another incident of police repression.

According to its director Humberto Rubin, Radio Nanduti, regarded by the government as the voice of the opposition, was jammed for the 8th consecutive day today by unidentified persons, probably members of the authorities. A magistrate who on Friday asked the National Telecommunications Administration, Antelco, about the jamming has not as yet received a response. Meanwhile, the work of the unidentified persons rendered the station's broadcasts impossible to understand.

Students and intellectuals planned a sit-in for tonight in front of the radio station in support of the station's officials. On 28 April the radio station was attacked twice, resulting in considerable material damage but no casualties.

HOY EDITORIAL SCORES 'SIR' FOR NEPOTISM

PY150300 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 May 86 p 10

[Editorial "Sir," by newspaper owner Humberto Dominguez Dibb]

[Text] There was a time, long ago, when expressing a reaction, a truth, or a lie perhaps, you talked to me about nepotism, about what it was and about how damaging its practice could be. Now, today I ask you: Why do you practice nepotism?

With great anticipation I went to Encarnacion, capital of Itapua Department, to participate in the inauguration of the Industrial Fair. I returned with great sadness, because the organizers' efforts to make the fair a success, a fair that cost more than 200 million guaranies, did not elicit the cooperation it deserved from the mayor of that city. This lady forbade the use of the site chosen for the fairgrounds which would have been appropriate for the fair's importance. If such an area cannot be used to exhibit to Paraguayans and foreigners all that our country produces, what good is it? Is the possible damage to the grounds that would have to have been repaired more important than the need to exhibit the products of our industry in their best trappings?

I believe that the lady mayor of Encarnacion is your relative, and that she holds such an important position by the merit of her last name, Matiauda. It is obvious that she has no other qualifications, because her refusal to cooperate in the success of an industrial fair clearly bespeaks of his shortsightedness. A city in the country's hinterland can only benefit from an industrial exhibit, by affording its people the opportunity to learn about the nation's reality and gear their efforts accordingly.

This is the initiative that met with the refusal to cooperate, from none other than the most important municipal official, who must look out for the interests of the Encarnacion citizens: the mayor. This attitude fully depicts her inaffectiveness. What other opportunities will the people of Encarnacion have to get a first hand knowledge with the present state of our industry? How many industrialists will come to that border city to take with them an image of our industrial capability? Unfortunately, they will not have a chance to see the best images the industrial fair could have offered, only because the mayor sets more store on the buildings and the grounds than on the best presentation of the exhibition.

It is as clear as day that the incumbent of the municipal mayoralty of a city as important as the capital of the Itapua Department does not have any merit whatsoever to hold that post. If she cannot assess the value of an industrial exhibition, how can she manage questions of less importance?

So, Sir, please do not ever talk to me about nepotism again, because apparently you practice it when it is convenient for you and do not when it is not in your interest.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

For excerpts of an interview carried on Radio Moscow in Spanish with Ananias Maidana, member of the Political Commission of the Paraguayan Communist Party, on differences with the opposition, see the 15 May issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MOLOTOV COCKTAIL HURLED AT U.S. CONSULATE

PA200156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0138 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Guadalajara, 20 May (EFE) -- The local police reported that a Molotov cocktail was hurled at the U.S. Consulate in Guadalajara today by unidentified persons. No victims or damage were reported.

Hector Cordova Bermudez, police director in Guadalajara, Jalisco State, also reported that the attackers fled and that their identity is still not known. In conclusion, the police director said that policemen picked up pieces of glass from a broken bottle just outside the consulate's main doors. Apparently, these were pieces of the bottle that the unidentified people used to make the cocktail.

Meanwhile, Rudolph Lawrence Rivera, acting U.S. consul in Guadalajara, said that several persons traveling a red car hurled the cocktail at the consulate doors and that only minor damage was caused to the entrance of the building.

SEPULVEDA HOSTS DINNER FOR POLISH MINISTER

FL161236 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (NOTIMEX) -- The accumulation and perfecting of nuclear weapons endangers the survival of humanity, Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has told Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, whom he decorated with the Order of the Aztec Eagle.

During a dinner he gave for the Polish official, who is in Mexico on an official visit, Sepulveda Amor said that today we have corroborated the fact that not only the wartime use of nuclear energy threatens the world but that there is also the possibility that an accident may cause the death of man and the Middle East. [sentence as received]

After mentioning that this coming August the members of the New Delhi group will meet in Mexico to discuss alternative solutions to the arms race, he said that nuclear competition generates international tensions, reinforces regional conflicts, and distorts political and economic realities.

He said that Mexico has struggled for universal, complete disarmament for years and now, within the New Delhi group, promotes dialogue and understanding to put an end to the arms race, suspend nuclear testing, and reduce military arsenals.

He said Mexico and Poland must confirm their will to mobilize the world community for the establishment of a fair international order that will make it possible to confront the present crisis with a sense of responsibility.

He reiterated our country's support for all initiatives that promote international agreement, and stressed the importance of our bilateral cooperation with Poland in trade, financial, industrial, and technological matters.

Further on Visit

For Warsaw reportage of the visit to Mexico by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, see the Poland section of the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH BELIZE TO INCREASE

FL161838 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will export electricity, gasoline, butane gas, and molasses to Belize, will drill for oil in the Corozal River basin, and will study the establishment of coinvestment enterprises, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations has reported.

The Secretariat said that recently a Mexican Government mission headed by the director general of a bilateral economic relations of the Secretariat, Francisco Gonzalez de Cosio, and Mexican Ambassador to Belize Manuel Martinez visited the capital of the Central American country to initiate diverse actions of bilateral economic and technical cooperation. The mission met with Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel and held talks with the ministers of foreign relations, energy, communications, industry and commerce, and fishing and natural resources, in addition to the governor of the Central Bank.

The Secretariat of Foreign Relations said that Mexico will export 12.444 billion kw in 1986 and that the Obrero Sugar Mill will process 90,000 tons of sugarcane and export 30,000 tons of molasses. The exportation of butane gas and gasoline will be reinitiated in accordance with Belize's needs, which that country will soon determine.

The Secretariat added that negotiations will be initiated for Mexican technicians to search for oil in the Corozal River basin. Both countries will study the possibility of setting up coinvestment enterprises, to which end a Belizean delegation will visit Mexican idustries. In addition, the Secretariat reported that conversations leading to the signing of an agreement to encourage bilateral trade will be reinitiated.

Finally, the Secretariat said that Mexico will import up to 5,000 head of bovine livestock and 2,500 pigs tax-free for the southern State of Quintana Roo.

SOVIET ENVOY PRAISES EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG TRAFFIC

FL191458 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 17 May (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev said today that the drug problem is used to intervene in other counry's political affairs, including Mexico. He also said that it is not right for a major drug-consuming country to blame others for increased drug trafficking and its consequences. In reference to the accusations against Mexico made by a U.S. Senate subcommittee, the diplomat said those declarations were interventionist, against international law, and contradictory to all diplomatic laws and ties.

During an interview at the National Palace, the ambassador stressed the Mexican Government's efforts against drug trafficking. However, the center of that sickness is in another drug-consuming country, he said in reference to the United States.

Sergeyev said the American union is a country where the international mafia organization promotes terrorism by drug trafficking and has an extensive network between other countries and this is no secret to anyone.

During the interview, Sergeyev said the drug trafficking problem is being used as an excuse to intervene in the political problems of other nations. At the same time, the ambassador demanded special measures to combat juvenile drug addiction.

The Soviet ambassador stated that there is an international health organization with a program for controlling the movement of drugs which is used in producing medications. But it is necessary to have additional measures to prevent these from being used for other purposes, he stressed.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR ON OIL PRICES, FOREIGN DEBT

FL191908 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1204 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX) -- Only the efforts of OPEC and independent export nations will stabilize the hydrocarbon market at the international level.

Algerian Ambassador to Mexico Nur ad-Din Yazid Zerhoumi stressed that currently Third World countries supply 60-65 percent of the crude oil which, added to the production of the Soviet Union or China (countries that should also be concerned about protecting oil prices), together supply 70 percent of the market supply.

The diplomat stressed that reduced exports should be organized equally by OPEC as well as independent oil producers.

In reference to the considerable foreign debt of the Third World and its possible resolution, the Algerian Ambassador said the response to this problem is a new international economic order arrived at by negotiations and represented by Third World and developed countries seeking methods to change economic and financial structures.

He indicated that terrorism is among the primary problems of the world and should be distinguished from revolutionary acts which seek to establish the dignity and sovereignty of the peoples and that there is a state terrorism practiced at other levels.

OFFICIAL ON PLANS TO OFFSET DROP IN OIL REVENUE

PA170017 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budget and Planning Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari has told the representatives of the nine political parties that form part of the 53d Legislature that the sudden drop in international oil prices obliges us to act vigorously, but cautiously as well, so that the fundamental social needs are met. THe legislators asked a variety of questions. The official gave concrete replies.

In the first place, a consistent economic policy is being implemented; in other words the pace is being kept up. Second, efficient actions are being taken to prevent the productive sector from collapsing. Third, all economic policy instruments are being used. Fourth, a budget cut of 500 billion pesos is being made in line with the decree approving revenues and expenditures for this year.

Fifth, the budget cut will be broken down in the following manner: 251 billion pesos in the industrial and service sector, of which 100 billion pesos are designated for Pemex; 137 billion pesos will be cut in the rural and social sector; 30 billion pesos in the regional development sector; and 75 billion pesos in the sector labelled miscellaneous.

The budget and planning secretary said that to deal with the drop in oil prices, other measures have also been taken. Nonproductive plants will be closed, but Conasupo [National Company for Basic Commodities] will remain under government control, and its job will basically be to protect consumers as well as to increase peasant earnings. Public enterprises are working, which means that the country has not stopped. Some public enterprises are still up for sale, while others are being eliminated or merged. In 1982 there were 1,155 parastate enterprises and at the end of 1985 there were only 820. Some 123 enterprises are in the process of being eliminated.

Mexico has the necessary strength and capacity to solve its problems, to maintain its sovereignty and national integrity, and to protect its social rights, the budget and planning secretary said. Our country rejects foreign intervention in Mexico's political affairs, he added.

Answering the questions asked by the representatives of the 53d Legislature, Budget and Planning Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari said that government authorities are conducting studies to determine the sales value of the Compania Mexicana de Aviacion. He also said that according to the policy of structural changes in public enterprises, there will be mixed investment in the Lazaro Cardenas Iron and Steel Company.

The federal official met with the members of the Planning, Budget and Public Accounts Commission of the legislature. He reiterated that the great drop in oil prices is the reason for the budget adjustments, which cannot be exaggerated, because recession or hyperinflation could result. Regarding those people who believe the government should reduce expenditures in bureaucratic services, the planning and budget secretary said that this could not be done because teachers, health services, judges, and public forces could be adversely affected.

The government continues to negotiate with foreign creditors to get them to share reponsibilities in the budget adjustments and take into account the effects of the oil price drop, which can be estimated at close to $8 billion for this year, the budget and planning secretary said. The understanding and support of international banks is needed, but Mexico will not accept any preconditions, Carlos Salinas de Gortari said.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA DESTROYED, COCAINE CONFISCATED -- The Judicial Federal Police of Chihuahua destroyed 90,000 marijuana plants in the Los Pozos Ranch, Villaldama municipality. The drug destroyed is valued at $1.5 million on the black market. In addition, 24 packages containing 27.7 kg of pure cocaine valued at more than 500 million pesos were confiscated in Huichapan, Hidalgo. [Excerpt] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 May 86 PA]

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY TRIES TO CONTROL CHURCH

FL170314 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 11 May 86, pp 1, 12

[Text] Last Friday a minister of Prime Minister Esquivel's government flew to St. Vincent to ask the archbishop of the West Indies to remove the Anglican bishop of Belize from his office. This was the culmination of a week of frantic activity by UDP [United Democratic Party] politicians to wrest control of Anglican church affairs. The immediate objective was to dethrone Bishop McMillan, and to promote a priest whose track record since the last general election guarantees total control of the church by the government.

Spearheading the political 'putsch' is maverick minister of education, Derek Aikman. The forum for Aikman's political agitation is St. John's Cathedral where the Reverend Eric Richards is priest in charge. Richards, who was born in Jamaica of Jamaican parents, has recently acquired Belizean nationality to go with his U.S. green card. He has openly declared his ambition to become bishop of Belize now. The strategy to achieve this ambition was simple. In the last general election campaign he paid his dues, openly campaigning for the UDP from the pulpit, offering blessings at UDP political fund-raisers and campaign functions and identifying himself publicly at every turn with his political bosses.

At the same time a whispering campaign began. The congregation was told that Richards was experiencing undisclosed difficulties with the bishop, and that he was being prevented from properly performing his priestly ministry by the bishop. It was time for a return of political favours. Aikman's wrecking talents were recruited. He erected his political platform in the very chancel of the cathedral, and recruited a band of veterans of very recent UDP campaign as cheerleaders and henchment.

St. John's Cathedral, where in the olden days kings were crowned and where the bishop's throne reposes, became a political arena. Sunday devotions abandoned the Holy Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. The vocabulary of the raise-up campaign was resurrected and politician Aikman became chief preacher. Reverent 'amens' gave way to clapping and cheering. The campaign took a nasty and unchristian turn when the congregation was urged to rid themselves of 'the Jamaican bishop' and use whatever means were necessary to bring Richards to power. Threats have been made. The faithful are being incited to picket, to throw the bishop's throne out of the cathedral. Richards sought biblical support, reminding the congregation that when Pontius Pilate wished to release Christ and crucity Barabbas, the thief, the people demanded that Barabbas be released, and the people got the man they wanted. Richards forgot the biblical percent 'thou shalt not covet.'

Big money was thrown at the campaign: to pay for television advertisements, air-fares to St. Vincent and recruiters to get signatures on a petition to the archbishop. Blatant political tactics were employed. Blank sheets were handed out to hustle signatures and were later attached to the petition Most signatories never saw what they signed. The campaign continues. Minister Aikman has vowed that he will not rest until he has got rid of the bishop.

The affair has become a scandal of major proportions with the most far reaching implications. In less than two years in office Esquivel's government has launched a naked and vicious attack upon the church to bring it under political control. This follows upon the dismemberment of the Supreme Court, last year when both sitting judges were hounded out of Belize by the UDP government with no apologies to the principles of judicial independence.

It follows the post-election attack by Minister Aikman upon the Corozal community, and the recent emasculation of Belcast to make way for an American college. It is perhaps no coincidence that Bishop McMillan is now under attack a few months after he joined Roman Catholic Bishop Martin in exposing false the UDP government's charges that the former Belcast administration was communist inspired. Bishops Martin and McMillan both served on the Belcast administration.

Belize has always taken religious freedom for granted. The traditional right of all Belizeans to worship and organize themselves into religious communities without interference from politicians has been enshrined in our constitution. The church-state educational system has become a model of productive cooperation between government and church in the national interest. In one brazen and cynical play for political control, Esquivel's government has signed the death warrant of religious freedom for all Belizeans. Today it is the Anglicans. Who will it be tomorrow? Can the church-state partnership any more continue on the basis of equality and mututal respect?

ESQUIVEL ON ECONOMY, DRUGS, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FL192121 Bridgetown CANA in English 1501 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lansing, Michigan, May 18, CANA -- Rich countries must encourage the development of poor ones to prevent both their own economic downturns and the loss of freedom in the developing world, Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel has said here. Unless our partners in the developed world are willing to help us increase our earning power, then not only will poor countries remain poor (but) developed countries will also face dwindling world markets and the loss of trade, he told a joint meeting of the Michigan House of Representatives and Senate.

The more we succeed, the more you succeed, the 46 year old prime minister said. If we fail, the consequence will be the erosion of confidence in our traditional Western economic pohilisophy, a turning away from our traditional Belize, and a collapse of freedom and peace. It is a battle to determine whose philosophy will survive; that of Thomas Jefferson or that of Karl Marx.

Esquivel, catapulted into office when his United Democratic Party (UDP) scored a landslide upset in the December 1984 election, said developed countries were already losing their share of the market in poor countries due to trade barriers. Belize, he added, is struggling with both high domestic and foreign debt brought about largely by the collapse of its sugar industry.

The prime minister said Belize's current peace depended largely on the people's faith in economic democracy. That faith depended on factors such as the international climate for development. Improved development could also go a long way toward fighting the production and use of illegal drugs, he said. While Belize recognizes its responsibility to eradicate the production of marijuana, and is taking strides toward that end, rich countries must help by destroying the marketplace for drugs and eliminating trade barriers that inhibit development of legitimate products, he remarked.

Esquivel, saying his government was determined to diversify Belize's economy, invited business executives to invest in his country for development in manufacturing, fisheries, agriculture, and tourism. As incentives, he cited Belize's high literacy rate, its closeness to major U.S. markets and its access by both air and land routes.

In his address the prime minister also called for continuation of the Contadora peace process to reach a peaceful settlement in Central America. The small, vulnerable countries of that region, he said, have been caught up in the East-West conflict as they strive for self-determination and economic self-reliance.

Belize, Central America's only English-speaking country, could face ethnic and demographic tension from an influx of refugees fleeing the conflicts in El Salvador and Nicaragua, he added. Esquivel said he was optimistic that discussions with Guatemala over its border dispute would have a better chance of succeeding now that Belize's neighbour was governed by its first democratically elected civilian government in more than 30 years.

In a separate meeting with tourism officials, Esquivel discussed the possibility of experts from Michigan State University's (MSU) Hotel and Restaurant Institute coming to Belize to advise his country on long-term tourism industry development. Details of the exchange should be completed by summer, Esquivel said. At that time, a Belizean official is scheduled to come to MSU to study travel and tourism issues.

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL ON IMPORTANCE OF CONTADORA MEETING

PA181542 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto stressed the importance of the meeting of Contadora Group plenipotentiaries currently taking place in Panama City. He recalled that two fundamental chapters in the Central American peace process are being discussed, on which it is necessary to reach agreements in order to sign the Contadora act. He added: For this reason, Costa Rica is making great efforts to conciliate viewpoints and find areas of understanding. Madrigal Nieto said that it is better to wait for Nicaragua's decision on whether it will sign the Contadora Group's act before expressing any opinion. He noted that there have been contradictory reports in this respect recently, as Nicaragua denied a statement made by the Panamanian foreign minister to the effect that Managua would sign the document.

EL SALVADOR

GEN BLANDON DISCUSSES MILITARY OPERATIONS

PA170205 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 May 86

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Adolfo Blandon today inaugurated the National Institute in the city of Guazapa, 24 km north of San Salvador. He said that he does not reject the possibility that the guerrilla forces might use missiles to shoot down Air Force helicopters and aircraft. The FMLN has claimed responsibility for shooting down four helicopters this year in various parts of the country and a C-6 airplane carrying 37 military officers to Panama. Gen Blandon added that Salvadoran and U.S. commissions have been established to investigate the aircraft accidents and that pilots are now being given special training.

[Begin recording] [Blandon] A Salvadoran commission is currently analyzing the situation, and a commission has been provided by the U.S. Government to investigate the aircraft accidents. We are adopting measures concerning the training of pilots. We are also adopting other types of measures. For example, missions must be previously analyzed before being carried out, to ensure that they do not become an unnecessary risk. I will meet with all the Air Force pilots tomorrow to learn if there is any type of problem, particularly concerning their morale. However, I do not think this is likely to be the case because all aircraft have been used without interruption and all the military missions have been fulfilled, despite the accidents we have had.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you have any information about the effectiveness of the stoppage currently being enforced by the guerrillas?

[Blandon] The stoppages which the guerrillas impose on the transportation sector have become another failure for the terrorists. On this occasion, we have only had problems in San Miguel Department, where half of the vehicles have not been on the road. Although the terrorists have even gone to the bus owners' houses to threaten them, we have had no problems in the western and northern zones. However, [the rebels] have killed two Guatemalans in Santa Ana Department, Metapan jurisdiction; and they have attacked two buses in a cowardly way, wounding six innocent people. This is what has taken place during the stoppage. My opinion is that the people are increasingly rejecting these actions because they are aimed against the very interests and needs of the population.

[Reporter] Gen Blandon, Salvadoran Army officials have said that the guerrillas leave behind ammunition when they clash with the Army, and this ammunition is used by the Army. However, when the Army uses the ammunition in a clash, the rounds explode in the soldiers' faces because they have detonators inside. What can you tell us about this?

[Blandon] We cannot use the terrorists' weapons. We cannot use, for any reason, this type of explosive device because this is not a tactical procedure. They use them because they are on the defensive and completely disorganized. The truth is that they use this ammunition indiscriminately and, now that the sowing season has started throughout the country, it is inflicting serious injuries on the peasants who innocently come to till their land -- and find the mines left behind by the terrorists. Therefore, it is totally false that we are using the devices left by the guerrillas.

[Reporter] News reports reveal that the soldiers participating in the operation currently underway in Usulutan were bitten by bats and are in a critical condition -- a considerable number of them, judging from the reports.

[Blandon] That is correct. We have 64 cases of soldiers who were bitten by bats and they must be given medical treatment similar to that used in cases of rabies. They are not in critical condition, but they need a special vaccine, so they have been evacuated from the zone of operations and are being given attention in their respective units.

[Reporter] Gen Blandon, so far this year -- particularly during the last days -- five aircraft have crashed and the Coprefa reported that they were accidents. The other case is that a group of journalists came with the Army to northern Morazan last week and Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas condemned the actions provoked by the guerrillas. They drop rounds -- equipped with special detonators -- along the paths and, whenever the soldiers use these rounds, the rounds explode and blow away their faces; some of the soldiers are left blind by the explosions.

Col Vargas condemned the guerrillas for this and added that they will investigate the cases of two or three soldiers who cut off the ears from dead guerilla members' corpses to show them off as trophies. He said that the Army condemns these actions because no such orders have been issued in this concern. What is your opinion about these two cases, as chief of staff, and -- concerning the Air Force -- do you suspect that the guerrilla forces are using missiles to shoot down the Air Force's aircraft?

[Blandon] The Armed Forces have given proof about the humanization of the conflict in every sector. I think that any action of this type, which opposes the principle of humanizing the conflict, is irresponsible and worthy of rejection. It does not matter who is responsible, either the terrorists or any irresponsible member of the Armed Forces. So far, I have received no official reports that any soldier has taken to cutting off dead terrorists' ears and showing these as trophies; however, if that official report ever arrives, rest assured that we will immediately adopt the necessary measures.

[Reporter] General, the civilian population continues to demand that military operations be stopped in certain zones of the country. What is the Armed Forces doing about this? Will it fulfill the civilian population's (?demands)?

[Blandon] This is part of the terrorists' strategy. They have placed some people among those displaced by the war and are manipulating them so that they exert pressure on the government to stop the military operations. We have often repeated this. We have never opposed the displaced people's return to their places of origin. The only thing we demand is the right to exert control over them; for example, to ask them where they will live, how many persons comprise their family, what their names are, and what they will work on when they return to their places of origin. [end recording]

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Blandon added that three counterinsurgency operations are currently underway in various zones of the country. One of the operations is being carried out in northern Guazapa Hill. The "Lt Col Napoleon Herzon Calito Military Operation" is being carried out in eastern Usulatan Department and western San Vicente Department, and large amounts of explosive devices, mine factories, hospitals, and two printing shops have been discovered. The Armed Forces' third operation is being carried out in northern Morazan Department, and is called the "23 October Heroes Military Operation."

[San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 16 May broadcasts an approximately 2-minute recorded portion of the press conference given on 16 May by General Adolfo Blandon in Guazapa. The YSKL item contains the following question and answer exchange not included in the above YSU report:

[[Reporter] Gen Blandon, the Legislative Assembly approved last night the decree to extend the state of siege for 1 month. However, it was not possible to get the 40 votes needed so that the restrictions on the freedom of the press were not included in this new approval for the state of siege. What is your opinion about this situation, as chief of staff, and what do you think about freedom of the press in El Salvador?

[[Blandon] I think that if we want to live in a democratic system we must respect the freedom of the press, because that is precisely a characteristic of democracy.]

PART 2 OF DUARTE INTERVIEW WITH EXCELSIOR

PA171401 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Apr 86 pp 1 A, 10 A

["Second and last" part of report on interview given by President Jose Napoleon Duarte to reporter Regino Diaz Redondo in San Salvador on 23 April; all punctuation as published]

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte has admitted that there is "meddling" by the superpowers in Central American affairs, but area countries can still "handle" their problems on their own. He claimed to have "conclusive evidence that Nicaragua is supplying arms to Salvadoran rebels," that is; "they are playing two games: They claim to be democratic abroad while they are totalitarian and Marxist at home."

He added that Contadora is "antagonistic toward a U.S. presence in the area's affairs, because at that time [not further identified] the Marines [preceding word in English] were about to enter Nicaragua."

Born in this city, Duarte, a 60-year-old engineering graduate of the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, United States, is intransigent when talking about how the Managua government "sold the idea of this invasion threat" to other Latin American nations and its own people. However, he said that we must understand "Marxist philosophy when it is in the opposition, and during a revolution with and without power."

"We realize that the Nicaraguans do not want to yield even one millimeter now that they are in power; this goes against the basic Contadora principle demanding an internal political pluralism that they cannot implement, because they wish to exert an absolute domination. They are striving to achieve this, but have not yet been successful, because, internally, there is commotion pitting the people against the government's ideology," he added.

Paradoxically, the Salvadoran head of state, who is a man who has gained much experience in the political arena and defends, supports, encourages, promotes, and facilitates dialogues to achieve peace, does not easily provide short replies during his interview with EXCELSIOR.

However, as time passes the interview is conducted with greater ease. Duarte maintains that the inter-relationship between Central American countries is so strong that whatever affects one nation hurts the other; currently, "our international image is that of a Central America on fire."

He wants Central American countries to solve their own problems, "handled by us" to ensure that efforts carried out by the Contadora and Support Groups will end once we assume our own responsibilities, which regrettably, we have not been able to do.

Duarte is physically and mentally sound; he is a serious and plain president; often passionate, but undoubtedly immersed in his analysis of ways to solve regional problems and categorical in his charges against the Managua government.

Basically, he believes that the Central American problem did not originate from an East-West confrontation, but from the people's struggle against injustice, lack of freedom, and military and personal dictatorships, such as Somoza's. These conditions, Duarte believes, help to create the economic, political, and social conditions that pave the way to a rebellion in the area. He insisted that: "Once the hopes of finding a democratic and pluralist solution are lost, violent revolutions take place.

"Guerrillas appeared in Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. Apparently, the problem was solved with Somoza's toppling in Nicaragua, but intensified in El Salvador; foreign meddling began to take place.

"...If statements by Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, that the Salvadoran guerrillas are the vanguard of Nicaragua, and Nicaragua is the rearguard of the Salvadoran revolution, then the Sandinists are meddling in El Salvador." [sentence as published]

He is convinced that in the Esquipulas meeting "we must approve the 21 points of the Contadora Document and agree to sign it on 6 June." In addition, in that presidential summit, "we must force Nicaragua to define itself in regard to pluralism and democracy, to say whether its government is Marxist."

He said that the "Central American problem is at the doorstep of other Latin American and European countries and is increasingly affecting them."

San Salvador is a small city with narrow streets and old houses; it is well-kept and seemingly calm, however, its inhabitants live in constant tension. Frequent rebel actions only a few kilometers from the downtown area bring about uneasiness, water shortages, blackouts, and a lack of certain basic staples.

It is amazing to see the city being patrolled by soldiers -- 13 and 14 year-old boys with rifles on their shoulders -- on the alert for any strange move. Wealthy people, no longer only the so-called "14 families," but many more, move about the capital with great care; their actions are being evidently monitored by bodyguards traveling in modern pickup trucks. The phantom-like threat of the death squads, which is a reality that burdens and brings despair through murders and kidnappings, is disturbing Salvadorans.

[Diaz] What results do you expect from the presidential meeting in Esquipulas and what will be your stand during exchanges with area colleagues?

[Duarte] To answer that question, I must refer back to the moment when I was elected president, when I tried to carry on the popular feeling on the need to achieve peace not only in El Salvador, but in the rest of Central America as well. My message stressed the need to maintain mutual respect among peoples in the area, because our interrelationship is an irrefutable geographical, political, and social reality.

Therefore, the meeting of the region's heads of state should contribute toward harmony among all of us and the least possible number of confrontations. I will sum up my proposal in four points: domestic dialogue, peace among the five nations, admitting that all of us, some more than others, are either endangered by an armed conflict or immersed in it. We should also find a means to achieve mutual respect so that one nation does not intervene in others, and vice versa. In addition, we must reach a conclusion and make a commitment, that is to say, the approval of the 21 points of the Contadora Document, so that this can become a political proposal leading to a Central American parliament, freely and democratically elected by the peoples, who will handle, lead, and control their views about events in our nations at a political forum.

[Diaz] How serious is the situation in the area?

[Duarte] I insist that the Central American problem must be resolved by us. We must assume this historic responsibility. Should we fail to do this, we would surely endanger the stability of the area and of other countries that also feel affected and have begun to seek formulas for a solution of their own, as has been happening in Europe and South America.

I have just learned of [Peruvian] President Garcia's concern over this. It is a fact that we have affected Peru and the rest of the countries this side of the continent. Similarly, the meeting of the European Parliament members in Costa Rica to back the Contadora efforts may be regarded as an expression of concern.

[Diaz] Is dialogue among some of the area nations still possible? Have extraterritorial commitments already been made in some of them?

[Duarte] This is the type of thing we must investigate, lest a situation is repeated similar to when Secretary of State Haig said that the problem here was the result of the East-West confrontation. About 1,500 journalists fell on us. They began to ask questions again and again and created a distorted image of their own, which our country could neither bear with nor handle. This is why we say the problem has not originated as the result of the East-West controversies, but because of prevailing social injustice.

"...This is when interventions began to occur and a domestic poroblem became a foreign one. This is why our problems must be dealt with at three levels, namely, the international, regional, and local, although I am convinced that we can handle our own problems. Contadora plays its role at the international level. Our five nations have been unable to agree on the formula that was presented to us. We lack political willingness. This is why we fail to sign the Contadora Document every time we meet to do so."

[Diaz] Whose fault is it?

[Duarte] There are irreconcilable political stances. We cannot negotiate the country's government because if I, who have been constitutionally elected by the people, negotiate the government, then I cease to represent the government. There exists a set of conditions with which no compromise can be made. I must abide by the people's will expressed at the past four elections. I cannot tell the people that the formula for which they voted was mistaken.

"...Neither can I violate the country's institutionality. I must seek solutions that prove favorable for the people and not for the guerrillas or the government. In this way, a fruitful dialogue can be established.

[Diaz] To what extect is the Contadora Document suitable?

[Duarte] It is an ideal program for any democratic nation in the world. I am willing to accept and fulfill this document because I think I struggle for the spirit of democracy. Not all governments, however, including those of El Salvador in past times, thought like this. Some have raised obstacles to the signing of the document, while others, like Nicaragua, have said no.

Duarte stresses that although at the onset the five Central American countries "agreed that Contadora should eliminate the United States and Cuba from the discussion, now Nicaragua has said it will not negotiate if it does not do so with the United States first. This is contradictory and weakens Contadora, because this group is based on a resolution backed by Latin American countries through a Latin American formula."

Based on the assumption that [Salvadoran Communist Party Secretary General Shafik] Handal's theory is true, namely that Nicaragua is the rearguard of the revolutionary vanguard that exports revolution, there is no doubt that Managua's constant actions in the region can be interpreted. I have the absolute conviction, certainty, and proof gathered during these past 5 years of Nicaragua's constant intervention and interference in Salvadoran affairs. I do not have the slightest doubt.

"...Nevertheless, you have never seen El Salvador attack Nicaragua, and this includes all our statements in international forums. I only ask the Sandinists that if I respect them let them respect me also; in other words, mutual respect. They, however, do not do this and constantly support the guerrillas by sending weapons to them. I can show that the rifles that Venezuela sent to Nicaragua through Costa Rica when the Sandinists were fighting Somoza are now in the hands of Salvadoran guerrillas. The guerrillas have also received rifles from Vietnam. Something similar happens in Honduras. Nicaragua attacks a garrison on the border with Honduras. A fuss is made 3 days later, and Nicaragua sends a note to Honduras apologizing and asking for an arrangement."

[Diaz] Could it be that the contras are also entering Nicaragua?

[Duarte] No. The same thing happens with Costa Rica: Managua attacks it, and then it asks for bilateral negotiations. The latest pretext for a dispute was with Colombia over the ownership of the San Andres Islands. Look, how does Nicaragua act it to impose its theory, its government, and its dictatorship on the people? It needs to be protected, but it does not want to interfere in the problems of others. Hence, its rejection of Contadora, because deep down it rejects interference from others. And look, Nicaragua wants to negotiate peace in Central America with the United States. That means that the Sandinists are entitled to negotiate the Salvadoran problem with the United States, and I will not stand for that. What do you think of that?

[Diaz] Could it be that Nicaragua wants to negotiate its own peace?

[Duarte] It may be that Nicaraguans want to resolve their own problem, but they are not going about it correctly, because they want to negotiate but without any internal interference in Nicaragua regarding supervision. So then, what do they want to negotiate? They want to negotiate peace with us, because domestically they want to exert absolute power. The truth is that we have to understand the dimension of the problem. No one can deny that there is a serious conflict which is affecting world peace. You and I are concerned about what is happening as we are also concerned about what is happening in the East and in Libya. We think about Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, terrorists, how many people they are going to kill, and how many will die. In sum, all of us must be interrelated and mutually concerned. However, the problem with Nicaraguans is that at home they want to impose their formula for nonintervention in their affairs and what they call self-determination, not the people's but theirs, because they do not let the people decide for themselves. Then, they want to interfere in other nations, and they refer to that intervention as solidarity.

"...It is either one or the other; either they interfere or they do not; either they are respectful of the principle of self-determination or they are not, because a people's right to self-determination cannot be limited to must one people. I stop being a democrat if I want to forcibly impose a government on my people. My duty is to use the instruments which the country and the people have to express themselves."

[Diaz] However, there were free elections in Nicaragua.

[Duarte] I do not think so, but some may feel that they were. I do not think so for one simple reason: For 50 years we lived under a dictatorship and we know what free elections are, what the presence of an armed force means in such a process, what the power of the government and that armed force mean when they burst in with rifle in hand, and what terror that spreads among the people. Therefore, there cannot be free elections as can be seen in the films showing that the Sandinists were bearing rifles everywhere, even to vote. Here in El Salvador, we have asked the Armed Forces not to vote because that created problems. Tell me, who can vote when the Army holds power with its rifles? How can a government opposed to the Armed Forces be elected?

[Diaz] Then how does a victorious revolution convene elections?

[Duarte] It depends on what that revolution's ideas are. If the victorious revolution proposes democracy, then the revolution is democratic and has a price to pay. I tell you, we tried to have a democratic revolution in 1980, and the price I had to pay was to give up power in 1982 to the right, because the revolution I created was democratic. Now, let the Sandinists say that their revolution is democratic. But one cannot use two banners. If their revolutionary process is totalitarian, the victorious revolution states that it is going to seize power to impose itself, as the Salvadoran guerrillas have stated. These guerrillas have never talked about democracy. They are going to impose a Marxist-Leninist revolution.

[Diaz] Mr President, in view of all of that, and based on what you just said, why do you still say that dialogue among Central American countries is negotiable?

[Duarte] I wish that they [negotiations] could be conducted, that there could be totally free elections in each of these countries, that a Central American parliament could be elected, and that its representatives could be elected in popular countries, elections under the supervision of all of us,...we supervise the Nicaraguan's, they supervise ours. ...If Nicaragua agrees to that, it means that Nicaragua identifies itself or could identify itself with the system of democratic nations.

"...Moreover, if Nicaragua signs the Contadora Document, it has to present a plan on political pluralism at home. If it attends, the presidential summit meeting, as apparently it will, Nicaragua must accept mutual respect among nations. I will give you an example: There are Salvadoran guerrilla troops coming in an out of Honduras, yet I cannot blame Honduras because it would be unfair for me to do that. Likewise, Nicaragua complains about Honduras, and attacks that country because there are guerrillas on either side of the border. However, the Sandinists do not remember that that is how they got rid of Somoza. In fact, Daniel Ortega was in Honduran territory with that intention."

[Diaz] However, there was no Reagan in the United States nor were the Sandinists being financed...

[Duarte] What I am saying is that we must differentiate between the problems created by internal and external phenomena, and those that emerge between nations. That is why the approaching summit will be used to seek an understanding, solutions. Any of these solutions could force us to state our position and to seek peace, in a simultaneous process if necessary, because none of our countries can achieve peace if the others do not.

[Diaz] Let us be pragmatic, Mr President. If the Contadora Document is signed and verification is allowed in Nicaragua, and the withdrawal of nonoffensive weapons is ordered, while the United States continues supporting the contras with dollars, Nicaragua would be completely defenseless and vulnerable to any foreign invasion.

[Duarte] No, because the five Central American nations will be officially committed to mutual respect, and if there are no guerrillas in El Salvador, Nicaragua will also have no reason to worry about rebels.

[Diaz] Could El Salvador definitely coexist with the Sandinist regime?

[Duarte] Any country can coexist with another as long as both respect international law and do not generate problems for each other. What would you do with a government that makes economic impositions, that forces your nation to be absolutely dependent? No matter how democratic, it would destroy your country and oppress it. Therefore, one's position should be coherent. Regardless of the regime's ideology, what really matters are the commitments one must make; thus, the 21 points established in the Contadora Document. If you study these points you will find that they establish the kind of government Nicaragua should have to fulfill them, and the same goes for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Therefore, I believe we can coexist with any regime that fulfills the 21 points stated in the Contadora document., and this fulfillment should be verifiable.

COPREFA SUMMARIZES MILITARY ACTIVITIES 12-18 MAY

PA192219 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 May 86

[Coprefa communique; no date or place given]

[Text] Following is a summary of events which took place last week [12-18 May]: During various clashes between the Armed Forces and FMLN terrorist groups, 17 terrorists were killed, 38 wounded, 4 captured, and 4 surrendered. In addition, the Armed Forces reports that 3 soldiers were killed, 12 wounded, and 8 killed in an airplane accident; plus 15 assorted rifles, 3 grenades, 98 mines, 25 lbs of sulphur, 10 lbs of potassium chlorate, 2 YAESU radios, 2 PRC-77 radios, 1 typewriter, 1 sewing machine, and a large amount of medicine were confiscated.

The FMLN bands murdered one civilian, wounded six, and kidnapped two others. They used explosive devices, which they call people's mines and revolutionary mines, to kill one civilian and wound four others. The terrorist groups continued to destroy the national economy by blowing up 15 electric poles, 9 private vehicles, 4 telephone exchange boxes, and the Agrarian Development Bank's offices in Jucuapa, Usulutan.

GUERRILLAS REPORT RESULTS OF 10-17 MAY ACTIONS

PA191213 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 May 86

[Summary] Radio Farabundo Marti presents a summary of guerrilla actions during the week of 10-17 May, during which our units enforced the nationwide transportation stoppage decreed by our General Command. Based on partial data received, we inflicted 123 casualties on the Army -- which included 3 corporals, 4 sergeants, 2 sub-lieutenants, 2 helicopter gunners, and a radio operator -- and made 6 ambushes on Army trucks. At La Cruz Hill, in El Mozote Canton, we dealt a harsh blow on the Morazan Battalion, inflicting 12 casualties on it. In addition, we seized one M-16 rifle, one M-79 grenade launcher, and military supplies and destroyed one .50 cal machine gun and one 81-mm mortar. Our units shot down a rocket-firing (H1-M) helicopter on 13 May. Its eight occupants -- two pilots, two gunners, and four soldiers of the Atlacatl Battalion -- were killed.

NICARAGUA

EXCELSIOR INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT ORTEGA

Part 1

PA161936 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Apr 86 pp 1, 10, 11

[First part of interview with President Daniel Ortega by Regino Diaz Redondo in Managua on 26 April — punctuation as published]

[Excerpt] Managua, 26 Apr -- [Diaz] I have noticed an overwhelming reaction against the Nicaraguan Government by other governments in the region. They are very radical in their ideas and views and have said there can be no solution as long as the Sandinists do not give in. They have their own theories, which you know better than I, which are very thought-provoking. Could they be right that the solution should be supported by some kind of other conditions for Managua? I do not know what your opinion is, Mr President. Say, for example: Would Nicaragua sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June?

[Ortega] That will depend on the U.S. Government attitude; that is fundamental. The U.S. Government has said on several occasions that it is in favor of a negotiated solution and of the efforts by the Contadora Group and the Lima Group, and even favors a solution within the spirit of the Contadora document. If the United States agrees with the document, it should stop being the obstacle to making the document a reality. The main problem is that the United States remains the obstacle.

"...Now, a date was set, 6 June, a tentative date to sign the document. I see that two steps are necessary: first, that we Central Americans should discuss the pending points of the document. If we agree, then it would be possible to conclude drafting the document. Then there is the matter of signing the document. The signing of the document as it stands now automatically involves commitments. Nicaragua has said that it is determined to sign the document provided the United States stops the aggression. If the U.S. aggression has ceased by 6 June, and we no longer have the problems of the U.S. policy of aggression against Nicaragua through mercenary forces -- the United States is even trying to create conditions for an invasion of Nicaragua -- if those conditions have changed, then there would be the appropriate conditions for signing the document. Thus, I believe that the signing of the document would be conditioned by the U.S. Government attitude."

[Diaz] Mr President, could you condition the signing of that document to a series of two or three concrete points? For example, a recent press item says that at the moment the Contadora document is signed, the U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinists would cease.

[Ortega] That has been said on many occasions by the United States, rather, the U.S. Government. More than once, President Reagan's government has made commitments to the U.S. Congress with which it then has not complied. Therefore, if the United States as a substantial part of the conflict makes no direct commitment, if they make no direct commitment to sign the document, then we cannot be carried away by what Mr Habib or other U.S. officials have said. The document, as it has been said, should be signed, should be properly supported by all governments involved. In this case, the United States is the main factor of tension in the area. It is directly involved. It is not directly involved in a position of a negotiator, which results in the United States trying to avoid its responsibility and attempting to create with this the illusion that this is a conflict among Central Americans and not a conflict of the United States and the Sandinist revolution. That is the reality.

[Diaz] Therefore, as we all know, the Reagan government will not give in regarding the aid to the contras, unless, according to it, there is a democratic government in Nicaragua. How could there be an agreement? This cannot go on forever. What could be the conditions? Could there not be some rapprochement from either side, some sort of communication with an intermediary, as happened in the case of Vietnam in Paris in 1968, a peace talk, or something similar?

[Ortega] One must bear in mind that in January this year, the Contadora Group and the Lima Group issued the Caraballeda Document. This is a very important document because it discusses the Contadora peace document, but it also discusses a series of simultaneous actions that allow the creation of the conditions for the security, peace, and stability of the region that would make it possible to implement the peace document. That is, it is necessary to create the conditions to make the document. Among the main actions to which the Lima Group and the Contadora Group are committed is to promote the dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua. Thus, we have seen the representatives, the foreign ministers from these countries, meeting with Mr Shults to promote this dialogue. The cessation of military maneuvers and a series of actions have already been proposed. We believe that the simultaneity concept taken from the Caraballeda proposal itself remains valid. The notes we received a few days ago from Uruguayan President Sanguinetti and from Peruvian President Alan Garcia obviously also take into account the Caraballeda document and the simultaneity concept as basic elements to the signing and implementation of the peace document.

In other words, we have the Latin Ameriacan countries there really focusing on the main problem, because this is not a problem of the Central Americans. This is not a problem of Nicaragua with Honduras or of Honduras with Nicaragua, or with Costa Rica, or with the Central American countries. No, it is a problem of the United States with Nicaragua. Through coercion, blackmail, and pressure, the United States has been using some Central American problems to extend its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. Therefore, we must go to the root of the problem, in other words, to get the United States to effectively commit itself to the resolution of the conflict. That is why we believe that the proposal of Caraballeda and that of simultaneity are valid. We will promote such a situation to Contadora and the Lima Group so that they will continue the efforts that they began in January with the Caraballeda docement. Discussion of the Contadora document will probably be resumed on 15 and 16 May. We have already been invited so we can say that it will be resumed in the next few days. Contadora and the Lima Group will undertake actions to get the United States to sit down and negotiate with Nicaragua. In the dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua, we are not going to discuss Nicaragua's domestic situation and we are not going to discuss the U.S. domestic situation: we are going to discuss the problems between states. That is what it is about, to see what problems we, Nicaragua and the United States, have as states and to see what commitments we can reach to overcome those problems.."

[Diaz] Listen, Commander, you say that it will be up to Contadora and the Lima Group to force -- you did not say it, but I am saying it -- the United States to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua. There has been much comment that Contadora is not being sufficiently effective. It has also been said that neither have some Latin American countries, and that the European social democracy group has expressed itself only lukewarmly. Do you think this is true?

[Ortega] What I think is that there are very concrete elements. A very concrete fact is that the Reagan administration's policy of trying to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution through mercenary forces is an unsuccessful policy and that the new proposal of the Reagan administration is a military escalation, in other words, the Vietnamization of the conflict. In the face of this new proposal, there are very important sectors of U.S. public opinion that are not going to support that position. We are also sure that this type of proposal tends to further unite Latin America in the face of a policy that is mistaken. Therefore, to the extent that Latin America unites, Europe also unites, and the Socialist International unites. Therefore, we cannot view the attitudes of Latin America and the Socialist International as black and white. Instead, we must view them in connection with the attitude that the U.S. Government adopts.

"To the extent that the U.S. Government adopts a destructive attitude, persisting in its position of hindering the Nicaraguan revolution, of not seeking a negotiated political solution, of not acquiring commitments, and of not seeking a resolution of the conflict directly with Nicaragua, then the U.S. political position becomes isolated from the Latin American political position and there is no concurrence but a separation from the European positions.

"I believe we are facing such a development in which Reagan continues to stubbornly stick to his policy, and he even wants to go a step further to overcome the mercenary forces' inability to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. He now wants to overcome it with the participation of advisers, with a greater supply of weapons, and with a more direct involvement that will lead to the Vietnamization of the conflict. No longer does anybody believe Reagan's premise which he tries to justify as an element of necessary pressure so that there will be negotiations with Nicaragua. Everyone agrees in pointing out that the United States must hold a dialogue with Nicaragua and seek a resolution of the conflict. To the extent that Reagan becomes isolated due to his policy, we then find that the Latin American and European positions further agree with the position based on Nicaragua's need."

[Diaz] If this peace document is not signed, would there not have been too much wear and tear on the Contadora Group? Could there come a time when Contadora could turn into a sort of useless form with no substance?

[Ortega] I believe that the Contadora and Lima Groups were not created to draft documents. That is not their objective. Their objective is peace -- peace in Central America, solutions for the pacification of Central America. As long as there are conflicts in the region, there will be a need for efforts by Latin America to keep the conflict from spreading and steer it toward a peaceful solution. The role of Latin America is seen now as being vital, with or without a peace document, because Latin America could well say that, since there is no document, well, we will withdraw. However, what would the withdrawal of Latin America mean within the context of the peace it has been promoting? It would mean the weakening of Latin American positions, leaving the door open to aggressive policies like the one of threats and disrespect to Nicaragua that is being applied today and that could be applied to any Latin American country tomorrow. It would mean setting a precedent that could endanger the security of any Latin American country.

"...This is no longer really a conflict between the United States and Nicaragua, but a conflict between the political stance that the United States has traditionally maintained toward Latin America -- its treatment of our countries -- the political position that Latin America is defending at present -- its position of calling for a new type of relations with the United States, one that is more respectful of the international order and more respectful in relations with other countries, especially when they are friendly relations as they are with many Latin American countries.

[Diaz] Has the support of European countries for the Nicaraguan revolution been sufficient, or has it been more theoretical?

[Ortega] We receive very significant support from Europe, especially in the political field. Europe and other countries have spoken out clearly against Reagan's policies toward Nicaragua, and in the economic field there has been a sustained stream of cooperation with Nicaragua.

[Diaz] Is it enough?

[Ortega] I think that to speak of enough in these moments of international crisis would be utopian. The truth is that we have had a good response from Europe and we know that it comes amidst internal debate, even though there are certain political sectors that are against support for Nicaragua. That is why there are discussions and debates. Despite this opposition that exists in certain sectors toward Nicaragua, the support for Nicaragua has been maintained. We value the support, although Nicaragua's needs are so great that we have to say that the international cooperation does not supply what Nicaragua needs to face up to its economic problems.

[Diaz] Mr President, what economic and psychological support does Nicaragua receive from the socialist bloc?

[Ortega] We receive pluralist international cooperation. I would therefore say that from the psychological viewpoint, what we have is a pluralist perception of international cooperation. In other words, we do not have an unbalanced perception. We have a balanced perception in which, shall we say, the flow of material cooperation in line with political attitudes from Latin America, Canada, Europe, the socialist community, Arab countries, etc. is the determining factor, from the psychological viewpoint, in the Nicaraguan revolution's policy of nonalignment.

[Diaz] Mr President, is economic aid received specifically from socialist countries?

[Ortega] Yes, we do receive aid from socialist countries. It is very significant on the part of Cuba, the USSR, and the GDR. The socialist countries as a whole cooperate with Nicaragua.

[Diaz] There is a subject that we cannot leave out. The Governments of El Salvador and Honduras say definitely, and you know this better than I do, that the Nicaraguan Government is Marxist-Leninist and expansionist. Define your government for me, Mr President.

[Ortega] We are not expansionist. We are indisputably a revolutionary government. We don't see Marx and Lenin as the devil. On the contrary, we believe that they have contributed to the history of humanity, and we defend a revolution with a high content of nationalism. The Sandinist revolution has a fundamentally nationalistic content, as we have already pointed out, and it is aimed at strengthening a historic response to the great economic, social, and political adjustments that Nicaragua has experienced. In other words, it is in that direction that the Nicaraguan revolution is moving, and at no time is it expansionist. It is not an expansionist revolution, it is a revolution aimed at consolidating the revolution in Nicaragua.

"...We have always opposed those who like to think that the revolution can be transferred mechanically from one place to another; that the revolution can be exported. We consider that it is not possible to export revolutions or mechanically transfer revolutionary experiences, rather these things happen in places where there are conditions for revolutions. Therefore, those who affirm that Nicaragua is expansionist do nothing more than repeat the U.S. Government's postulate, used to justify its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. It is not because they feel that way, but because they have been conditioned to repeat this theory. In other words, when some Central American political leaders make this statement about Nicaragua, they make it to fulfill instructions they receive from the United States, but it isn't that they are thinking or feeling that way."

[Diaz] Then, what is the difference between Sandinism and Marxism?

[Ortega] I believe Sandinism came into existence at a certain historical moment in Nicaragua, as an answer to an interventionist policy. Sandinism is the summary of the Nicaraguan people's struggle from independence to the moment of Yankee intervention, at which time Sandino led a resistance and the people formed an idea, a philosophy that was accompanied by action. If we analyze the Nicaraguan people's struggle throughout history, we will observe that we were missing some sort of an excuse, a philosophical pretext at the time of Sandino. We were lacking a philosophical occasion for an ongoing struggle. We were lacking a program for the struggle that was being waged.

"...In other words, in the last century there was resistance against intervention and against Yankee expansionism. When the century began, there was resistance against Yankee occupation. Later, the Yankee intervention took place and Sandino resisted this intervention. What did Sandino then achieve? Sandino managed to gather all this experience and combine it into an idea that defended the self-determination of Nicaragua, the independence of Nicaragua. It was an anti-imperialist idea that was deeply anti-Yankee, and that brought up a social problem situation, wherein Sandino demanded a social solution for the benefit of the peasants, for the benefit of the workers. For the first time in the history of Nicaragua, Sandino managed to present a option in the face of the imperialist control by means of the oligarchic conservative and liberal parties. They were the ones who were (?resisting) Yankee oppression. The people were waging a social battle, but they did not have anything to hold on to. Sandino gave them an instrument. He passed on an idea to the Nicaraguan people and he left us a school of thought, which is the school of thought of the FSLN.

"...Of course, Sandino's ideas are not native in the full sense of the word -- no such ideas exist anywhere in the world, yes? Ideas are, let us say, part of man's existence on earth, which evolve from universal thinking. In other words, we cannot talk of ideas limited to the boundaries of a territory. Ideas extend beyond, far beyond territories, as we well know. Thinking is a property of humankind. Ideas are not owned by the nation where the thinker was born. Therefore, in his thoughts Sandino drew from liberalism, from Christianity. They contain elements from Freemasonry, from philosophy, from Marxism also, and from the Mexican experience. The Mexican revolution left a deep mark on them. Therefore, this man, who could see theproblems in Nicaragua, who went through the experience of the struggle against the imperialist invasion, who was also exploited as a coffee picker, gradually shaped his ideas, relating them to the struggles of the Nicaraguan people. Those were the origins of Sandino's ideas.

"...We enriched his ideas, which serve as the foundation of the FSLN, not only with Marxist ideas but with revolutiomnary ideas and experiences as well. We view the most recent case -- the Cuban revolution -- as a very valuable experience, as a very deep social revolution in Latin America and we could say that the Sandinist thinking draws sustenance from it and from the experience of the Nicaraguan people. That is how this the thinking has gradually developed."

[Diaz] Commander, they claim that the Nicaraguan Givernment is expansionist because it helps the Salvadoran rebels.

[Ortega] This is one concept that can be easily refuted. It would suffice to ask them, or Mr Duarte, or the Salvadoran Army commanders, or the U.S. President: If the Sandinist revolution had not triumphed in Nicaragua, if Somoza were in Nicaragua, now, in 1986, in April, would there be, or would there not be a struggle going on in El Salvador? So, it is clear that the causes of the struggle which the Salvadoran people are waging -- and this has even been admitted by U.S. analysts who studied them as well as by President Reagan's own analysts -- are social injustice, the exploitation these people have endured, the absence of freedom, and the absence of justice. Those are the causes of their insurrection.

"...The Sandinist revolution is not the cause of this insurrection. In other words, we are not discussing here whether or not to give Salvadoran $100 million in aid. This does not worry Salvadorans. They have their own dynamics and are not depending on whether or not they get rifles from Nicaragua. They are stuggling and get their rifles from the Salvadoran Army. They are not depending on anything they can get from other countries, contrary to reports that they depend on what they get from Nicaragua and other countries. No such dependence exists. There is no such flow of weapons from Nicaragua to El Salvador; what there is, is a struggle -- over the needs of the Salvadoran people -- and it cannot be compared with the terrorist activities of the mercenary forces which depend on the financing they get from the U.S. Government."

[Diaz] What are you planning to propose at the Central American presidential summit to be held in Esquipulas, Guatemala in May?

[Ortega] In this regard, I could speak generally. In the first place, during President Cerezo's inauguration, we discussed that summit, and we agreed that it is necessary to improve Central American dialogue. The summit is a very important initiative taken by Guatemala, and during President Cerezo's inauguration, we pledged to attend that meeting in Guatemala. Why? Because we have a conflict on our hands; the Central American peoples have problems, and we have an awareness of those problems. Thus, it is essential that we talk and exchange opinions and views in that regard. These conversations have not been possible in all these years of crisis. That is to say in all these years of crisis, we tried to meet with Central American presidents. We proposed this type of meeting; we attempted to hold bilateral dialogues with Central American nations. However, we made no progress.

"...Despite the U.S. determination to hinder a Central American dialogue, the Central American rulers showing a great degree of maturity and responsibility, agreed on the need to hold talks, even if the United States disagrees with them, and continues to exert pressure and carry out actions to prevent the dialogue. Each Central American government has a responsibility toward its own people, thus, dialogue is necessary. That is a fact.

"The various regional governments, with their different political beliefs, different ideologies, and different problems, but with some common problems such as the tension our countries are experiencing -- which could bring about an attempts to increase escalation of military action, would not benefit any Central American country -- have to yield and realize that dialogue is necessary to solve the crisis that the United States is trying to intensify in Central America.

"...We are also interested in supporting the Central Anmerican parliament, which is also a Guatemalan initiative. We believe that the Central Ameican parliament can immediately become a political instrument in favor of peace. We have to remember that when dialogue was practically impossible to achieve, the Central American parliaments and the region's parliaments met and communicated among themselves. That is to say, the Central American parliaments have been a fairly firm and fluent vehicle of communication even at the moments of greatest tension, such as those of harsh confrontation between the various governments at the executive level. Even when diplomatic relations between the countries have been about to be broken, dialogue among the various parliaments has continued, and has been an instrument to help prevent such ruptures.

"...We support a Central American parliament. In addition we have a common economic problem. We already know the difficult situation that the entire Central American region is experiencing, and we have to take practical steps to face that common problem. Therefore, we have enough material for discussion at the meeting in Esquipulas."

[Diaz] Other Central Anmerican countries beieve that coexistence with a Marxist government is not possible. Can you coexist with a Christian Democratic government like that of El Salvador or Honduras?

[Ortega] I think that they use a language derived from the U.S. aggressiveness toward Nicaragua. Deep down, I think they are convinced that they can coexist with a government of a different ideology in Central America. For example, I talked to President Duarte and he agreed that Central American governments of different ideologies can coexist, as long as one government is not attacking the other, or serving as a base for aggression against another country. That is the starting point for achieving that coexistence.

[Diaz] Commander, do you think that at this point a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua is more imminent than ever?

[Ortega] Look, we have been stressing the danger of an invasion. That stems from the U.S. wish to defend a policy of force against Nicaragua, and its determination to avoid a negotiated solution. Thus, there have been moments of increased tension. The United States has clearly threatened intervention or direct aggression against Nicaragua, but we think that the international and domestic reaction has held off that possible threat. Above all, the studies done by the U.S. Government and the Pentagon regarding the costs of an invasion is there; it is still there. As long as the United States and President Reagan continue to be obsessed with the need to extirpate the cancer of the Nicaragua revolution, as Reagan literally describes it, the danger remains. We are defeating his instruments of aggression, which are the mercenary forces, and President Reagan continues to be determined to destroy Nicaragua. He has requested military aid, and announced the introduction of soldiers into the mercenary forces. All those factors increase the possibility of an intervention.

"...If U.S. military advisers act in support of the mercenary forces as they have been doing, but with the authorization of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. President, they could be killed in a clash on the border. However, without congressional support, President Reagan would be acting illegally and making decisions arbitrarily. However, if in the future President Reagan obtains bipartisan support for involving military advisers, the war that is taking place in the border area would endanger their lives. Since the United States has troops and the necessary military equipment in Honduras, we could soon be faced with a war between the United States and Nicaragua in that border territory."

[Diaz] How would you face up to that war?

[Ortega] We are indisputably in a difficult situation. We will not be boastful when faced with a world power like the United States. but we have no choice but to face up to it, because we are not going to surrender; we will not yield; we will not betray the revolution. We have no choice but to face up to the United States, and we will face it with the people's rifles. We will not fight the United States with planes. We do not have the military power to fight the United States with planes, or rockets or sophisticated weapons. That is not possible for us. We would fight the United States with the rifles in the hands of the people.

[Diaz] What if you find yourself cornered to the point of having to request assistance from the socialist group, the Soviet Union, or Cuba?

[Ortega] I think that this is a struggle of the Nicaraguan people. If such a situation occurs, we Nicaraguan people are the ones who will have to fight that war. It is a struggle that will set fire to Central America. We are sure that in such a case, the Central American countries and the Latin American countries would respond. That is to say, I think that this is a struggle that involves the Latin American peoples more than those of other continents.

Part 2

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[Second and last part of interview with President Daniel Ortega by Regino Diaz Redondo in Managua on 27 April; punctuation marks as published]

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 April -- [Diaz] It is said that the Sandinist government is creating many problems for the Latin American countries that support it. This has obviously been stated in private by several foreign ministers. It is said that it is creating political, economic, and all types of problems. I think that in the case of Mexico -- you know this more than I -- it is receiving many pressures from the United States. How much more can the Latin American people, a Latin American country, a group of Latin American countries, a support group, withstand these U.S. pressures and continue to maintain their support of peace in Central America, not their support for the Sandinist group but their support for peace in Central America?

[Ortega] I view that concept inversely as it actually exists, right? In other words, the United States is creating grave problems for Latin America. This is not the first time that the United States has created great problems for Latin America. The United

I think it is evident to everyone that the United States has invaded Latin American countries, that the United States has stolen territory from those countries, that it has militarily occupied Latin American countries by force, that it has overthrown governments. So it is the United States that creates problems for Latin America because it has a bad policy towards Latin America, because it sees Latin America as a colony, because it gives us colonialist and neocolonialist treatment.

"...The United States has not overcome its bad relations with Latin America by maintaining this war with Nicaragua; it is creating problems for Latin America because it is trying to institutionalize the big stick policy in Latin America. It is doing so now, when Latin America has other vital problems to solve. We have the economic problem which we are always going to have with the United States because it is determined to maintain a system of financial relations, a system of economic relations, a system of trade relations that have been exhausted, but that it wants to maintain at the cost of the sacrifice, the bondage, and precisely the annihilation of the Latin American nations.

"...We have the Latin American countries facing an enormous problem created by the U.S. policy. The problem of Latin America with regard to the United States is a problem that is based on bad U.S. policy in the political, economic, financial, and trade fields. The United States continues to turn a deaf ear to Latin American officials. I would say that the Latin American problems and the struggle for peace in Central America can no longer viewed separately. We cannot speak on one side of the debt problem and on the other side of the problem of peace in Central America.

"...We cannot speak of the trade problems, of the problem of the drop in the prices of petroleum and our export products, and of the increase in the price of the imports without mentioning the political problem. They are all a part of the problems that have to do with the historic relationship between Latin America and the United States. I would say that we are living through truly decisive times for the future of the relations between the United States and Latin America because throughout the history of the relations between us, we find some Latin American attempts to overcome these unjust relations, but those attempts were not successful.

"...The spirit of Bolivar is maintained in Latin America but it has not achieved a greater dialogue and convergence. It has been used to attack other Latin American countries as an instrument of U.S. policy. It has been used to blockade and isolate Cuba and to carry out the invasion against Guatemala and against Santo Domingo. We also see Latin America used, divided, and easily dominated in economic terms by the United States. We are thus experiencing historic moments because there is a Latin American convergence in which the governments and peoples are demanding from the United States a new relationship in the economic, political, and financial senses. That is the order of the day, but of course the United States does not want to accept that type of relationship and is making great efforts to make Latin America yield. That is the reason for the great pressures it is exerting.

"...Even if we did not have the problem represented by the U.S. presence in Nicaragua, we would still see the United States trying to bend Latin America through the economic problem. We would still have the problem of the foreign debt and the big commercial problems. The United States would still try to split Latin America, pressuring it again in order to subjugate it.

"...There is, however, a Latin American accord to worthily, firmly, and in a friendly manner call the United States to reflection. We could not say that Latin America is an enemy of the United States. Despite its disagreement with the United States, Nicaragua would not agree to make an appeal to Latin America's unity to wage war on the United States. This would be entirely absurd and illogical. This is to say, we advocate Latin America's unity for truly friendly relations with the United States in every sense. This entails respect, listening to the other party, and seeking logical and reasonable solutions for the various economic problems, solutions that can benefit the two parties. This is what is at stake at present.

"...Once again, the United States wants to assert itself in Latin America, and Latin America is determined to have the United States change its stance. This struggle is going on. I think in this struggle that the United States has made great efforts to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. Reagan is bent on this. Quite naturally, Reagan starts out with the premise that, by destroying the Nicaraguan revolution, he can weaken Latin America's resistance.

"... We must take this into consideration. Nicaragua does not belong to any one military bloc. Nicaragua is no military power. Nicaragua is a moral power, with an armed people. If a small and impoverished country like Nicaragua has been able to reisist the enormous U.S. pressures during these 4 years, let us imagine what would happen should all the great Latin American countries unite. The United States would of necessity have to choose between a changed stance or war with Latin America, which would not make any sense at all.

"...The United States also wants to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution because it is a poor example for Latin America, the peoples, the governments. What does Nicaragua tell the Latin American peoples? What does Nicaragua say to the Latin American governments? Nicaragua says to them that it is possible to confront U.S. pressures no matter how powerful they are, that it is possible to resist and overcome them. Thus the importance that defending the Nicaraguan revolution gains within the framework of defense of Latin America's current struggle."

[Diaz] Mr President, in order to be realistic, I must insist on this. Don't you think that the defense of Nicaragua is another problem for Latin America in its struggle for political emancipation? In other words, I am not talking about the Mexican, Nicaraguan, or Peruvian presidents. What I mean to say is that the impoverished peoples are not going to rebel against the United States, Mr President, they are going to rebel against their own governments. Nevertheless, there are revolutionary governments, such as the Peruvian Government, and it could happen that U.S. economic pressures, in addition to the political problem in Nicaragua, could create a political agitation which, I insist, could make each one of the Latin American countries explode.

[Ortega] Yes, I believe that we cannot separate the political problem from the economic problem. they cannot be separated, as they are both part of the whole. In other words: Why does the United States insist on a particular economic policy in Latin America? For political reasons. Because Latin America's political emancipation, is at stake. This is why one thing cannot be separated from the other.

"...And it is true that the risk of social explosions in each Latin American country exists with the worsening of the economic crisis. However, there is also the risk of social explosions that could imperil or endanger democratic regimes.

"The democratic opening in Latin America will be determined by the attitude assumed by the political parties, political forces, and by the governments themselves, because there is no reason why the people and government should clash. In other words, Nicaragua is going through a serious crisis, with the war and other problems. However, here the people do not clash with the government because they can see clearly who their enemy is: the U.S. policy. Hence the people's morale is high, they have a fighting spirit, are able to sacrifice in order to face the problems and difficulties and continue struggling for their total emancipation."

[Diaz] Mr President, the [U.S.] House of Representatives has just approved a $1.7 billion package which means a temporary defeat for Reagan and the White House's policy of allotting $100 million for contras. Could this in any way change Nicaragua's attitude in the sense of making some kind of concessions to facilitate the signing of the Contadora Group's peace act?

[Ortega] I think that we must wait for the congressional voting, for the voting on the so-called aid for the mercenary forces. That voting will be of great significance, because approval would mean voting in favor of the mercenary aid. Each dollar, each cent approved would constitute political support for President Reagan's position. That is really what is being analyzed. If that proposal is defeated, then I believe that the U.S. Government will have to think. In other words, the U.S. Government should be the one to take a step, to make a gesture, and not the Nicaraguan Government, which is a victim of the attacks. I think that the situation is clear in the sense that Nicaragua is the victim. In other words, what steps or gesture could Nicaragua adopt? I believe that the U.S. Government should consider: If there is no international support, domestic opinion is not supportive, and the policy is considered to be mistaken...then, what should be done? To sit down and talk with Nicaragua in order to see how we can reach an agreement on the problems that are a matter of concern for the two countries.

[Diaz] During the upcoming summit of Central American presidents, could it be proposed that talks between the contras and the Sandinists be held simultaneously with talks between the Salvadoran rebels and government?

[Ortega] I think that there is no reason to discuss those points at that meeting. We have already said that parallel talks are not acceptable. We received a letter from a Central American president bringing up this point. We replied that there is no room for parallel talks. The situations are totally different, qualitatively and substantially different.

[Diaz] You will never talk to the contras?

[Ortega] I have said that we are willing to talk to the contras' leader, who has described himself as a contra: the President of the United States.

[Diaz] Mr President, why are there no political parties in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] If you go out in the streets you will find that there are political parties.

[Diaz] Registered?

[Ortega] Yes, registered. We have seven registered political parties in Nicaragua. There are others, three or four, that are not formally registered. Seven of the parties are members of the Assembly and are registered. However, there are four others that are registered, and one of them is legally acknowledged. [sentence as published] The others also function, although they are not legally acknowledged.

[Diaz] Why then are new elections demanded from abroad?

[Ortega] In Nicaragua we are up against a U.S. policy that has established a political sounding board within the country in these political parties that do what the United States tells them to do. That is, they refuse to recognize the institutional framework the revolution has generated. They want to return to the institutional framework that existed during the Somoza era. In other words, they want Somozism without Somoza and the defeat of the revolution. They are the U.S. agression's political branch within the country.

[Diaz] It is said that you use the threat of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua to maintain a totalitarian system, to promote a revolution that is not Sandinist but, I insist, Marxist. What do you say to this?

[Ortega] I have said on many occasions that we are willing to lift the restrictions that exist in Nicaragua at the very moment the aggression ends. We are defending a mixed economy regime that exists; political pluralism also exists. We have a parliament represented by seven political parties. We also defend a policy of the restrictions adopted due to the aggression Nicaragua is facing, and that has been used as a pretext for Nicaragua to be accused of what you just stated, and of taking advantage of the U.S. aggression, the danger of a U.S. invasion, to radicalize the revolutionary process. This is not the trend we have been defending.

"...I would say that in Nicaragua there is a credibility problem, because the United States says one thing and is supported by some internal political forces. The revolution says something else. We speak the truth. I believe that one must see the truth, and the truth is that in Nicaragua we held elections in the midst of aggression, and no one was denied participation in these elections. The political parties that did not participate did not do so because they did not want to, not because they were denied participation. Even the CIA party, the party of this Mr Arturo Cruz, which was later proven to be paid by the CIA, this man's party campaigned in the streets; the party was given the opportunity to participate in the elections. But because he was a CIA agent and his job was to sabotage the elections, to demonstrate that they were illegal because all of the parties were not participating, they simply did not participate."

[Diaz] Would you all be willing to stage elections in the near future?

[Ortega] That will be decided by the National Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly will decide the type of political, social, and economic regime that Nicargua will have, the type of electoral regime that Nicaragua will have. It falls to the assembly to ratify or rectify what has been done up until now.

[Diaz] I would say that for the first time in Nicaragua's history there is freedom of expression, because up until the Somoza era the oligarchic, liberal, and conservative groups monopolized the press.

In other words, the workers did not have access to the media. With the revolution the workers and peasants were given access to and a voice in the media, which really defend their interests. Meanwhile, we are not trying to deny the existence of traditional media. This means that the revolution has preserved the media of the past, which defend the capitalists' interests, the interests of the exploiters, the interests of the Yankee-dominated, even the interests of the Yankee intervention. I believe that freedom of expression has reached this degree in this country, because you can read newspapers such as LA PRENSA which, as is publicly known, is financed by the CIA and defends Reagan's views; but well, the newspaper is there.

[Diaz] What is your opinion of the U.S. attack on international terrorism in Libya?

[Ortega] I believe the U.S. Government attitude is very dangerous. It is very dangerous because with the pretext of fighting international terrorism, which is the U.S. Government characterization, that country launched a terrorist attack against the Libyan people. The United States murdered the Libyan people and destroyed homes. That is what we saw on television, how they destroyed homes, how they murdered the civilian population, and if this continues we will be giving any world power the right -- according to its strength -- to do what ever it wants to, and to interpret international terrorism however it wants to. In other words, tomorrow any world power could say that any given state carried out terrorism and proceed to attack that state.

"...And in Nicaragua's case, I believe that according to President Reagan's views, Nicaragua would have every right under these circumstances, in which it is being attacked by the United States, to go to the source of terrorism and drop bombs on Washington. Why? Because terrorist actions against Nicaragua are being decided in Washington; from Washington comes the financial aid for the criminals that come to murder the Nicaraguan people; in Washington, in the U.S. Congress, there are debates under way at this moment on whether $100 million or $30 million, or $40 million should be provided to continue murdering the Nicaraguan people; because the terrorists directed by Reagan come to destroy schools, they come to destroy health centers, they come to murder the peasants, they come to murder children.

"...Terrorism is promoted in Washington by the U.S. President. According to President Reagan, who wants to attack the source of terrorism, we would have to attack Washington, to bomb Washington. We are facing a totally prepotent and arbitrary policy that violates international law, is dangerous for world peace, and especially dangerous for small nations. Today Reagan is attacking Libya and we protest this and are in solidarity with the Libyan people. Tomorrow Reagan could also bomb Nicaragua and invade it."

[Diaz] Could this action be a warning for Nicaragua, as some sectors say?

[Ortega] I believe it is a threat for Nicaragua and for all countries, especially the countries that belong to the Nonaligned Movement, which are struggling for self-determination and independence. It is also a threat for Latin America. Reagan will try to frighten Latin America with this action, to make it hesitate in regard to its positions on peace and economy. However, we are sure that Reagan's action will be rejected, it is already receiving international rejection.

[Diaz] What is the political outlook in the wake of the problem between Libya and the United States?

[Ortega] The Soviet Union reacted by cancelling the foreign ministers' meeting, which at any rate meant that there was an expectation in favor of a solution or response to the major overall problems concerning military matters.

There was an expectation regarding the response to problems that demand a peaceful solution. That meeting was a prelude to a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in favor of disarmament and eradicating the so-called Star Wars. And so, what happened? With this action, Reagan has removed the possibility for world peace, and created tension in the world, and, therefore, he brought us closer to a world catastrophe, because he has provoked and attacked a country, and that country is fully entitled to defend itself. Libya has that right, and that could bring unpredictable consequences.

[Diaz] Tell me something. Why haven't those nations which can truly do much more than just verbally protest taken measures, not counterattack measures, as in the case of the Soviet Union, but rather to poise their naval or air weaponry around certain areas as a deterrent? Why isn't a countering psychological [as published] force created? And, why is [the United States] allowed to warn the Soviet Union 1 and 1/2 hours beforehand, or at least that is what the United States announced, and the Soviet Union withdraws its vessels from the Gulf of Sidra, or nearby? And, forgive me, commander, this question concerns another matter: Why haven't Cuba and the Soviet Union come out more forcefully in favor of the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Ortega] I believe that the world problems are so delicate and sensitive that they call for mature, calm, and firm reactions on the part of countries like the Soviet Union, because of their responsibility to the world. I mean to say that we must consider that if those countries that have nuclear resources and arms are swayed or allow themselves to be angered by the U.S. attitude, if they succumb to that attitude, the world will quickly disappear.

"...Thus, I feel that the Soviet Union's attitude is a responsible one. The Soviet Union has a responsibility to its people and to mankind. The United States also has that responsibility. However, they have a reckless, irrational person at the helm, whose team of advisers is also deranged. One cannot face one madman with another madman. That is, in the face of that madman, we must try persuasion, reasoning, until the U.S. people listen to reason and come to see the seriousness of the situation. I believe that the Soviet Union's stance has been responsible."

[Diaz] But meanwhile, people continue to die; the insane government continues hitting while the sane government continues adopting sensible stances, and something like what happened in Hitler's time is going to occur. The insane government continued to hit, prompting the deaths of 20 million people during World War II.

[Ortega] Indeed, but I believe that a worldwide reaction is taking shape to isolate Reagan's terrorist action. The fact that Reagan had to cope with a Europe which refused to permit the use of its air space, and that only one European country supported Reagan in his adventurist action against Libya tell us that that policy has its major weaknesses. Moreover, it remains to be seen what reaction or impact this action will have within U.S. society.

"...And the Soviet suspension of the foreign ministers' meeting has to call the attention of the international community because the danger of war always exists. The arms race danger is always there, and the United States is not acting on behalf of peace. That situation has to worry U.S. European allies, because the United States is drawing Europe into the conflict. The United States is not taking this conflict to its own coasts, and its own territory; rather, it is taking the conflict to Europe and leaving the conflict there. The U.S. attitude in this respect has been very self-serving. However, we must await the reactions and see how the crisis develops, becuase I believe that this crisis is just beginning."

[Diaz] However, Mr President, that is just a matter of time. As you know better than I do, in politics, there are times that one must take advantage of, but if powers equal to the attacking powers do not take advantage of these times, not to attack -- I insist -- but rather to make serious personal, private, and public warnings through major public declarations, then the attacking government, the government that strikes once will strike twice, that is, the first to attack will attack a second time; and so, aren't we sacrificing people for the sake of sanity, aren't human lives being sacrificed? To what extent is it worth it?

[Ortega] I told you that a very, very sensitive and delicate situation exists. I think the Soviet Union's reaction must be understood. First of all, who is responsible for this reaction? Its origin is a power, the one that makes military deployments, and that brought about greater tension, which did not lead to the solution of the problem. If there is an alternative answer, however, this could lead negatively to the unification of forces round the U.S. Government's arrogant, aggressive, and provocating policy.

"...I think Reagan's actions have led to a political and moral isolation. At this time, and considering the current nuclear power in the world, moral and political force is overwhelming. This is to say, whoever makes a show of force, just as Reagan has been doing, can achieve a "positive" effect in agreement with his strategy. Later, however, this is turned the other way around when it proves to be a venturesome action, a dangerous action against peace in the world, when what is being strengthened in the mind of the international public is the stance of the nations that act with aplomb, firmly and reasonably. I would say then that the political isolation, which may be the result of this Reagan against Libya, will determine whether we will be able to tell in the near future whether Reagan succeeded in moving forward or backward in his warmongering policy. That remains to be seen.

[Diaz] What has been the nature of Mexican-Nicaraguan bilateral relations; and also, as regards Contadora? Has Mexico continued to sell crude oil to Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Our relations with Mexico have been excellent, and continue to be. We have found Mexico's stance in the Contadora negotiation process to be very constructive. I would say Mexico has succeeded in defending Latin America's stance. Mexico has maintained this stance and continues to do so. Now, regarding crude oil, Mexico is willing to continue to sell crude oil to Nicaragua. Nicaragua has serious economic and financial problems. We are in debt to Mexico. We are very thankful for Mexico's support through the sale of oil and in other ways. By reason of financial and economic difficulties, which Mexico has also been experiencing, Nicaragua is now being supplied with oil given by other countries, specifically, the Soviet Union, and some Arab countries, Libya, and Iran.

[Diaz] Does this not make Nicaragua dependent on other countries?

[Ortega] This does not necessarily have to make Nicaragua dependent on another country so long as these relations are kept without conditions. Our relations with the Soviet Union, Iran, Libya, and other oil countries do not have any strings attached. Algeria has also delivered oil to us with generous terms. As you can see, these are some very important countries.

[Diaz] I do not want to take too much of your time. Generally speaking, do you agree that the foreign debt must be paid?

[Ortega] One thing is for sure. There are creditors and debtors. The truth is that the debtor cannot pay the debt, even if he repeats and swears that he is willing to. He cannot. That is the truth. It can be easily proved that it is impossible to pay, despite the great efforts in production, and the effective measures. It is impossible to pay this debt.

"...Also, the collector's role is an impossible one. He wants to collect, but he does not get anything. Neither can I pay nor is he able to collect. This is the truth. Some other solution for this problem must be sought."

[Diaz] What would this solution be?

[Ortega] Economic, commercial, and financial relations must be completely changed. They must be completely changed. Current relations are obsolete.

[Diaz] Nevertheless, those who lent the money are also entitled to collect even a small part of the debt, are they not?

[Ortega] They would spend their entire lives trying to collect and get nothing. That is the problem. It gets more and more difficult for the debtor to pay due to the creditor's enormous pressure. The creditor's pressure and the terms with which he wants to corner the debtor are so tremendous and terrible. The IMF has been serving as an instrument to such an extent that they are succeeding in weakening the debtor's ability to pay more and more.

[Diaz] Mr President, as the leader of a revolutionary government, what would you tell or ask Latin America in these very difficult moments?

[Ortega] I would tell them this is a decisive time for Latin America. I have said that Latin America's future is at stake here. Latin America's future and hope for development, genuine political independence, a greater democratic opening, and a consolidation of democracy in Latin America will be determined by our political, economic, and commercial decisions regarding the United States.

[Diaz] Do you think that the United States will permit what goes against its interests? Do you really believe this?

[Ortega] The United States has a problem. It does not realize what is good for its interests. That is the problem. In other words, the United States acts like one who sticks to traditional ways of exploitation, does not want to become modern, and does not realize that becoming modern will improve its standard of living, right? Therefore, with regard to Latin America, the United States is closely adhering to its traditional methods of exploitation. That is, it cannot be said that, because of a change in relations between the United States and Latin America, there will not be a situation -- let us say -- there will not be a certain imbalance because of the United States' level of development.

"...In other words, Latin America will continue to be a market for the United States, yet with greater purchasing power for the United States, a market with greater production and supply capabilities for the United States, Europe, and Latin America."

OPPOSITION BOARD'S MESSAGE TO L.A. LEADERS

PA160348 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 May 86 p 13

[Message of the Nicaraguan Opposition Coordinating Board, CON, dated 8 May in San Jose; uppercase passages as published]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies, presidents of the Contadora and Support Groups; Your Excellencies, presidents of the American continent; Your Excellencies, high dignitaries of democratic governments:

CON, an organization which unites Nicaraguan political, labor, and business groups in exile, and which supports the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) in the struggle to liberate the fatherland, conveys to you a cordial greeting on the occasion of your visit to the brother nation of Costa Rica -- an example of democracy in America and headquarters of our group -- for the inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez as president of the Republic. We respectfully address you to express the following:

Together with the other Central American countries, Nicaragua's Marxist-Leninist dictatorship has been summoned to sign the CONTADORA DOCUMENT FOR PEACE AND COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA. In the face of that situation, we feel patriotically obligated to point out:

A. The peril that exists because, according to an article published in Managua pro-government newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO on 25 April, the Mexican Government has hinted that it wants to persuade Nicaragua to sign the Contadora Document without having to provide sufficient guarantees that it will effectively and subsequently comply. Let us remember that in keeping with the tradition of its ideological counterparts, the Marxist-Leninist FSLN regime may sign on the appointed date, knowing that it will not fufill its commitments.

B. There is a great risk that the totalitarian FSLN regime may sign the document and seek to gain time through the use of delay tactics regarding points it never meant to comply with so that Soviet imperialism can continue with its plan to expand throughout Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. Let us not forget that under the FSLN military dictatorship Nicaragua has not only become a center of international terrorism where Libyan, Iranian, Basque, and other groups have their offices, but also, since the Sandinists took over, it has practically become a haven for Latin American guerrillas such as the M-19, ALFARO LIVES, FMLN, ORPA [Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms], CHINCHONEROS, and others which threaten the stability of the democracies of our continent. The East-West conflict, which the Contadora and Support Groups tried to prevent in Central America during their almost 40 months of arduous work to achieve peace, has acquired alarming proportions. This is so because of the FSLN government's frank alignment with the Soviet bloc, which seeks to find new, strategic positions in the West which will favor it in the event of a clash with the United States. The Soviet bloc has not stopped providing sophisticated weaponry to the Managua regime. So now Nicaragua is an armed power, which besides oppressing its own people, constitutes a real threat to international peace and security.

C. We reject the opinion of those who believe that Nicaragua's problems will be solved through bilateral peace treaties with neighboring nations or through a compromise between the U.S. Administration and the spurious FSLN government. We are fully convinced that the international conflict we are all trying to stave off is the direct result of Nicaragua's domestic problems. In turn, these problems stem from the treason of the so-called Sandinist Front which, through the force of arms and in a permanent way, is determined to establish its Marxist-Leninist project. The outstanding feature of this plan has been a systematic violation of the human rights of the Nicaraguan people. Once Nicaragua's domestic problems are settled through a national reconciliation, the international problems caused by it will be automatically solved.

Because of this and as Nicaraguans directly affected by the problem, we hereby respectfully make these suggestions:

1. The signed document for peace and cooperation in Central America should set forth clearly and without time limitations -- just as Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez has indicated -- a fixed schedule for verification and control regarding both a reduction of state arsenals and the withdrawal of military advisers and everything related to security in the region.

2. No later than 30 days after the document is signed, the proposal of a dialogue for national reconciliation contemplated in both the document and the Caraballeda Statement should be implemented. The latter was ratified by Central American presidents in the Statement of Guatemala during their meeting on the occasion of Vinicio Cerezo's inauguration. To this effect, the formula proposed by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte, backed by UNO and ratified by CON, could be adopted. In the case of Nicaragua, we feel this dialogue should be held in a neutral country designated by the Contadora Group. This dialogue should be held through the mediation of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference and should enjoy sufficient international guarantees and the participation of both domestic and international opposition and the armed forces that struggle for Nicaragua's genuine and definitive liberation. This national dialogue should be oriented toward creating the necessary conditions for truly free elections as soon as practicable, just as the FSLN pledged to the Nicaraguan people at OAS in June 1979.

3. An FSLN refusal to sign the document for peace and cooperation in Central America on 6 June under some pretext, as it has been doing so far, will show to the governments of America and the world the intransigence of the FSLN's Marxist-Leninist regime. No alternative will be left other than to reconvene the 17th Consultation Meeting of OAS foreign ministers. In this meeting, which is still open, the FSLN government will have to answer for its failure to fulfill its commitments pledged in that meeting with the Nicaraguan people and the international community.

4. Consequently, as the dialogue was rejected or exhausted due to the ideological fanaticism of the National Directorate of the FSLN, we must admit that the Nicaraguan people had a right to protest, and those who have risen up in arms and are fighting from the mountains of our fatherland for an effective national liberation should be described as belligerent forces.

Who doubts, after almost 7 years of the FSLN's tyranny, that the Nicaraguan people have been left no other option but that of rebellion?

Excellencies: Our people want peace but not at the expense of modern slavery. Today it is Nicaragua and tomorrow it could be your countries. Therefore, we trust that you will make every effort to find a just and dignified solution to the problem currently affecting the great majority of our population.

If Nicaragua is lost today, none of the budding democracies on our continent will be sure of the future. Peace in Central America will be ensured only when its peoples enjoy liberty, because although peace does not solve everything, we are convinced that it is the best path for us to achieve the development of the goals we share together "for the good of man and of all men."

We point out that the organizations and people who have signed this message actively participated in the cruel and prolonged struggle against the Somozist dynasty. Therefore, any effort by the FSLN to discredit our statement is condemned to failure in advance.

Finally, we invoke the God of the nations to guide Your Excellencies in your lofty and difficult efforts. We believe -- and UNO believes this also -- that "as long as there is no democracy in Nicaragua, there will be no peace in Central America."

Attentively, we sign our names, Adolfo Gabuardi and Porfirio Molina, Independent Liberal Party (PLI); Wilfredo Montalvan and Jorge Irias, Nicaraguan Social Democratic Movement in Exile [Movimiento Social Democrata de Nicaragua en el Exilio -- MSDN]; Mario Benito Darce and Alfredo Guzman, Nicarguan Democratic Movement (MDN); Edmundo Chamorro R. and Alberto Ordonez Arguello, Nicaraguan Conservative Party in Exile [Partido Conservador de Nicaragua en el Exilio -- PCNE]; Roberto Guillen, Nicaraguan Social Christian Party in Exile [Partido Social Cristiano de Nicaragua en el Exilio -- PSCN]; Tirso Cledon and Jaime Martinez, Nicaraguan Democratic Union (UDN); Marvin Campos and Guillermo Araica, Committee of Nicaraguan Democratic Workers [Comite de Trabajadores Democraticos Nicaraguenses -- CTDN]; Jaime Llanes, Alvaro Solorzano, and Gilberto Serrano G., Movement of Solidarity with Nicaraguan Democratic Workers (STDN); Nicaraguan Private Enterprise in Exile [Empresa Privada Nicaraguense en el Exilio -- EPNE]; Fuad Farach A., spokesman; Vicente Rappaccioli, secretary; Jorge Irias Ayala, responsible signature.

TOMAS BORGE MEETS WITH INDIAN COMMUNITY

PA192014 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] The creation of a special commission that will discuss the problem of land was announced during the celebration in (Yuno) in Special Zone 1 of the first anniversary of the peace talks between the revolutionary authorities and the leaders of a sector of the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples]. The conversations began last year on 17 May when Commander Eduardo Pantin, one of the main KISAN leaders, met for the first time with the revolutionary authorities. One year later, hundreds of residents of the Indian communities gathered in (Yuno), which was declared capital of peace.

The topic of land was discussed in an event presided over by Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister and chairman of the National Autonomy Commission, and Indian and religious leaders. Before Borge spoke to announce the creation of a special commission to deal with the land problem, [name indistinct] and Reynaldo Reyes, known as Rafaga, spoke. Reyes rejected any dialogue with the FDN and the KISAN sectors that want to continue the war. Borge stressed the problem of peace and he called on the warmongering sectors to join the efforts to bring peace to the region.

[Begin Borge recording] Today, in this historic meeting, we commit ourselves before the Miskito communities to undertake the first steps with regard to autonomy. We believe that there is no better place to begin a pilot project of autonomy than the community of (Yuno). Therefore, we will begin the autonomy in this place where Eduardo Pantin shed his blood. [applause] It was very pleasing to us when we were coming to the community of (Yuno) to see [words indistinct] fighters of our Army, with the companeros of the Interior Ministry and KISAN armed and protecting the security of this location. Here with us are not only Rafaga, [words indistinct]. We know that there are also KISAN for war members who came to listen to our words. Of course, we are not going to take any measure against them. On the countrary, we want them to listen and [words indistinct] who are also our brothers, that the arms of the revolution are open, that the doors of our homes are open, that we receive all our brothers with open hearts. [end recording]

The land [words indistinct] was also a topic of Borge's speech:

[Begin recording] It must not be said that the communities have the right to the use of their wealth, but [words indistinct] the use of that wealth for their communities. [applause] A commission on the land and on the use of the wealth of this region must be created immediately. It must be formed by the commission of peace and autonomy, representatives of this region at the National Assembly, and the companeros of the revolutionary government and the FSLN. [end recording]

DRAFT CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED AT TOWN COUNCILS

PA182335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2105 GMT 18 May 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Text] Managua, 18 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The first draft of the new constitution of Nicaragua was submitted today for the first time to a system of people's assemblies.

Journalists, poets, artists, and writers participated in the 3-hour-long meeting in which they discussed, among other things, the way the new constitution should deal with freedom of expression.

Nicaragua has been without a constitution since the Sandinist victory in 1979, and it is being ruled by a rights and guarantees statute. These assemblies, called open town councils [cabildos abiertos], were created by the National Assembly's Constitutional Commission to consult all the nation's sectors about the constitution. Although the subject of the freedom of expression was not the most important among the constitutional issues discussed, it did manage to divide the participants in the open town council into two blocs.

Poetess Michelle Najlis, former director of the communications media, spoke in favor of the freedom of expression, but "to teach and not to misguide" the people. Najlis, member of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, ATCS, said that freedom of expression should be used to educate the people. Ronaldo Lopez, and independent journalist for a private newscast, strongly criticized the government for its censorship and for "violating human rights" and "international agreements." Lopez said that in some sectors of Nicaragua there is "abuse of official and private control of newspapers." He said that "censorship makes no sense and no place in Nicaragua." However, he admitted that the war situation in the country is to blame for the strong censorship.

Reporters from the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA did not participate in today's open town councils. Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal stated simply that the new constitution should define the true freedom currently existing in Nicaragua. Artist Pablo Beteta criticized what he called "reactionary circles" referring to the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, for "criticizing information dealing with the revolutionary groups or sectors." When the public debates on the draft of the constitution end, the Constitutional Commission will submit a full report to the National Assembly. Nicaragua's new constitution should be approved by 1987. The new constitution deals with mixed economy, political pluralism, nonalignment, people's participation, democracy, and a presidential regime.

FRG ENVOY DEMANDS RELEASE OF GERMAN CITIZENS

PA191524 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Joseph Rusnak, FRG ambassador to Managua, has demanded that the mercenaries of the Reagan administration release eight German volunteers who were kidnapped northeast of Nueva Guinea. They were kidnapped by a group of mercenaries in the Jacinto Baca agricultural cooperative, 35 km mortheast of Nueva Guinea, on Saturday. The German volunteers were building a settlement for people displaced by war. At 0115 we went to the FRG Embassy, where the ambassador made the following remarks.

[Begin recording] [Rusnak] Eight German citizens who were working in the Jacinto Baca cooperative, 35 km northeast of Nueva Guinea, were kidnapped on Saturday, 16 May 1986. With this call through the Voice of Nicaragua, the German Embassy, which is responsible for the lives of German citizens in Nicaragua, demands the immediate release of the kidnapped Germans for humanitarian reasons. The life of one of the hostages, Sigfried Ruetting, is in serious danger because he has hepatitis. He needs immediate medical attention. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you view this kidnapping by the mercenaries?

[Rusnak] I say exactly what my government said: The FRG Government condems the kidnapping of the Germans and views it as an act of violence that cannot be justified by any political motive. [end recording]

SPECIAL LIBYAN ENVOY ON U.S. ATTACK, BOYCOTT

PA161238 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[By Margarita Barrios]

[Text] We hereby report on an interview with Ali Hudayri, member of the Libyan People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, who arrived in Cuba as special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. When asked about the damage inflicted on Libya by the U.S. bombings against that country, he said: I believe that all the targets they mentioned are civilian; however, if they consider that houses, schools, and hospitals are military targets, then they are either mad or blind. The number of dead civilians is great; more than 60 people died in the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, and most of them were children. Complete families died when their houses were destroyed while they slept.

I believe that the Reagan administration was trying to justify the aggression when it lied to the U.S. people, so it did not tell the truth about the targets that were bombed. I believe that they have realized they made a great mistake because we had more than 300 journalists in Tripoli and they filmed and showed their clips to the U.S. people live from Libya. This explained everything, so I think that the U.S. people do not believe what their government tells them. They have repeated the same mistakes that they made in Vietnam, when they were telling so many lies about he aggression.

Referring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements that the attack was carried out in reprisal for Libya's alleged support for what he calls international terrorism, particularly for the death of several Americans in several attacks, Ali Hudayri said: I think that President Reagan was looking for any pretext to perpetrate and aggression against Libya. He had planned this attack on Libya for some time, but not for the reasons he claimed. Our position concerning terrorism is well-known and clear, and we condemn any terrorist attack that endangers innocent lives. Reagan's statement that Libya was responsible for the attack on the discotheque in Berlin was an atrocity; that is a great lie. We challenge Reagan, or anyone else, to prove or present the evidence indicating that Libya was reponsible for the attack. I think that Reagan would have gone ahead with the attack on Libya, even if he had to organize his own attack [on the discotheque] to blame our country. I am sure that history will prove us right.

When asked his view about the consequences of the economic boycott against Libya he said: I think that the Reagan administration's campaign is aimed at creating problems with certain countries that do not support the United States. Take Cuba, for example. They tried everything against Cuba; they used all types of boycott -- economic, political isolation, etc. --but nothing worked. Likewise, nothing will work in Libya's case. Our country is small but we can survive, even without the presence of the U.S. or European technology. We are building a country based not only on oil, but also other revenues, and we will survive. We are not afraid, and we are capable of countering any challenge. I think that the only ones to be affected will be the U.S. and European companies. Reagan thinks that if Europe and the United States stop trading with Libya we will die, but I tell you they are wrong. Nevertheless, we hope that we will not reach this extreme, because we believe in peaceful coexistence among nations. We are convinced that an economic boycott is not the most efficient way to resolve differences between countries.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PARAGUAY'S CURRENT 'CRISIS'

PA161348 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 May 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In 1811 the Paraguayan nation cast out the Spanish colonial domination and gained its independence. The patriotic governments of Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Frania, Carlos Antonio Lopez, and Francisco Solano Lopez began Paraguay's sovereign economic development. This was abruptly ended in 1870 by the War of the Triple Alliance, which set Argentina and Brazil against the Paraguayan nation, in defense of British interests. The country was totally devastated and fell prey to foreign capitalism, which took over the peasants' and the state's lands and mortgaged the national economy.

The years have passed and dependence has reduced Paraguay to the condition of a semi-colony. U.S. financial capital dominates the national economy -- meat-packing plants, production and sale of tannic acid, distribution of fuel, export of cotton, lumber, mate tea and other agricultural products, and coffee plantations -- and, of course, foreign trade and monetary policy.

General Alfredo Stroessner, an obscure military officer of German origin, represents the U.S. interests in Paraguay. He rose to power through a coup d'etat in 1954. In order to turn over the country's riches to transnationals and the Yankees, Stroessner the butcher has resorted to bloody terrorism against the opposition and the Paraguayan people's combativeness. Nowadays, when democratic and revolutionary struggles have increased on our continent, the Paraguayan people are increasingly taking to the streets and countryside to challenge the decadent dictatorship, which is experiencing a crisis.

The violent police repression against workers, who staged a march on 1 May, proved how much the regime fears an increase in the discontentedness which has arisen in all social sectors. The broadcasts of the Paraguayan station Radio Nanduti, which are characterized by their critical attitude against Alfredo Stroessner's regime, were permanently intervened on the eve of an opposition demonstration to reject the military takeover of its premises. On Wednesday hundreds of demonstrators carried signs rejecting the dictatorship and marched through the streets of Asuncion minutes after concluding an event which was held by the National Agreement.

A vast deployment of policemen is currently under way in the country, demonstrating the extremely explosive national situation. The crisis in Paraguay is worsening at a time when people talk about those who will possibly replace the dictatorship. This has increased the rifts among official sectors. In addition, the parties comprising the opposition coalition National Agreement continue their political activities, and the Paraguayan church adopts clear positions against the dictatorship. Strikes and mobilizations by the workers, peasants, professionals, and students are increasing, openly defying the regime. Paraguay is evidently preparing for what might very well be its second and definite independence.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CONFERENCE BEGINS

FL191825 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The 25th conference of insurance organizations from socialist countries has begun in Havana. The 14-topic agenda includes the forms and methods of insurance coverage available to the population in case of accidents that occur outside the labor area and the perfection of agricultural insurance in socialist countries.

Roberto Blanco, vice president of the State Finance Committee, opened the conference and discussed the sustained capitalist economic crisis that has strong repercussions on insurance activities and the relations that socialist enterprises have with capitalist market. He called on the delegates to implement measures to alleviate this situation and cooperate with the activities of Third World insurance organizations.

The international conference will conclude on Friday at the Havana City Triton Hotel.

POLITBURO MEMBER SPEAKS AT COOPERATIVES MEETING

FL191800 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1417 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], has given an enlightening speech at the second national meeting of agricultural production cooperatives in Havana.

Risquet based his speech on the thesis and resolutions of the Firt PCC Congress referring to the agrarian question and its relation to peasants which outlines the development of the cooperative movement. If we had adhered to the statements, theories, and resolutions made at the First PCC Congress, he said, the negative events studied at that meeting would not have occurred.

Risquet spoke on some of the topics in that document such as those related to plans, taxes, and contributions that should have added to the nation's income.

CIENFUEGOS REPORTS UNFAVORABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FL160151 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Upon completion of the first quarter of the current year, Cienfuegos Province is presenting an unfavorable situation in conservation of energy, with consumption exceeding 27,000 tons of oil and a cost exceeding 20,000 megawatt hours.

The Cienfuegos Provincial Energy Commission is analyzing the situation in 53 enterprises where consumption indexes are above the projected goal, and the commission will apply the appropriate sanctions in cases where negligence and lack of control have contributed to these negative results.

Among the enterprises that have exceeded their consumption goals are all the agro-industrial complexes in the territory, fertilizer glucose, and irrigation enterprises, and the No 12 Industrial Construction Complex. During inspection of some of these enterprises, their conservation commission was found to perform deficiently. It was also revealed that there was inadequate planning and disintegration of energy conveyors. There also were difficulties in controlling, storing, and distribution of combustible fuel and oils, and other factors.

Last year, five enterprises that exceeded their conservation goals in Cienfuegos were penalized with a fine exceeding 3,00 pesos in accordance to the regulation established by the State Price Committee.

FURTHER ELECTION REPORTAGE; NO WINNER ANNOUNCED

Council Head Challenged

PA190321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 18 May (AFP) -- Jacobo Majluta, candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, announced today that his party and the five other parties that support him have decided to challenge the president of the Central Electoral Council and one of its members. Majluta justified the decision on the fact that, according to him, the Council -- the country's uppermost authority during the elections -- has refused to take into consideration several complaints presented by his party.

Majluta also said that, according to calculations made by his own ballot counting center, he has won the elections. He accused the chief of the computer [informatica] department of the Council of being biased and linked to his [party's] main rival, the Reformist Social Christian Party. Majluta asked the members of his party and the population in general to stay home and remain calm.

While the candidate was speaking, it was observed that the military presence on the capital's streets, which are virtually empty, was reinforced.

Advisers Withdraw From Count

PA191735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 May (AFP) -- The commission of electoral advisers today announced in a communique that it had to withdraw from the headquarters of the Central Electoral Board [JCE]. The communique stated that the commission made this decision "upon observing the process of continuation of the still-pending vote count was being objected to by the alternate members of the JCE before the pending challenge suits were decided by judges."

The communique added that the process of continuing the count was also objected to by "high-level representatives of the PRD and the Structure Party [Partido La Estructura], who demanded that those in charge of the JCE's counting center not begin the count of their votes." In conclusion, the commission stated that, upon withdrawing from the headquarters, 150 polling tables still had to be counted, 147 were in the process of technical verification, and 187 have not yet submitted results.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1705 GMT on 19 May reports: "The president of the JCE, the highest electoral body, has disqualified himself from continuing in those functions in view of the challenge filed against him yesterday by five political parties that supported the presidential candidacy of Jacobo Majluta of the ruling PRD."]

BARBADOS

CAMPAIGN ENTERS FINAL WEEK, ST JOHN HOLDS RALLY

FL192115 Bridgetown CANA in English 1419 GMT 19 May 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 19, CANA -- Prime Minister Bernard St. John, reminiscing on the massive defeat suffered by the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) the last time he led it in a general election, last night asked voters to endorse his leadership in the May 28 elections. Over the last 25 years (in public life), I have demonstrated to you that I am honest,..courageous,...hardworking, that I have another change. Endorse it, he said...I say to you that you really have no choice in this election, that the Barbados Labour Party is the only choice you have. St. John, a 54 year old lawyer, was the main speaker at a heavily attended public meeting held in the city by the ruling party to present its 27 candidates, as campaigning entered the final week.

Branding the main opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) as disunited and incompetent, he said the BLP, seeking a third successive five-year term, had a proud record of achievement in the last 10 years, and a programme in place to lead Barbados into the 21st century. Do you mean to tell me you are going to jettison the future of your children and your [passage indistinct].

St. John said the opposition's package was a trick to take in the gullible, and asked voters to go for the BLP's method of addressing the tax issue, by giving gradual reductions. Whatever tax reform Richie Haynes will be giving you, it will be no use to you in a Barbados in which there is social disharmony, he said.

St. John said the DLP's package would cause a revenue loss of 109 million dollars (one BDS dollar; 50 cents U.S.), and called on the opposition to state how it planned to finance the tax cuts. Is (the opposition) going to cut social services? Is (the opposition) going to fire 6,000 or 7,000 civil servants? That is the question that must be answered, he remarked.

St John said a new BLP administration would continue its programme of transforming the economy, and would press on with its capital development schemes, including the construction of new highways, fishing harbours, and other facilities.

Campaigning was continuing today with several public meetings scheduled by both major parties.

JAMAICA

SEAGA RAPS JLP DEFECTIONS; MORE EXPECTED

FL191932 Bridgetown CANA in English 1854 GMT 19 May 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 19, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga, attempting to slap his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) into electioneering shape, has been bracing supporters to expect more defections by JLP parliamentarians.

Recently one member of parliament belonging to the JLP resigned, Seaga told a rural audience here Sunday. I am telling you that we have had to tell a number of them, not many...that they are not doing a good job and must not expect any further support (from the party) and that they will not be running again. If they wanted to resign, they could, Seaga said, because when you have (all) 60 members in the House (of Representatives) you can afford to lose a few.

Seaga's caustic remarks about worthless parliamentarians and the need to clean out the bad eggs, followed last week's surprise and embarassing resignation from the party of Howard Wedemire, a JLP representative for a constituency in the western parish of Westmoreland. Wedemire's complaint was that the interest of his constituency, which he inherited without a contest because of the boycott of the 1983 general elections by the People's National Party (PNP), was not being addressed by the administration, and he had been frustrated in a three-month attempt to arrange a meeting with party leader Seaga.

With the freedom of speech possible with this independence I shall represent the neglected interests of my constituency forcefully to the parliament...Wedemire declared. Observers here say that the resignation and its manner came at a bad time for the JLP. After five years of resolutely pushing ahead with International Monetary Fund (IMF) mandated austerity in an attempt to bring the badly listing Jamaican economy back onto even keel, Seaga in his budget this month decided on his own course. He presented a package that included subsidies, allowing for a lowering of prices on a number of basic food and items which had shot up under his policy of deregulation and devaluation. Interest rates were lowered and the budget for capital spending doubled.

The budget, aimed at stimulating a 5.5 per cent growth in the economy, ran counter to the recommendations from a mission from the World Bank, IMF, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which Seaga had invited to take a fresh look at the island's economy. Instead the group from Jamaica's major aid backers recommended continued austerity, including further cuts in government spending, the slashing of thousands of more public sector jobs and further devaluations of the local dollar, Seaga said. The new look mission became an old look mission, Seaga complained.

Seaga has since sought to downplay the impact of the disagreement, saying that the mission members -- invited after he complained in Seoul last October about the short-term nature of IMF adjustment programmes -- saying that they had been invited as individuals and that their views did not necessarily reflect the opinion of their organisations. Nonetheless, he has stressed that the government has a contingency plan if it was forced to push through with austerity.

The opposition reaction to Seaga's budget was that it was an election package aimed at reviving the fortunes of his party, which has been a high political price for the years of austerity.

The prime minister must call municipal elections, which he has twice postponed, by the end of June, unless he goes against his promise and delays them again.

There is speculation that Seaga might use the local government poll as a test for national elections, which he is not bound to call before the end of 1988, or he might even hold both at the same time. The last opinion polls published in January gave the PNP a 61 per cent following among committed voters.

PNP leader Michael Manley called the budget, and the food price reductions an insulting bribe. He (Seaga) believes that the people are so lacking in intelligence and so hungry that they can be bought by appealing to their most basic instincts -- their bellies, Manley said last week. He, and some analysts, have raised the possibility of Seaga using the expansionary package to win a mandate and revert to IMF austerity once the mandate has been secured.

Seaga, however, has dismissed such charges. The fashioning of the budget began in 1984, and was based on savings associated with the tight austerity the country had endured, he explained. The government had been able to do more at this time because of the windfall from tumbling oil prices.

An election budget or not, some commentators, including Seaga supporter John Hearne, said that even with the increased spending the budget could not spread too thickly, and was unlikely to win many votes. The new mood of optimism which Seaga claims to sense in the nation may be more apparent to him than to many observers, Hearne wrote at the weekend.

Within that scenario, the Wedemire resignation added to the difficulties of the JLP. And it was not totally unexpected, some political watchers said when party chairman, Bruce Golding, claimed that Wedemire's was a pre-emptive move because he was about to be ditched for his dismal performance. Wedemire is the first sailor to jump off Seaga's sinking ship, said PNP Chairman P. J. Patterson, whose old seat the parliamentarian now occupies. We are sure it will not be the last.

PNP officials believe that even if it was only local government election that Seaga calls, he will be introuble. If we beat him badly in local government elections that's the start of a rapid downward slide, a senior party official said during a background briefing. In any event, they are prepared for anything the prime minister might do, party officials claim. Some analysts have said unpreparedness was partly to blame for the PNP's boycott of the 1983 elections.

Seaga, at least publicly, maintains confidence and has not yet let on what precisely is in his mind, though his utterings seem to suggest a municipal rather than national poll. Seaga watchers expect the prime minister's intentions to become clearer at a party rally next weekend.

FBIS

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DEFENSE MINISTER: BOMB NOT MEANT TO HARM ALFONSIN

PY210319 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0020 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA) -- Defense Minister German Lopez today said that the frustrated attack against President Raul Alfonsin in Cordoba was not intended to kill the president, because the bomb was deliberately placed "to be discovered." Lopez said that the attack against the president during his visit yesterday to the III Corps carries the same "political message" as the wave of attacks against Radical Civic Union offices last week. The defense minister made this statement when referring to the creation of a state of public insecurity.

Lopez was speaking during the ceremony that took place this evening in front of the Cabildo when the Patricios Regiment, which guards this building, staged their annual changing of the guard in the presence of the president.

When Lopez was asked about the attack, he replied: "I do not believe it was intended to kill Alfonsin." He then added that the incident "is not in keeping with the tranquillity existing in the country and in the Armed Forces."

The following personalities were also present at the changing of the guard ceremony: Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, Culture Secretary Mario Anguinis, Buenos Aires City Council President Juan Carlos Farizano, and Buenos Aires Mayor Cesar Saguier.

More than once the reporters who were covering the ceremony tried to approach the president, but they were uncharacteristically forbidden from doing so by the presidential bodyguards.

LIBYAN ENVOY CRITICIZES LACK OF SUPPORT

PY202310 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1853 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (DYN) -- Ibrahim Abu Khzam, a personal envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today acknowledged that his country "expected a firmer attitude by the Argentine Government" during the U.S.-Libyan conflict, one similar to the "firm position we adopted during the Malvinas war."

Al-Qadhdhafi's envoy today gave a press conference in a downtown hotel at which he said he has brought a message for the Argentine Government which "expresses our wishes to improve bilateral relations."

He said that Libya had expected a "firmer position" by the Radical government after the U.S. attack on Libya, "considering the very firm position we adopted during the Malvinas war, granting Argentina all the political and material support we were able, in its confrontation with Great Britain and the United States."

Abu Khzam added that the confrontation between his country and the United States included a "press war" because "world opinion was decieved." Abu Khzam added: "The United States always accuses Third World liberation movements of being terrorists, but it was that country that caused 38 civilian casualties during attacks against our cities."

He assured that Libya has evidence of the participation of the CIA and the Mossad -- the Israeli intelligence service -- in the attack against the discotheque in Berlin that was used as justification for the U.S. retaliatory attack against Libya.

"Libya even knows the names of the participants in that and other attacks which were organized in Europe to get us and Syria involved," Abu Khzam explained.

He denied any internal dissidence within the Libyan Government and blamed much rumors on "the BBC correspondent in Tripoli who afterward and to correct his report."

Abu Khzam confirmed that "more than six U.S. planes were shot down during the attacks," and added that Libya did not request help from the Soviet Union, "because we have the necessary equipment to face this sort of attack."

Abu Khzam said in conclusion that "the United States attacked us because we support Nicaragua, the South African people, the Nabimian resistance, and all liberation movements."

UBALDINI RETURNS, DISCUSSES ICFTUO MEETING

PY201851 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1353 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- Concerning a possible general stoppage, CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Secretary General Saul Ubaldini today stated that we, the workers, have the truth on our side. The lack of a response at the economic and social conference, where we have been the silent partner, is forcing us into this situation.

Ubaldini returned to Argentina this morning after participating in Brussels in the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (ICFTUO) congress.

In statements made at Ezeiza International Airport, the CGT secretary general stated that he told the International Labor Organization (ILO) secretary general that we want the agreements on free trade unions (87) and the collective bargaining contracts (98), which are part of our basic rights, be implemented once and for all. Ubaldini also announced that Argentina will host a world ICFTUO congress be held in Buenos Aires on 22 September to discuss the foreign debt, the defense of human rights, and the defense of trade union rights issues.

Asked about a petition made last week by the peace, bread, and work group, which proposes him as a candidate [for the Justicialist Party president], Ubaldini replied: I cannot get involved in internal politics at this time, but he emphasized that we are always close to the workers.

Concerning the possibility of participating in a rally the renewal faction of Peronism will stage in Once Square next Friday, Ubaldini stated that thus far we have not received an invitation in that regard, noting: We have a duty toward the CGT Executive Board which will make the final decision.

SENATE APPROVES TAX REFORM IN MARATHON SESSION

PY201820 La Paz Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] After a marathon session that lasted 18 hours, the Senate fully approved the tax reform bill that had been submitted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate session started at 1700 yesterday and ended at 1100 this morning. Today, 20 May, was the deadline established by the IMF for the approval of the tax reform, therefore, the time constraint resulted in an exhausting session.

Planning and Coordination Minister Gonzalez Sanchez de Lozada, who accompanied the finance minister throughout the session, said that although it was a Bolivian timetable, they had fulfilled a requirement established by the IMF. At the end of the session he also said that Bolivia no longer runs the risk of losing the IMF endorsement.

Later Minister Lozada, in referring to protest of various sectors of the country over the approval of the tax reform, said that stoppages are being staged before becoming fully acquainted with this law. Regarding the referendum requested by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], he said that everyone has the right to seek public consensus and that the government hopes that this referendum will be held soon.

RESUMPTION OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S TRIAL POSSIBLE

PY201349 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Santa Cruz lawyer (Rosales Digeron), who was the target of an attack in Santa Cruz, has been installed as a Supreme Court justice. Thus, the court now has the necessary number of justices to continue the trial of former President Luis Garcia Meza. This trial, which awakened expectations throughout the nation, was postponed because of legal problems while the former president was being questioned. Our correspondent in Sucre reports that the trial might be resumed in the next few days.

LECHIN REELECTED FSTMB EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PY201540 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tonight, in the city of Oruro, Mr Juan Lechin Oquendo was reelected executive secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB]. The new FSTMB Executive Board also includes Secretary for Conflicts Filemon Escobar, Liaison Secretary Simon Reyes Rivera, Heriberto Camara, and Secretary for Finance Justo Perez, who was also reelected. Despite his decision to quit trade union activities, Lechin Oquendo has again been elected FSTMB executive secretary.

Let us now listen to a report by Jorge Barrientos, the Radio Panamericana correspondent in the city of Oruro.

[Begin relay] This is a report for Radio Panamericana. Juan Lechin Oquendo was reelected FSTMB executive secretary. During the ceremony, which started at 1930 and was held under the first national mineworkers congress, Mr Juan Lechin Oquendo was reelected by an absolute majority as executive secretary of this trade union organization, the most prominent within the country's workers movement.

In addition, also by an absolute majority, Mr Victor Lopez Arias was reelected secretary general. Mr Simon Reyes Rivera was reelected liaison secretary. At the time of this relay (1930) also elected were the following workers: Justo Perez as secretary for finance; Filemon Escobar as a member of the Secretariat for Conflicts; Oscar Salas Moya, also as member of the Secretariat for Conflicts, and Edmundo (Tovar) as a member of the Secretariat for Conflicts.

Thus far, the Communist Party is prevailing. Also leading is the Socialist Party-Marcelo Quiroga faction, the Workers Vanguard, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Masas Faction. We will continue to report as the congress continues. This was a report from Oruro for Radio Panamericana. [end relay]

FOREIGN MINISTER BEDREGAL RETURNS FROM PRC

PY171600 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez returned to the country a few hours ago. Bedregal discussed the highlights of his visit to the PRC, stating that the visit is positive for the country. Bedregal Gutierrez this afternoon made brief statements to the press shortly before entering a Cabinet meeting, called by President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

[Begin Bedregal recording] Our move toward China is an exceptional event for our country [words indistinct] which could be achieved in this matter. There are possibilities for the two countries to reach agreement. It has been agreed (?to create) a permanent mixed economic commission which will be established in La Paz in June. This commission will be charged with solving problems from a practical viewpoint because the new policy in the PRC [words indistinct] there is great autonomy in the provinces, which means that the central government is not fully aware of the real situation in this field.

We have raised this problem with Senator Mercado who is an expert in this matter. We believe that in coming weeks we will take initiatives because we virtually control a large percentage of the market. [end recording]

This was the brief statement Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez made to the press on the mission he headed to the PRC.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS EXCHANGE WITH PRC POSSIBLE

PY180145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 16 May (AFP) -- Bolivian Army Commander in Chief General Guillermo Velez Salmon said here today that all channels are open for the possible creation of an assistance and cooperation program between the PRC and Bolivian Armies.

After an official visit to the PRC, the high-ranking military chief said he has given a detailed report to Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle on the meetings he held with PRC military chiefs. He added that official channels for exchanging experience, technology, and military systems with the PRC are open.

PARIS CLUB TO RENEGOTIATE $1-BILLION DEBT

PY161541 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1826 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 May (EFE) -- According to Adolfo Linares, president of the negotiating committee, on 25 June Bolivia will renegotiate a $1-billion debt with the Paris Club (plus $500 million for defaulted payments on loans carrying an official guarantee). Within the government renegotiation strategy, priorities have been established regarding payments. It has been decided that the debt will only be repaid to those creditors willing to grant new loans.

The Bolivian Government has classified its creditors into the following groups:

-- Multilateral orgnizations, to which Bolivia owes $873 million;

-- Bilateral organizations, (loans granted by friendly countries) $1,254,000;

-- Private creditors, (from official and nonofficial banks, under government guarantee, or official and nonofficial suppliers under government guarantee) $463 million. (The debt to the private international banking sector totals $682 million.)

In Paris, Bolivia will renegotiate the debt with bilateral organizations and private creditors. Debts with socialist countries will be handled differently because the amount is small with only token interest.

VALLE ON ARMS BUILDUP IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

PY191610 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1514 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 17 May (EFE) -- Defense Minister Fernando Valle Quevedoi said today that the Armed Forces are concerned about the arms race in some neighboring countries.

Valle Quevedo proposed that Latin American countries sign a regional arms limitation agreement.

The defense minister expressed his annoyance over reports noting that the Chilean Government has purchased Brazilian-made tanks.

(Bolivia broke diplomatic relations with Chile in 1978 after holding unsuccessful negotiations to recover a corridor to the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia lost its coastal region during a Chilean-Bolivian war in 1879).

Valle Quevedo added that "Latin American countries, which have a high foreign debt, should seek ways to reactivate their economies and not use their resources to purchase arms since this undermines the achievement of social development." After reasserting that "some bordering countries are purchasing an exaggerated number of arms," Valle noted that "anything that is done regarding arms limitation, such as the recent talks between Chile and Peru, must be praised."

Bolivia, with a little over 6 million inhabitants, has an extensive area of 1 million square meters of its territory bordering Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

COMMERCE MINISTER NOT WORRIED BY 'U.S. THREAT'

PY201831 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] The United States has reasserted its threat to Brazil: Either open the computer market to the United States or face cutbacks in Brazilian imports.

Minister Hugo Castelo Branco, [Minister of Industry and Commerce] is not concerned about the U.S. threat and even seeks to broaden market restrictions to include for chemicals and technical-biological goods. Political circles have termed the U.S. policy a true case of blackmail.

MILITARY ATTACHES APPOINTED TO EMBASSY IN PRC

PY200109 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 May 86 p 5

[Text] The Peoples' Republic of China is the only communist country where Brazil has Army, Navy, and Air Force attaches officially accredited in its embassy. The embassy is located in Beijing. Yesterday President Jose Sarney signed a decree that initiates an unprecedented move in Brazilian military policy toward communist countries.

With this Brazilian initiative, which according to Army advisers was taken by the Armed Forces Joint Staff -- the organ responsible for deciding where Brazilian military attaches should be stationed -- the PRC could also request permission to appoint two more military attaches to its embassy in Brasilia, which presently has only one.

The Chinese have demonstrated great interest in increasing military and technological relations with Brazil. They have already let it be known that they intend to buy Tucano training planes from Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise] and Bandeirante planes that are expected to come off the production line in the 1990's.

The reciprocal appointment of three military attaches is not a usual practice between capitalist and communist countries. The only communist country where Brazil has attaches from the three services of the Armed Forces is the PRC, and the only noncommunist countries where it does are Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, France, Great Britain, Italy, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States.

'OFFENSIVE' TO INCREASE EXPORTS TO EASTERN BLOC

PY191512 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0857 GMT 17 May 86

[By Jorge Matiz Fernandez]

[Text] Brasilia, 17 May (EFE) -- After having conquered the main capitalist markets, this year Brazil is planning to increase its sales to European communist countries which in the last few years have experienced a considerable decrease.

Brazilian trade with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, have fallen from $1,698 billion in 1981 to only $990 million last year. In 1985, Brazilian exports totaled $25.639 billion out of which only 0.36 percent was sent to countries behind the "iron curtain."

The Brazilian offensive started in mid-April with the holding of the Soviet-Brazilian joint commission meeting. The USSR is Brazil's most important buyer in the East; in 1985 it purchased a total of $450 million worth of Brazilian products. The USSR is interested in increasing its purchase of ferromagnesian minerals, in participating in the Brazilian irrigation project and in the transference of technology for iron and steel production.

One Brazilian company is negotiating with the USSR to establish a food trading company, another Brazilian group is negotiating the sale of citris fruit juices as well as the installation of a packing plant in the Soviet Union. The prospects for new business deals are also being studied with other communist countries. Bilateral commissions from Hungary, Romania, and Poland will hold meetings in Brazil in May and June. Brazil hopes to discuss a scientific and technological cooperation agreement with Hungary, as well as a agro-industrial technological transference and a genetic improvement program. Meanwhile, a mines and energy task group is studying a project with Czechoslovakia for the purchase of materials to the used in the construction of hydroelectrical and thermoelectrical plants. In exchange, Brazil hopes to increase its sales of ferrous minerals to Czechoslovakia.

The decrease of Brazilian exports to communist countries is attributed to the political decision of previous governments that decided to concentrate Brazilian sales in countries with strong currencies, particularly the United States and Japan. Another factor that has affected Brazilian sales abroad is the economic recession that is affecting Brazilian sales abroad is the economic recession that is affecting Brazil and the political domestic situation in some countries in the Eastern bloc.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry believes that its export offensive into Eastern European countries will yield $500 million in new businesses and regain its traditional export figures through its participation in a market considered one of the ten most important in the world.

ARMY, POLICE REPRESS DEMONSTRATORS IN SANTIAGO

PY210403 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Since early this afternoon Santiago has looked like a besieged city when Carabineros and military forces took over a large downtown area. The soldiers , with their faces painted, took over the main Santiago downtown streets several hours before the beginning of a march sponsored by the National Workers Command [CNT]. The Army operation was supported by police patrols that blocked vehicle traffic, mainly buses, from Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue. The police operation was then directed toward the Mapocho River Sector, preventing vehicles and pedestrians from entering downtown Santiago.

The Santiago downtown area is now practically deserted, but isolated clashes and demonstrations are occurring in some Santiago districts. The demonstrations are being broken up by Army patrols shooting into the air. At about 1700 a group of parliamentarians who are attending the International Parliamentary Assembly for Democracy in Chile in the Tupahue Hotel tried to get close to O'Higgins Avenue to particpate in the scheduled march for peace. However, at Agustina and Moneda Streets they were dispersed by the police, who used tear gas. This situation was explained to Radio Chilena by Argentine Senator Marti Arena:

[Begin recording] The congressmen attending the international assembly decided to form a commission to attend the peace march as observers, in accordance with international agreements, to watch over human rights. We were not able to get very close to the march because we were intercepted and repressed. We had to return to the hotel where we have been continuously harassed by the security forces. [end recording]

Former Chilean Senator Patricio Elwyn also had serious problems trying to get to the Tupahue Hotel, where the international parliamentary assembly was taking place. Elwyn said Santiago looked like an occupied city.

[Begin recording] I have come from the Argentine Embassy. From the Plaza Italia up to here, everything is closed. From the Panamerican Highway up to here and from 'Higgins Avenue up to Mapocho River, everything is also closed. In other words, the city is occupied and cordoned off. Santiago, which at this time should be a peaceful city, is now paralyzed by a government decision, because I do not believe that businesses would want to close in support of our assembly. [end recording]

Meanwhile, thousands of pedestrians tried to find some transportation in which to get home. There were also disturbances near La Moneda Palace, where the police used water cannons to break up groups of demonstrators. At about 1730 a police vehicle loaded with tear gas collided with a Datsun, resulting in two people being seriously injured. Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, president of the Oil Workers Federation and CNT vice president, has said that the call made by the command received great support and that the government had to mobilize the police and the Army to paralyze the capital.

Just as scheduled, at 1700 a group of CNT leaders arrived at the Plaza Italia. They tried to march downtown through Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue with the hundreds of people who gathered in the plaza. Another group, headed by Manuel Bustos, gathered in the Central Station, but well-armed soldiers with their faces painted black and grey prevented the demonstrators from marching by closing O'Higgins Avenue from the Central Station to the Plaza Italia.

The security forces, equipped with small tanks, armored trucks, helicopters, and cars, spreading tear gas took over the area where the march was to take place. All bus services from any point of Santiago toward downtown were suspended.

Radio Chilena talked with Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, who was accompanied by Sergio Barriga, Sergio Aguirre, and Federico Mujica, among others.

[Begin Ruiz di Giorgio recording] It is almost impossible to move about here. The areas has practically been taken over by the military forces. The workers, who are unarmed, have no chance of doing anything. I believe that this proves once again that brute force is overpowering reason. This is more proof of what the dictatorship is doing.

At any rate, I believe that it is important that the call made by the CNT has received support, the people have tried to come. We were able to mobilize the police and army. Therefore, I believe that the call made by the CNT was quite successful because it has been able to paralyze Santiago. I believe that this is a fact that is worth mentioning. Although the unions do not have enough means to mobilize, we were able to let the entire nation know what is being done and made the government react the way it did. Therefore, I believe that the CNT call has fulfilled its objective of making the unrest of the workers known. [end recording]

After Ruiz di Giorgio made this statement military forces pushed the demonstrators toward Paraguay and Vicuna Mackenna Streets, where they sang several slogans. At this time five small tanks appeared and broke up the demonstrators by shooting into the air. The demonstrations then multiplied throughout the area of Paraguay, Lira, and Portugal streets and O'Higgins Avenue, in front of the Diego Portales building and around the Catholic University. Fires were set in front of the Santa Lucia Hill, and the police threw many tear gas cannisters while the Army soldier fired shots into the air.

In the midst of this situation, Radio Chilena found a Swedish congressman who is attending the international parliamentary assembly. Congressman (Carl Bells) gave his opinion of what was happening.

[Begin recording, in English] This shows the instability of the regime in Chile. This is not the way that a regime that has popular support acts. This is the way of acting of a regime that is uncertain and on its way down. [end recording]

In another sector of O'Higgins Avenue the group headed by leader Manuel Bustos was broken up with rubber bullets.

'Widespread Blackout'

PY210253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- A widespread blackout tonight affected Santiago and other major cities in the Chilean central region, where more than half on the 12 million Chileans live.

The blackout occurred at the end of a day marked by street demonstrations against the government of General Augusto Pinochet, during which more than 100 people were detained. The blackout also affected Vina del Mar, Rancagua, San Fernando, and other cities. Santiago looked like a ghost town tonight. Its streets were deserted, but they were heavily guarded by military patrols and Carabineros.

FFMR Claims Responsibility

PY210311 Paris AFF in Spanish 0238 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- The leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which advocates popular uprising against the government of general Augusto Pinochet, tonight claimed responsibility for the widespread blackout that left Sanitago and other cities of the Chilean northern, central, and southern regions in darkness. Our action was designed to repudiate the escalation of repression that was today unleashed in the streets of Santiago, an FPMR spokesman told several of the media by telephone. The blackout lasted more than 1 hour in downtown Santiago, where power was partially restored at 2020 local time (0220 GMT, 21 May).

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Government Denunciation

PY180114 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The government has learned that a so-called international parliamentary assembly, summoned by some political opposition sectors will be held in Chile. The government's position regarding this event was announced by Minister Secretary of Government Francisco Cuadra in a official statement.

Cuadra discussed the background of the meeting, saying that reports would be presented by the Human Rights Commission, neighborhood, youth, labor and women's organizations, as well as by the so-called National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy and the Civic Assembly. He added that, on the basis of those reports, the international parliamentary assembly for democracy in Chile intends to hold a general debate and even to vote on draft resolutions. Therefore, the minister asserted, it becomes clear that the assembly is part of an attempt by the opposition to precipitate a crisis in the country.

[Begin recording] If these circumstances and their background are analyzed, it becomes clear that this assembly is part of national and international efforts by the opposition to nurture an institutional crisis in the Republic in 1986, ignoring the will of the people expressed in the Constitution. To this end, the organizers apparently are not hesitating to use means that are clearly harmful to the basic principles of our sovereignty and nationality. The defense of these principles is primarily the duty of the Armed Forces and the forces of order, which assumed that historical responsibility on 11 September 1973.

The government of the Republic, in accordance with national tradition, has always complied, both in spirit and in practice, with the norms of international cooperation and has fully respected international law, acceding to even its most disagreeable demands, as few other countries have done.

The government, therefore, must express with the greatest clarity and energy its categorical rejection of the announced meeting, which affects the fundamental duties of loyalty of our country, and violates the basic norms of coexistence among nations, such as nonintervention and internal affairs and self-determination of the peoples. [end recording]

In addition to this statement, the minister made some comments on the meeting called by political opposition groups. In the first place, he warned foreigners not to confuse hospitality and interference.

[Begin recording] In the first place, I ask the foreigners who arrive for this meeting not to confuse the traditional hospitality of our people with interference or intervention in internal affairs, an area for which Chileans are exclusively responsible, but in which it is unfortunately possible that they may meddle, with the complicity of the opposition.

Those same opposition leaders must resort to foreign aid because of the inability and ineptitude they have shown in the last few years in making a reasonable case for their position. This is due to the political, ideological and, in some cases, financial transnationalism, with which they operate, and their lack of devotion to national values. They operate with the intention of discussing matters related to democracy, the same democracy they were incapable of defending before 1973, and which many of them helped to destroy, and some of them did destroy it during the Popular Unity government. [end recording]

In the second place, he stressed that the opposition will obtain absolutely nothing through those foreign contacts, which only disgust the enormous majority of Chileans. He also wished to give a warning to the people.

[Begin recording] In the third place, I wish the people to know that we have well-founded information that there are sectors interested in provoking, during this meeting, incidents aimed at giving the wrong image of what is happening in Chile. To this end they have combined to provoke disorders, violence, and even acts of terrorism. The political responsibility for such events, if they occur, belongs exclusively to the organizers of the meeting.

In the fourth place, I wish to report to the people that the official statement I have read, and the additional background material I have mentioned are being communicated this morning to the ambassadors of the home countries of the legislators who will attend the meeting. Instructions were also given this morning to our ambassadors to the home countries of those legislators to make known to the foreign ministries the positions of the Chilean government. [end recording]

Minister Cuadra concluded by saying that the government has limited itself to disqualifying the meeting for the sole purpose of making the public aware of the political maneuvers which the opposition sectors may use to make up for their lack of ability.

Police Cordon Off Hotel Area

PY192345 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Foreign lawmakers began arriving here on 18 May. There were 50 of them this morning, and their number was expected to increase this afternoon.

There is excitement at the Tupahue Hotel in downtown Santiago in the wake of the meeting, for which 70 journalist have been accredited. One-third of this figure is due to the increasing number of foreign journalists.

The international parliamentary assembly witnessed some incidents today when the Carabeneros isolated the downtown sector of Santiago, causing traffic jams and annoying many people, particularly those who wanted to register for the assembly.

At noon today Gabriel Valdes could not get through the police cordon. According to the authorities, the objective was to keep terrorists away from the hotel area, where the assembly will begin at 1530 today.

Assembly Begins

PY201513 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Your presence here attests to the solidarity that many people and leaders have with Chilean democrats. It is a ray of hope for a better future. It is a pleasant reaffirmation that the world does not seek violence and selfishness but peace and brotherhood among nations and among people. With these words, Luis Pareto, former president of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, welcomed the Latin American and European leaders attending the international parlimentary assembly at the Tupahue Hotel.

The speech by Paretto was received with a standing ovation from the 65 foreign lawmakers and the Chilean politicans attending the assembly for democracy in Chile.

Many people found it difficult to get through the police cordon around the Tupahue Hotel. Many Chileans were invited to discuss the real situation in Chile, among them Rodolfo Sequel, who could not get into the hotel. Here is a report filed by journalist Mario Gomez Lopez from one of our mobile units.

[Begin Gomez Lopez relay] Andres Saldivar talked with Carabineros commander Rodolf Stange over the phone 45 minutes ago. Stange told Saldivar that he would immediately authorize the entry of the delegations to the assembly. However, this has not yet happened. Everything is calm and quiet here around the hotel. However, when Seguel left, many people [words indistinct] chanting slogans. There were no incidents, no arrests have been reported, and the police are still blocking the entry of those who were invited to address the assembly. [end relay]

Now we have a report from Nelly Yanez from our mobile unit at the Tupahue Hotel.

[Begin relay] [Yanez] Thank you. The Radio Chilena mobile unit is now at the Tupahue Hotel, where the international parliamentary assembly for democracy in Chile is being held. We will now talk with Christian Democratic Party leader Luis Pareto, who was president of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies until 1973. Mr Pareto opened the assembly this afternoon. Mr Pareto, what is your initial assessment of this session?

[Pareto] I believe it is very positive, because virtually all the delegations that we invited are here at the hotel. More than 60 foreign lawmakers and more than 140 former Chilean lawmakers are in attendance. This is gratifying. We listened to the human rights commission, to the city residents, and to the youth. We hope to listen to the coordinator of the National Accord for Transition Toward Full Democracy and to the Civic Assembly tomorrow. The first session will end today at 2000 and will be reopened tomorrow. Unfortunately, the police did not allow labor leader Rolfo Seguel to get to the hotel. Therefore, port workers' leader Eduardo Rios will speak on behalf of the workers.

[Yanez] What do you think of this assembly?

[Pareto] I see it as a meaningful event because it is being held peacefully and respectfully, in line with what we have always advocated. The foreign lawmakers will become acquainted with the situation in Chile and will give their opinions. This also refutes the statements of those who said that the assembly would provoke incidents and terrorist actions. We believe that tomorrow we will show what democracy really is about. What we want is to restore democracy in Chile with peace and justice. That is why this is a key event. [end relay]

Bomb Scare Disrupts Meeting

PA201652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- A bomb scare disrupted the proceedings of the international parliamentary meeting "for democracy in Chile," which is being held in a downtown Santiago hotel, police reported.

More than 70 parliamentarians from 18 countries are participating in the meeting, but it was not necessary for them to leave the Tupahue Hotel after an anoynmous call advised that a bomb had been placed. Special agents quickly checked out the hotel installations to verify the veracity of the call.

INDIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY PROTESTING WORKERS

PA201638 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- Five leaders of working class neighborhoods of Santiago today occupied the Indian Embassy in the Chilean capital to protest the massive raids that have been carried out for 3 weeks by policemen and militarymen, it was reported in diplomatic circles.

This peaceful but firm action seeks to draw both international attention and that of our people to these veritable military assaults on humble dwellers of Santiago, a statment released by one of the occupiers, leader Mario Araneda, noted.

In the past 20 days, 33 popular sectors have been raided by troops of the Army, militarized Carabineros police, detectives, and security agents, resulting in the arrest of 15,000 persons who were later released after background investigations were carried out.

PINOCHET HOLDS CONSULTATIONS; DECISIONS EXPECTED

PY162137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0457 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 May (EFE) -- Chilean opposition groups are speculating that General Augusto Pinochet is considering an important political decision. According to these groups, Pinochet is considering measures intended to either "harden" or "liberalize" the regime.

The speculation originated when Ponochet suddenly and unexpectedly summoned his former interior ministers to a meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. The meeting was attended by Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Sergio Fernandez, General Enrique Montero, and former Goverment Junta member General Cesar Raul Benavides. Current government officials who attended the meeting were Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, and CNI (National Intelligence Center) Chief General Humberto Gordon.

The Government Palace reported that several matters of current interest were discussed at the meeting, and the guests were invited to express their viewpoints. Specifics of the meeting were not revealed. As he came from the meeting, Sergio Fernandez said: "There was an exchange of opinions on the current situation, the various alternatives, and the prospects for the future."

SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOPRIC BUILDING FACADE DEFACED

PY201619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 May (AFP) -- The facade of the Santiago Arbishopric building has been painted with slogans critical of the Vicariate of solidarity and bearing the signature of a previously unknown organization, the Catholic Vanguard Organization (OVC) [Organizacion de Vanguardia Catolica]. The graffiti that was discovered this morning says "the Vicariate protects terrorists," alluding to an episode in which a lawyer and a physician from the Vicariate gave assistance to a youth who had bben wounded in a confrontation with police 3 weeks ago. The Vicariate of Solidarity, which is a permanent defender of human rights, has explained that lawyer Gustavo Villalobos and physician Ramiro Olivares rendered assistance for humanitarian reasons, unaware of the criminal situation of the youth.

Ecclesiastical sources said that the painting was done despite the fact that the area is patrolled by police.

On 17 May some 50 members of the Chile's Catholic Youth group staged a demonstration in front of the Vicariate of Solidarity, adjacent to the Metropolitan Cathedral, holding signs accusing it of protecting Marxist violence. Church sources also reported that the Carabineros took no action toward these demonstrators.

COURT CONFIRMS SEGUEL AS CONFEDERATION HEAD

PY200348 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The judge of the 22d Court of Santiago has granted a request filed by leaders of the Copper Workers Confederation. It has authorized Rodolfo Seguel to act as president of the confederation.

ARGENTINE NAVY CHIEF'S DENIAL ON SPY RING

PY201210 Santiago Radio Chilean in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Argentine Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa today denied that Chilean citizens are involved in the spy ring that has been uncovered in his country. Arosa, who is visiting Chile in response to an invitation to attend the commemoration of Chilean Navy Day, made this statement after greeting President Augusto Pinochet. Asked about a charge that the Argentine Navy Intelligence Service has reportedly leveled in connection with a spy ring detected in Mar del Plata, Arosa replied that he had never said that there is Chilean involvement in the case. I know there is a group of people, none of them Chilean, who were gathering military information from the Navy, he stressed.

[Begin recording] The subject is now in the hands of the authorities, who will in turn submit it to the Federal Courts for investigation. That's all I know about it. As for the implications or the people for whom this group was working, I have no information whatsoever. The investigations may clarify this point. [end recording]

VENEZUELAN BOATS DETAINED FOR FISHING ILLEGALLY

PA201725 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] In an unprecedented action, Colombia has detained two Venezuelan fishing boats in its waters off La Guajira peninsula, across from Cape La Vela, as they were violating national sovereignty.

The 20 fishermen who were detained were returned to their country after an exchange of notes between the 2 Foreign Ministries. For some time Venezuelan fishing boats have been violating Colombian continental waters without any protest by our country, until today when the detention of the two fishing boats took place.

ARMY CONVOY AMBUSHED IN ANTIOQUIA DEPARTMENT

PA170056 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Medical centers in Segovia and Remedios, Antioquia Department, have asked for extra personnel and additional medicine to treat the numerous victims of last night's ambush near Otun. Nine soldiers, a civilian, and two rebels died when a military convoy was ambushed. Several of the victims have been reported to be on the critical list. The following is a report by Ricardo Canon.

[Begin recording] [Canon] The FARC, through a Patriotic Union spokesman, today denied that members of this organization, which has signed the truce, were involved in the ambush of an Army patrol in the northwestern region of Antioquia Department. The ambush resulted in the deaths of nine soldiers and two rebels. Thirteen soldiers were also wounded during this incident. Carlos Efrem, member of the Patriotic Union, has blamed a National Guerrilla Coordinating Board command for this incident. Carlos Efrem, member of the Patriotic Union, has blamed a National Guerrilla Coordinating Board command for this incident. However, Efrem did not discard the possibility that the clash may have occurred after the Army harassed or entered an area near one of their camps.

[Efrem] Recently, clashes have taken place between the Army and the rebels. However, these rebels are members of the Guerrilla Coordinating Board. The Army has not clashed with FARC fronts. This is the information we have. However, if these clashes were with FARC members, then it must be the result of an aggressive attitude on the part of the Army in which the FARC members were forced to defend themselves.

[Canon] However, Colonel Augusto Rodriguez Arango, 14th Army Brigade commander, has blamed the FARC's Fourth Front for this ambush. Colonel Rodriguez is at the head of the group searching for the rebels and has reported that a special operation has started in the areas between Otun, Guasimal, and Remedios, where the soldiers were killed, among them Lieutenant Oscar Quevedo Angulo and a civilian driving the Army truck. The soldiers were all memebers of the Bombona Battalion stationed in Puerto Berrio. [end recording]

Meanwhile, 50 members of the Naional Liberation Army's [ELN] Jose Olano Command attacked the town of Santa Rosa, south Bolivar Department, early this morning. Three soldiers were killed and five wounded during this attack. The rebels destroyed the police station, mayor's office, brned the town's archives, and stole 2 million pesos from the Agrarian Bank. The rebels left Santa Rosa at 0930 in two trucks and a bus.

VICE PRESIDENT ON GOVERNMENT'S NEW ECONOMIC PLAN

PA191802 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] The operational plan for 1986 has been formulated under especially critical conditions caused basically by the abrupt and accelerated drop in oil prices. Blasco Penaherrera Padilla, vice president and president of the National Development Council, Conade, said that the plan was prepared during the crisis and for the crisis.

[Begin Penaherrera recording] In the plan, we have included all the measures that have been taken already, all the actions that have been taken, and the effects of those measures. It also outlines measures that will have to be taken in the months to come. It is a plan made for the future but based on the past. [end recording]

Regarding possible budget cutbacks in the development plan, Penaherrera Padilla said:

[Begin recording] [Penaherrera] It is possible to make those cutbacks because any reduction would be limited by existing legal provisions or would affect the realization of programs in the productive sector, in the development of the country's basic infrastructure, or in the social sector, which would in turn provoke a series of effects that would be difficult to neutralize. [sentence as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] foreign debt?

[Penaherrera] That is a very important detail that is included in the bulletin you have in your hands. The foreign debt is at healthy levels because it has been or will be agreed upon mainly with international financial organizations, and with governments, in terms that are soft, provisional and convenient, with interest rates, time limits, and other conditions that, in general, are advantageous to the country.

In addition, we must inevitably admit that it involves indebtedness to suppliers, but it will be used for the development of projects. That is to say, the government has not included any loans to be used for operational expenses. Even the credits from suppliers have a specific use, which is the financing of imported products used in carrying out the projects, that is, machinery, public services, and other such expenses. [end recording]

Finally, Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla pointed out that the financing of the plan will be as follows: 86.6 percent with domestic resources and 13.4 percent with foreign resources. It is important to emphasize that 70 percent of the foreign resources to be used in 1986 come from international financial institutions and from governments, and 30 percent from suppliers. This reflects the new direction that the government has taken in its credit policy, which seeks the most favorable terms and the healthiest possible structure for the national debt.

STROESSNER DISCUSSES STRIKE, PROTESTS, DEMOCRACY

PY210006 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 86

["Impromptu" speech by President Alfredo Stroessner to members of the Juan Leon Mallorquin Colorado Party Precinct in his office at Government Palace on 20 May --recorded]

[Excerpt] Now let me tell you about the case of the Hospital de Clinicas salary increase request. Why did they not make a salary increase request last January? They are government employees. Why did they not make the request last January? Why did they wait 5 months to do it? They did so to create problems. But the law has to be enforced, and the budget is a national law. We must all obey the law. The Finance Ministry must obey the law. We must all obey the law, including the Hospital de Clinicas personnel. We must have order. We must watch over public order, and this is the role of the police.

How dare some people say that the members of the Colorado Party or the police should not go out into the streets? Are we going to let a few criminals burn cars and break windows? As I have said, things here are going well. The Armed Forces are well, there is no doubt about that. Our party is well. Only the weak grow weaker here because, as the slogan says, the weak die and the strong survive; 90 percent of the votes cast in the Republic are for the Colorado Party. It is enough to see how many votes the party obtained in the last municipal elections. Our party obtained around 1 million votes. The other parties, the Liberals and the Radicals, including the void votes, did not obtain even one-tenth of that number.

This is why there is nothing to worry about regarding democracy. [passage indistinct] I am not going to talk about every Colorado Party precinct area, but being a member of the Colorado Party is a guarantee for our country, for its present and future. Therefore, you should be free of worries [word indistinct] and come here as usual. You are workers who came here to invite me to inaugurate your projects. I said on one occasion that my presence is not needed where nothing is built, where nothing is inaugurated,where nothing is done. The members of the party have always invited me to inaugurate their work, just as you are dong now.

We can be free of worries, the country can rest easy. There are some people who believe that we may have a disaster. There will be no such thing. I do not want to mention other countries because I respect them, but here we are well. Democracy and order prevails here. I am here now because the people wanted it, because of the peace prevailing in the country, not because I insisted.

Now, you should not believe that everything is so simple in fulfilling our duties. There are problems and worries. I am a veteran of the Chaco War. I fought in the war from the Boqueron Battle until the end of the war, and I was also in all the internal conflicts which I did not create. But I am involved now, and I can assure you that this country is well and is going to get better. There are people who seek to disrupt public order and tranquillity. The police must maintain order, that s its role.

We are not acting like the Liberal Party did in the past when it shot students here in front of Government Palace. Nothing like that has occurred here. Not a single person has even been bruised here. In addition, the church is not the palce for political meetings. That is not right.

The pope has said that the church should not get involved in politics. We believe that. It is wrong to use clergymen for political chicanery; that is out of place. I believe that one of them was in Juan Leon Mallorquin. I was told that there were about 60 people in the church and the truth is that everyone knew that this individual was acting as an opposition member [words indistinct] against the peace and progress of the country.

Well, I am very thankful for your visit. I am not going to talk any further. You are good members of the party. I am also thankful to the other party members who came. I would like to shake your hands, hard working hands. We are all hard workers here. I am also a hard worker. I was a hard worker in the Chaco, and this is why I am here. Hard work is what gives us vigor and strength.

RADIO NANDUTI COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES ATTACKS

PY201528 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 May 86 p 8

[Excerpt] The directors and employees of Radio Nanduti have issued a communique to the public, disclosing the events that have recently affected that radio station.

First they denounced "attacks against our staff and their close relatives." They state that they are carring out a professional job in order to objectly inform the public without any distortion, without participating in the events, and "fulfilling an ethical and legal function entrusted to us by the nation."

The communique goes on to denounce the "repeated jamming of our telephone lines and Motorola equipment, as well as the link between our station and transmitter." They also protest that "the huge efforts made to serve the public were met with a new jamming of our AM frequency, 1020 KHZ, which makes it impossible to broadcast."

The communique ends by stating that they believe that "little can be gained by denouncing something that is of public knowledge" but that they do not "want to conceal these events by keeping silent about them."

Yesterday morning Radio Nanduti interrupted broadcasting for some 4 hours due to "a lack of guarantees," according to its director Humberto Rubin. The station resumed broadcasting in the afternoon but was constantly jammed.

HOSPITAL WORKERS, MEDICAL STUDENTS LIFT STRIKE

PY210017 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 May 86 p 8

[Excerpts] The workers of the Hospital de Clinicas and the Medical School students this morning lifted there strike, on the promise that Dr Carlos Filizzola will be released before 24 May. Archbishop Rolon met this morning with Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro. Interior Minister Montanaro has promised Archbishop Ismael Rolon that Carlos Filizzola will be released before 24 May if the Hospital de Clinicas workers and the Medical School students lift their strike. This information was conveyed this morning by Dr Anibal Carrillo Iramain to the joint assembly held by the Medical Association, the Hospital de Clinicas Nurses and Employees Association, and the Medical School student body. Carrillo Iramain met with Archbishop Rolon after the meeting Rolon held with the interior minister.

GARCIA NEWS CONFERENCE ON DEBT, AREA UNITY

PA191904 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[News conference by President Alan Garcia with unidentified journalists who accompanied Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia on a visit to Lima; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you view Latin America's future in the coming years?

[Garcia] I think that as it is said in the Caribbean, things are so bad that something good is bound to come out of it. This debt crisis that all our countries face leas them to unity, to admit that they are part of a single problem, and to be willing to undertake collective action which will be the solution. The foreign debt is a grave burden for our economies. However, it is of such seriousness that it will make us see that the only path is Latin American unity. We have been countries that have been separated, that have sold raw materials, and that bought expensive machinery. Now we separately owe the banks, and we negotiate separately and bilaterally. That bilateral treatment makes us weak, and due to that weakness many times we have to accept conditions that are not the best for the governments or for the peoples. Only the collective action of Latin America can make it possible for us to achieve something great, to finally free ourselves from foreign tutelage and from foreign banking pressures. As I said in the beginning, the situation is so bad in many countries that it is making us become aware of the need for unity. Therefore, amid the crisis, I view the future with some optimism.

[Question] Is there a tentative date for the presidential summit Panama?

[Garcia] It is not just tentative. We have already decided it. I believe that at the end of the year of the beginning of the next, we might think about holding a meeting sponsored by the Panamanian Government. Naturally, a number of preparations have to be undertaken for this so that it will not just be one more meeting. There have to be preparations with all the foreign ministers and the ministers of various sectors so that it will be a fruitful meeting.

[Question] You have issued a call to the Latin American countries to take some measures of economic cooperation to help alleviate the current crisis. Can you list some of these measures you have suggested?

[Garcia] We must strengthen the links among our economies. We Latin Americans do not have compensated trade among our countries. We buy through third countries, products that other Latin American countries produce. Therefore, the first step is to have an exchange among our economies. The second essential step is to adopt a joint decision. We all have a grave problem which is the payment of a debt that has a very unjust origin. We all have to make great internal economic efforts to pay the debt. The truth is that for 160 or 170 years our countries have suffered the injustice of the international system. We must now make decisions and affirm our will internationally because, for example, the interest rates that they are charging us for the debt are unuust and one-sided. The rich of the world have unilaterally imposed them. It is now up to Latin America to collectively make a decision and state that they cannot charge us 10- or 9-percent interest rates when U.S. inflation is quite below such rates. It is unjust that they charge us 10 percent. It is unjust that the prices of our raw material exports continue to drop. Those who run the world run it to favor themselves and against our peoples.

Our governments and those of us who have leadership in Latin America have the obligation to work on behalf of the majorities in Latin America which are the poor and abandoned majorities. Therefore, there must be joint action. That is the best integration, the integration of decisions so that in the future we can have the right to have a place in the world economic sphere. If we do not make a decision now, our peoples will become increasingly poorer and each of us will become even more weaker in the face of the international creditors and the international banks, and it will make the future work even more difficult.

[Question] Turning to domestic policy, has your government made efforts to hold a dialogue with the leaders of the Shining Path guerrilla movement?

[Garcia] No, because these subversive movements border on savagery. You know that those movements emerged many years ago in the Andes region, forcing very poor peasant masses to join them and pitting those poorly fed and poorly armed peasant masses against regular Army forces. Therefore, they were turned into the cannon fodder of a small totalitarian ideological group. We cannot hold a dialogue with those who have caused the death and violence against the poor in Peru. We are against violence because violence only leads to irrationality and to a greater violence in response. It is an enemy of democracy. We are doubly against this violence of the Shining Path because it uses those who are the poorest and it mercilessly confronts them with the regular forces of the country, which has to defend its system and government.

In our system, I would say that we have a very clean and clear conscience. We are a nationalist government that faces the foreign banks, that does not accept conditions. We are a government that seeks to democratize the wealth by better distributing it gradually. This is something that many do not understand. They do not understand the process of having a very weak economy in crisis begin a better distribution of wealth among the entire population. From this position, we have to defend Peru's new democracy. But we will do so by using the weapons of the law without falling into excesses or the violation of rights. We will do so by changing the basic conditions which many times are the cultural medium from which violence arises [words indistinct].

[Question] Regarding U.S. policy, (?I think) you have a Latin American view. What should be the attitude of the Reagan administration, which has shown a warmongering attitude toward the region in such crucial times as these for Latin America?

[Garcia] Well, I cannot state what President Reagan should do. He is the president of his country. What I can state as a Latin American is that he has taken out the big stick again. We thought that that primitive war hatchet had been buried forever in the beginning of the century. But what we are seeing is that this big stick and form of international action have once again emerged. However, this is another Latin America and we are not going to let our decision be frustrated or violated.

We have spoken many times with regard to the topic of Central America and the Nicaraguan problem. Our defense of Nicaragua does not mean that we are saying that everything is very well in Nicaragua, that we agree with the Nicaraguan Government and political system; far from it. Our defense is of continental sovereignty. No one has given the U.S. Government the right to decide how the democracy or the government of Nicaragua should be. Therefore, we can have different viewpoints with the Nicaraguans with regard to politics, press freedom, and political parties. That is another problem. We resolve that problem in our house among the Latin Americans. As Latin Americans we jointly view the threats of the world powers that want to turn us into a hunting ground or a backyard of their econmies. No way.

I think you, better than anyone else in Latin America, know what it is to have an imperialist, a colonialist enclave. You know what it is to fight for a piece of soil that belongs to you and that in the end belongs to all the Latin Americans. I think Torrijos left a very clear lesson about how to state things to [words indistinct] withstand the onslaught of those who own the world.

GARCIA TO VISIT MEXICO; MEXICAN ENVOY REPLACED

PY162201 Paris AEP in Spanish 1801 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Lima, 16 May (AFP) -- Mexican ambassador to Peru Ismael Moreno today announced in Lima that Peruvian President Alan Garcia will make an official visit to Mexico in July. The Mexican ambassador said that the official invitation extended by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has been accepted and only the exact dates must be coordinated by the foreign ministries of the two nations.

Moreno made the announcement at Lima Airport shortly before leaving for Mexico after completing his diplomatic mission in Peru. He said that he has been transferred to the Netherlands and that next week he will be repolaced by diplomat Jesus Puente Leiva as Mexican ambassador to Peru.

PRIME MINISTER OPENS CUBAN-DONATED HOSPITAL

PY191446 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpt] The economy minister today gave 10 million intis to the people of Cusco for emergency porojects to combat the serious poroblems caused by the earthquake in April. Alva Castro went toi Cusco to open the field hospital donated by the Cuban Government. The hospoital is located in the Huancaro area. Luis Alva Castro, prime minister and economy and finance minister, arrived at (Velasco Astete) Airpoort in Cusco at 1137 this morning. He headed the delegation which will hand over the field hospital, donated by the Cuban people, toi the city of Cusco. Other members of the delegation include Health Minister David Tejada de Rivero, Fishery Minister Jose Palomino Roedel, Housing Minister Luis Bedoya Velez, and Victor Lopez Garcia, national head of popular cooperation. The Cuban Government is represented by Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo-Vinent and Cuban Deputy Health Minister Enrique Miguel Coimendeiro.

3 LIMA THEATERS SET ON FIRE; OFFICES BOMBED

PY171536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Lima, 16 May (AFP) -- Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla has reported that presumed Shining Path terrorists today set fires on three movie theaters in Lima. Mantilla stated that one of the fires seriously damaged the movie theater located in a shopping center in Lince Shantytown. Damage was minor to the other theaters. The terrorists also hurled bombs against two offices of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party. Mantilla said that no victims were reported and the damage was minor. Elsewhere, the Armed Forces Joint Command tonight reported that last Wednesday an Army patrol clashed with a Shining Path armed group in Bacachacra district, north of Ayacucho. Five terrorists were killed.

STOLEN TRUCK USED IN AYACUCHO CAR-BOMB ATTACK

PY171523 Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Lima, 16 May (AFP) -- As a result of the explosion of a car bomb during last night's blackout in Ayacucho one person died, three were injured, and five buildings were damaged. The car bomb, the 2d in Ayacucho in less than 6 months and the 11th in Peru since 7 June 1985, exploded in front of the Civil Guard command office, killing a civilian whose identity was not revealed, and seriously injuring another civilian, a policeman, and a youth.

The shock wave seriously damaged two other state buildings and two private houses. The injured people are hospitalized at the regional hospital in Ayacucho. Ayacucho is the stronghold of the Andean guerrillas.

The attack, in which a pickup truck stolen a few hours earlier from a state agency and loaded with 20 kg of dynamite was used, occurred a few minutes after a blackout left the city in the dark. The police have not explained the cause of the blackout.

The intelligence service has stated that apparently the driver of the stolen vehicle, Abadia Angeles, was kidnapped by the subversives known by their alias of "Comrade Jonas" and "Comrade Mateo". "Comrade Jonas" had just been acquitted and released by the Lima courts.

INCREASED ATTACKS MARK GUERRILLA ANNIVERSARY

PY191532 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Lima, 17 May (AFP) -- Peruvian authorities reported today that a terrorist escalation began yesterday with the planting of incendiary bombs in six movie theaters [number as received] and in two offices of the ruling party American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] in Lima. This wave of terrorist attacks was extended last night to Cerro de Pasco, 317 km southeast of Lima, where six attacks also took place.

Despite the strengthened security measures, because of tomorrow's commemoration, 18 May, of the sixth anniversary of the beginning of the Andean guerrilla movement in Ayacucho, the Maoist Shining Path Group attacked with incendiary bombs -- liquid phosphorus and plastic bags -- six movie theaters, one of which was completely destroyed, while the others were only partially damaged. None of these attacks caused any casualties.

The Shining Path members, who attacked during curfew hours -- 0600 to 1000 GMT -- also caused considerable damage to two commercial complexes, in the district of Lince and two APRA political offices, in the outskirts of Lima. This was confirmed today by Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla.

In Cerro de Pasco, the civilian police headquarters, a bank, the Daniel Alcides Carrion hospital, which belongs to the Industry Ministry, Education Departmental offices, and the Civil Guard office were attacked with dynamite.

SANGUINETTI, DELEGATION TO VISIT U.S. 17-24 JUNE

PY162228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 16 May (AFP) -- Government sources have confirmed that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will make an official visit to the United States from 17 to 24 June. During his tour the Uruguayan head of state will meet with his U.S. counterpart, Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and U.S. congressmen, including Edward Kennedy.

In addition, the Uruguayan head of state, who will be accompanied by three ministers and members of the opposition, will contact authorities from the international credit organizations.

According to the sources, Sanguinetti's tour will include the cities of Washington, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and Miami.

Uruguay is currently exercising the temporaty secretariat of the Cartagena Consensus (comprising the continent's most-indebted nations), and it supports, as a member of a small group of South American countries, the peace efforts being conducted by the Contadora Group in Central America.

Broad Front Declines Trip

PY191650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 17 May (AFP) -- Liber Seregni, Uruguayan leader of leftist organizations, has reported that he will not go to the United States in June with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti due to internal political disagreements and the international situation.

Seregni stated that the Broad Front coalition, which is made up of communists, socialists, Christian Democrats, Radicals, and independent leftists, feels that it is inappropriate for him to join that presidential trip.

Sanguinetti will leave on 17 June for the United States to meet with his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The official delegation will be made up of ministers and delegates of the opposition parties, with the exception of the Broad Front. This is the first time since the reestablishment of democracy that the Broad Front has rejected such an invitation for a trip abroad.

The leftist groups are continuously criticizing the United States, a country they accuse of causing the conflicts in Central America and implementing a warmongering foreign policy. The Broad Front this week also accused the two largest parties, the ruling Colorado Party (center) and the Blanco Party (liberal) of violating a congressional agreement to designate a vice president for the Senate.

CHIARINO VIEWS CONTROL OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

PY160022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1335 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 15 May (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Chiarino today admitted that the Uruguayan Defense Ministry lacks control over the Armed Forces intelligence services.

Chiarino said: We have not succeeded in controlling the intelligence services, as we have the military health department and othe organizations. The intelligence services have the same status they had under the dictatorship.

The intelligence services of the Armed Forces currently report not to the National Defense Ministry but to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Esmaco). The defense minister deals with the intelligence service through the Army commander in chief.

Chiarino said that in late 1985 he proposed some resolutions to the Congress to change that status. The Senate, however, rejected his proposals.

The minister said he is interested in changing this relationship and that things would be very different if we change the system so that, as is appropriate, (the intelligence services) report to the ministry and not the Army command.

We would like to have other powers and direct involvement in the intelligence services, Chiarino said.

SOURCES REJECT REPORTS OF UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

PY160352 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] Reliable government sources have stated that the situation in the Armed Forces is normal, that there is no dissatisfaction, and that a meeting in the past few hours between President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Army Commander in Chief Hugo Medina was just routine.

The same sources were asked about recent reports of dissatisfaction in the military ranks as a result of some public statements about the Armed Forces and statements Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino made to the Motevideo weekly BUSQUEDA.

According to the sources, the situation is normal. They denied alleged movements by military vehicles through Montevideo's streets.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PEACE PLAN SIGNING

PA200518 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] While the Dominican Republic is about to elect a new president, Colombia is ending an electoral compaign, and Central America is again in a state of uncertainty following the suspension of the meeting of plenipotentiaries and deputy foreign ministers of Contadora in Panama City.

According to Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, this situation is due to sharp differences among the Central American countries regarding disarmament. The security issue is undoubtedly the stone in the path of the discussions that the plenipotentiaries and deputy foreign ministers held during their meeting in Panama City, where they could not reach a definite agreement and therefore decided to postpone the meeting until 27 May.

Meanwhile, the delegations from the Central American countries will discuss the military issues, particularly disarmament, with their respective governments.

Not sure about the effect that the suspension of the meeting will have on the signing of the peace plan, which should be signed by all parties involved on 6 June, Foreign Minister Consalvi said:

[Begin recording] We cannot talk about postponing signing the plan. It all depends on the results of the plenipotentiaries' talks and the outcome of the Central American presidents meeting in Esquipulas, Guatemala. I am sure they will have a lot to say [end recording]

In the meantime, expectation will continue for 8 more days, after which some agreements should be reached regarding the proposals on security matters being submitted for the troubled Central American zone.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The executive branch has appointed Hugo Alvarez Pifano as the new Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana. Luis Manuel Penalver has presented his credentials as the new Venezuelan ambassador to Italy. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 May 86 pp 1, 17, 19 PA]

DE LA MADRID, AREVALO VIEW DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA201445 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de La Madrid yesterday received General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, national defense secretary. At the meeting, Arevalo Gardoqui reported to the president on the results of the past 30 days in the campaign against drug trafficking. He said that so far the Mexican Army has destroyed 1,225 hectares of poppies and 445 hectares of marijuana, which would amount to 25,100 kg of opium paste and 356 kg of marijuana. He also said that 298 alleged Mexican drug traffickers have been turned over to the authorities, 1,663 firearms of various types and calibers have been seized, and 9 airstrips have been destroyed. Gen Arevalo Gardoqui explained that a light airplane was found at one of the secret airstrips and that it had more than 45 kg of pure cocaine on board.

In conclusion, he informed the president about the measures that the Army and the Air Force have adopted to support public security in Mexico City and the other cities that will be hosting the Mexico 86 World Soccer Cup.

The president met privately yesterday with the governors of Oaxaca, Sonora, and Mexico States, as well as with Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog.

CTM CALLS U.S. INTERVENTION 'ABSURD, INTOLERABLE'

PA202231 Mexico XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 86

[By Juan Manuel Pereira]

[Text] The CTM [Confederation of Mexican Workers] National Committee has described U.S. intervention in Mexican affairs absurd and intolerable. In a statement issued today, the CTM said that slander is an obstacle to good relations. We cannot obtain the desired results in these relations, when one of the parties undermines the actions of the other, the CTM statement affirms.

CTM Secretary General Fidel Velasquez accused the PAN [National Action Party] of instigating this slander. He referred to statements made by PAN leader Pablo Emilio Madero, who said that the issue of the U.S. senators and Mexico [a reference to charges made in the U.S. Senate of offical corruption in Mexico] is just a circus.

[Begin Velasquez recording] It is a circus, and 5.5 million employees work in that circus. We still need some animals, and we will ask the PAN for some. We hope we can tame them. [end recording]

The CTM leader added that the only thing we could ask of the PAN is that it serve Mexico and stop serving foreign interests.

POLAND'S ORZECHOWSKI ON C.A. CONFLICT, DISARMAMENT

FL201442 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX) -- Dialogue is the road for achieving world peace as the arms race accelerates and presents the danger of an uncontrollable nuclear conflict.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who was on an official visit to Mexico, added: These are times when only peace and disarmament can guarantee the future of mankind.

The Polish Foreign Minister said the Contadora Group's efforts are very important to Poland so that the regional conflict can be resolved by the efforts of the regional countries themselves without any foreign intervention.

He said the solution to the Central American problem depends on U.S. policy. If the peace act is signed, Orzechowski said, it will not be the end of this process but rather the beginning, and it will be a very important step in solving the conflict.

IMMIGRATION DENIES ENTRY TO LIBYAN STUDENTS

FL160326 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0110 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (NOTIMEX) -- An official spokesman reported that two Libyan computer students were returned to Montreal, Canada, today after immigration authorities at the Mexico City International Airport refused to let them enter the country because the necessary requirements had not been met.

(Mahamud T. Hassan), age 24, and (Ygiuma M. Ekhag), 23, from Tripoli, arrived last night from Canada on Iberia Flight 971, which had them registered as Canadians working in the computer area of an airlines.

Shortly after arriving in the Federal District, the Libyan students were directed to immigration officials, and they were informed that their documents were not sufficient to allow them to enter the Republic of Mexico.

They had planned on returning [to Canada] on 10 June. The students were carrying $200 each for the 25 days they had planned to stay in the capital.

In accordance with airport security regulations and the Spanish airline company, the students' baggage was extensively searched and will be sent to Canada at a later date.

Immigration authorities, assisted by the General Directorate of National Investigation and Security, have increased their vigilance of passengers from the Middle East.

FIRST QUARTER LOSSES TOTAL $2.2 BILLION

FL201654 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1620 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 May (NOTIMEX) -- Francisco Calderon, director of the Business Coordinating Council (CCE) of Mexico, has said that Mexico lost $2.2 billion during the first quarter because of falling world oil prices. He added that the government deficit totals 3.7 trillion pesos. He added that the government deficit totals 3.7 trillion pesos and warned that the shortage is being financed by putting more money in circulation, which could increase still more the inflationary process in Mexico.

During a CCE national council export seminar, Calderon said that continuing the current trend of rising inflation could result in an annual increase of 100 points, decreased production, and increased unemployment.

Mexico requires foreign financing totalling approximately $4.3 billion, he said, and the ideal situation would be a loan to bridge the gap, but this would require increased exports and decreased imports. He said the sale of manufactured goods could be greater than petroleum sales. To achieve this, the CCE director urged stepping up efforts in their respective strategies. The Bank of Mexico cannot be expected to subsidize certain operations, he said, because they have had a major drop in reserves.

Calderon said Mexico's private sector requires at least 1.25 trillion pesos in loans, but he expects that Mexico will receive only 348 billion pesos (approximately $670 million), and he called for increased financing.

MINING INDUSTRY SHOWS POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE

FL202142 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 May (NOTIMEX) -- In 1985 the Mexican mining industry showed a positive trade balance amounting to $126.51 billion, according to the National Bank of Foreign Trade's statistics summary report.

It explained that in 1985 metallic and nonmetallic exports brought $510.419 million in foreign currency, while the country imported minerals amounting to $383.809 million.

The mining industry exports represented 2.3 percent of Mexico's total oil and nonoil exports, which amounted to $21,866,406,000.

Likewise, statistics show that unprocessed or concentrated copper was the mineral that contributed the most to gaining foreign currency, which amounted to $148.338 million as a result of the sale of 353, 339 tons.

FSLN OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY KIDNAPPED NEAR TOLUCA

PA210156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Toluca, Mexico, 20 May (AFP) -- Martin Madriz, a member of the FSLN International Relations Directorate, was kidnapped last night in this city, 70 km from Mexico City, by unidentified men, the police reported today.

Madriz, who had gone to Toluca to lecture at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Workers Party, PRT, was intercepted near the city by three white vehicles without license plates and taken away by several armed men.

Deported for Meddling

PA211209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0505 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 May (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Sandinist leader Jose Martin Madriz, who was presumed to have been kidnapped in Mexico, was in fact deported today, Tuesday, to his country for meddling in Mexican domestic affairs, the Interior Ministry announced here tonight.

An Interior Ministry communique states that Martin Madriz arrived here on 15 May as a tourist; despite this, he dedicated himself to engaging in political activities with diverse parties and labor organizations of various Mexican cities.

Martin Madriz was said to be a member of the Nicaragua's FSLN International Relations Department.

BRIEFS

PRC JOINT COMMITTEE MEETS -- The third plenary session of the PRC-Mexican Managerial Committee has been inaugurated. PRC and Mexican officials attending the session expressed their interest in increasing trade and technology exchange. Mexico and the PRC also expressed their interest in increasing bilateral trade as well as joint investments. Last year trade between the two countries proved favorable to Mexico. Mexico exported products in the amount of $70 million and bought PRC goods in the amount of $60 million. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Service in Spanish 1955 GMT 19 May 86 PA]

AIRPORT SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS -- Beginning next Tuesday, Mexican airport authorities will be equipped with sophisticated devices to detect plastic explosives. In addition, waiting rooms, escalators, and platforms are being checked to ensure optimum service to the thousands of visitors who will be coming to Mexico City for the World Cup soccer tournament. [Excerpt] [Mexico City THE NEWS in English 16 May 86 p 4 PA]

CHANGES IN FDP HIGH COMMAND REPORTEDLY DELAYED

PA191607 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 May 86 p 24 A

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] Last Thursday night everything was set for a major [preceding word published in italics] announcement. Changes in the top command of curls your wigs [tuerza la trenza; play on name of the Panamanian Defense Forces, FDP] Were going to be announced to the entire country, and a world that was waiting with bated breath. Officers of retirable age were going to be retired, beginning with Beto the bald [Chief of Staff Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera]. Promotions, demotions; all were tense and unshaven. His majesty [Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega] will shine alone on his throne, the emperor of all Panamanians. The hours go by, and the infighting does not end one way or the other. Very early in the morning, a tie was declared. And all (and everyone) return to their corners to get ready for the next round, thus confirming what all of us suspected. No one is in charge. Contradictions in the country's political direction are not contradictions at all, but rather the alternatives of an internal struggle to the death in which the warring sides are very even. Too even.

FEDEMAN HOLDS MEETING AT PAPO'S OFFICES

PA200026 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 May 86 p 1 A

[By Allan Perez]

[Excerpts] The relatives of Panamanians killed or missing in the country, reporting their version of what has happened to them, have agreed that the Defense Forces militarymen are directly involved in both actions.

The accusations were made at the meeting held by the affected relatives, with members of the Panamanian Committee for Freedom and Against Repression [Comite Pro Las Libertades y Contra La Represion de Panama] and with Patrick Riu, executive director of the Federation of Relatives of People Missing Because of Repression [Federacion de Familiares de los Desaparecidos por la Represion -- Fedeman].

The meeting was held at the offices of the People's Action Party, PAPO, and this gave the Fedeman executive president an opportunity to visit. He is is traveling to El Salvador to organize the regional congress of relatives of missing people, to be held in El Salvador soon.

Without beating around the bush and with no fear at all the relatives, among them brothers and parents of Panamanians missing and killed, accused the military high command of these actions, and requested Fedeman's intervention to help them solve this problem.

Fedeman was created due to the disappearance of persons in Latin American nations and seeks to unify the relatives of people missing or killed and to support all actions on this matter.

COSTA RICA

PANAMA'S NORIEGA ON MILITARY FORCE FOR CONTADORA

PA202148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2005 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, today in this capital city proposed the establishment of a "military reinforcement" for the Contadora Group, "to truly realize its peacemaking efforts." "As a soldier I know that in view of the Central American circumstances, the peacemaking process needs military reinforcement," Noriega said. The Panamanian military chief traveled to Costa Rica to meet with Costa Rican Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar and President Oscar Airas Sanchez. The violence, Noriega added, is not strictly of a political or ideological nature but rather an "Armed" type of violence. Because of the nature of this situation, "solutions from experts in the subject of war are necessary," he said.

Manuel Antonio Noriega insisted that Contadora, formed by Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia, needs an advisory military group which would not add or detract from its diplomatic or poliitical importance but "reinforce and complement its actions." Noriega avoided the topic of U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinists, because "if the document is going to be signed, I do not want to invalidate it with some statement that could be inconvenient." The Sandinists have expressed their willingness to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June and "we, as good Christians, must hope that they do sign it," the Panammanian leader added. "After Contadora there is no other table to sit at and discuss peace and cooperation. We would have chaos," Noriega warned.

During his meeting with the press Noriega did not give much importance to rumors being heard in San Jose to the effect that a Panamanian guerrilla organization is attempting to overthrow that country's government. "All democratic governments have their opposition, whereas dictatorships do not. Now we must just wait and see if the so-called guerrillas are for real or just words." Gen Noriega, who on several occasions has visited Costa Rica as the first leg before touring several Central American countries, said that this time he would visit only Costa Rica and then return to Panama.

BRIEFS

CURRENCY DEVALUED -- The Costa Rican Central Bank has decided to devalue the national currency by 35 cents. This is the sixth devaluation experienced this year and the first under the Oscar Arias' government. As of today the purchase price will be 55.75 colones per dollar and it will sell at 55.85 colones per dollar. The most recent devaluation was in April. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 May 86 PA]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO TO PROPOSE C.A. PARLIAMENT AT SUMMIT

PA191421 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2146 GMT 18 May 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 May (EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo feels that "the creation of the Central American parliament is urgent," and therefore, that will be Guatemala's proposal at the presidential "summit" in Esquipulas next week.

Six days before the meeting of the Central American and Panamanian presidents, Cerezo has stressed the need to create the Central American parliament within a period of 90 days. "In addition to proposing the integration of that regional forum, Guatemala will present the mechanisms, which in principle have already been accepted by the Central American countries," the Christian Democratic president added. In the face of the delays within the Contadora Group and Nicaragua's reluctance to sign the act for peace and cooperation "due to the threat of a U.S. attack," the resumption of talks has become complicated, and "the parliament is the alternative," Cerezo said.

According to Cerezo, the advantage of the regional forum is that "those involved will be able to discuss their own problems," given that "the dialogue among the Central American countries through the Contadora Group has failed." For the creation of the Central American parliament, it has been initially thought that each country, including Panama, will appoint five member deputies from their respective parliaments. The expenses of the new organization will be equally shared by all.

President Cerezo has said that the efforts to have the Central American conflict "solved through dialogue among the Central American countries themselves" places Guatemala in a leading position in the area. The preparatory discussions for the Esquipulas "summit," which will take place on 24 and 25 May, "have been cordial and frank, within a framework of Central American fraternity," he said. President Cerezo formally proposed the presidential meeting on 14 January when he assumed the presidency.

The lack of consensus in response to the proposals made by the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, which has prevented an intensification of the crisis during the past 3 years, shows that this forum "does not have the mechanisms for political negotiations on security," Cerezo said. Although some political sectors are pessimistic and the anti-Sandinists, as Pedro Joaquin Chamorro said here, "do not believe that the Esquipulas summit will bring about specific solutions for the Nicaraguan problems," the Guatemalan Government is optimistic about its results.

Jose Napoleon Duarte (El Salvador), Jose Azcona Hoyo (Honduras), Daniel Ortega (Nicaragua), Oscar Arias Sanchez (Costa Rica), Eric Arturo Delvalle (Panama), and host president Vinicio Cerezo (Guatemala) will attend the "summit" in Esquipulas, an eastern city of religious traditions, located 222 km from the Guatemalan capital. Esquipulas, a municipality located in Chiquimula Department, where the Guatemalan guerrillas do not operate, is a peaceful area, at the Honduran-Salvadoran border.

CEREZO DISCUSSES UK TIES, BELIZE ISSUE

PA191931 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Guatemalan Government could resume diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom without resolving the Belize problem first, President Vinicio Cerezo said yesterday:

[Begin recording] I (?agree) with the remarks made by the minister, but there is some confusion about one aspect: the problem with Belize is separate from relations with the United Kingdom.

The fact that we are considering the possibilities of relations with the United Kingdom within the framework of our project to end international isolation does not mean, at all, that Guatemala recognizes that any matter on Belize [words indistinct] we have talked about relations without any conditions. Aside from that, it is our policy regarding the Belize issue. We believe that the two matters must be handled separately, thus allowing us to resolve two different problems. If we were to establish relations with the United Kingdom [words indistinct] help the conflict we have with Belize.

There are two very specific positions with regard to this. The first, with regard to the United Kingdom, the idea is to continue to put an end to Guatemala's international isolation. Regarding Belize, the idea is to try to find a final solution to the problem pleasing Guatemala's interests and those of the community that lives in Belize. Our idea is to resolve, once and for all, problems that have been pending for many years. But on the two problems we first want to hear public opinion before making our decisions. Regarding the Belize problem, this will be [words indistinct] after proposing a solution and reaching an agreement on the problem with Belize and the United Kingdom [words indistinct] popular referendum. But this will be done way after a process of negotiations, which have not been started yet, concludes. [end recording]

REBELS OBSTRUCT OIL EXPLORATION IN EL PETEN

PA192015 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 May 86 p 6

[Article by Alvaro Galvez]

[Excerpts] The oil exploration underway in El Peten, a mountainous department, is being obstructed by the periodic actions of groups of armed men. This was reported by several workers of Exxon subsidiaries who have begun works in that region. According to the National Police, Geosol, an enterprise recently engaged in exploration activities for Exxon, had to concentrate its equipment and machinery in the La Libertad urban center because it was the victim of an attack by rebel groups that operate in El Peten Department. This reporter tried to interview Geosol executives, most of them Colombians, but they would not make any statements to the press.

Several workers who called for more support so that Geosol can resume its oil explorations, told PRENSA LIBRE that the attack occurred early in May when the rebels damaged one of the company's rigs and set vehicles on fire. The rebels warned that "they did not want U.S. personnel taking part in these activities because, if they engage in them, they will attack the installations again." The field workers have asked the government to intervene in this matter so that the companies can work in El Peten and thus create jobs. Rebels also seized the installations of the Buenos Aires sawmill in Santa Rita, La Libertad Department, 15 days ago. They placed an explosive there which damaged the lumber processing machinery.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA -- Guatemala City, 15 May (DPA) -- Argentina is to cooperate with Guatemala in the field of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, according to an agreement signed in Guatemala City today by Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita and Argentine Ambassador Eduardo De Simone. The agreement, which is to be valid for 10 years, has to be ratified by an exchange of notes. The agreement provides for cooperation in research in the fields of nuclear reactors and the cycles of nuclear fuels, the production of radioisotopes, and other scientific and technological fields.

It also provides for the transfer, loan, lease, and sale of nuclear materials, equipment, and service, according to established laws in the two countries, and provision of scholarships for highly qualified personnel to become specialized. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0038 GMT 16 May 86 PA]

HONDURAS

GEN REGALADO REPORTEDLY ILL, TRAVELS TO U.S.

PA191600 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1530 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Official military sources announced today that General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, had to travel to the United States due to health problems. Without giving any further details, the source said that the military chief has experienced "complications from a previous ailment," but that his condition is not grave.

Regalado Hernandez' health problems began after his return last Saturday afternoon from a 2-day working tour in the northern Honduran region, accompanying President Jose Azcona Hoyo. Unless Regalado Hernandez recovers this week, he will not be able to attend the meeting of Central American presidents which has been scheduled for 24 and 25 May in Esquipulas, Guatemala. A meeting between the military commanders of the Central American countries in Esquipulas has also been scheduled.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL REJECTS PENTAGON VIEW OF CONTADORA

PA210024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0009 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Foreign Ministry today rejected a U.S. Defense Department document, according to which the Sandinists will violate the Contadora peace document even if they commit themselves to signing it. A Foreign Minstry source, who asked not to be identified, todl ACAN-EFE that Pentagon document is "irrefutable evidenc that the United States does not support the Contadora peace effort."

According to the source, Nicaragua has a "serious government that fulfills its commitments and it has never done the opposite." The source added that Nicaragua remains interested in signing the regional peace treaty, as long as progress is made concerning the two pending issues about military maneuvers and arms limitation, and as long as the United States makes the commitment to cease its aggression against this country. "Whenever we reach an agreement -- in this case the Contadora peace document -- we are ready to fulfill it entirely," the source said finally.

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES TREATIES AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA200117 Managua International Service in Spanish 1741 GMT 19 May 86

[News conference by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto with unidentified foreign newsmen at the Foreign Ministry -- live or recorded]

[Text] [D'Escoto] We cannot harbor any illusions, because the aggressor is commiting itself to nothing. Furthermore, is there anyone in the world who trusts the United States even when they make a commitment? Are they not violating a treaty with Nicaragua on friendship, commerce, and navigation? Unilaterally, they will again be condemned by the GATT [word indistinct]. They violate commitments, they respect no commitments. For them, there is nothing sacred, because they believe that they own the universe. As Reagan said, he will not stop for a moral or legal prize, but only when he sees us down on our knees begging to do as they wish, because one (?is God) if one has a large nuclear arsenal. Given that Nicaragua will not yield; that Nicaragua refuses to [words indistinct] before the imperial idol, we are being condemned to death. The blood of the Nicaraguan people is being shed everyday as a result of this criminal policy.

[Words indistinct] but one thing is to finalize this negotiation process, to agree on a text, and even to sign or even implement it, but peace in Central America requires something else, this is leading us in the opposite direction; it is not addressing the real problem in Central America and the world which is the United States of North America and its government.

[Question] Father D'Escoto, you have said on several occasions that you will not sign any document or commitment with the United States, but you have not specifically stated what kind of commitment, or what you would prefer to sign [1-second break in transmission] the word of the United States.

[D'Escoto] I cannot believe anything. I will not believe in their word stated on a piece of paper, but in their actions.

[Question] What kind of actions?

[D'Escoto] Stop the war, fulfill their solemnly acquired commitments. That is, their international commitments. Currently, they are violating all of them. They must stop the war and promise not to start it again and to respect the right of self-determination specified in a document that they will receive. It clearly explains [words indistinct].

The fulfillment of commitments contained in No 20 of this section [Nicaraguan Peace Proposal to Contadora Group] is subject to an end to policies advocating the direct or indirect use of force on the part of extraregional states with ties to and interests in the region and to the solemn commitment by those states to renounce the use of force against any Central American state to create minimum security conditions in the region. Therefore, with this, we are not proposing a text. As you might recall, in 1983, specifically on 15 October, I presented to the United States a draft treaty on peace and cooperation for our two countries. They have not yet replied to it. It is a bilateral treaty in which we took into consideration all those things that supposedly concern the United States. It addresses them. I remember a very good editorial in THE WASHINGTON POST, actually other papers throughout the United States commented on it as well. They stated that with this proposal, Nicaragua was addressing all those alleged concerns and that such a proposal deserved a reply. We are still waiting for their reply.

[Question] Father, do you people prefer a bilateral treaty, one signed by the United States [words indistinct]?

[D'Escoto] There is more than one alternative. I am afraid we require guarantees. We have already presented a proposal, yet have received no response to it. Let them make a commitment. Our demands do not go as far. We need guarantees that the aggression will stop and that it will not be resumed. Period. Let them find a way to do this. In addition, this is not only Nicaragua's stance, but also Contadora's. This is also mentioned in a letter we have just received from Alan Garcia [words indistinct]. This demand is indispensable. This is what all European foreign ministers stated in the Luxembourg document, although not so clearly. They have appealed to the United States to permit a climate of peace. Now, if someone wants to find out what Nicaragua demands [words indistinct]. What is obvious here is that you cannot negotiate with a gun pointing at your head. The United States has never wanted to negotiate. The United States says that it keeps this gun pointed at Nicaragua's head because this is pressure necessary for the negotiation process. The United States, however, is not interested in negotiation, but only in imposition. The United States says: Here is the gun. I will remove it only if and when you do what I say. This is not negotiation. This is coercion, willingness for imposition and interventionism, anything except negotiations.

[Question] Then you do not want a bilateral peace treaty?

[D'Escoto] We do not demand this at present. This would have to be discussed with them. We have (?said) that what we demand is a solemn commitment. At present, however, we do not secify how.

[Question] Habib's statement does not qualify?

[D'Escoto] Habib? And who is Habib? You, all of you, tell me. Would you stake your lives on one of Habib's statements? Would you stake your lives even on one of the president's statements considering that he lies so much [words indistinct]. This is a solemn thing. And then we have Habib's statements, and the next day Smith's, and yesterday Speakes spoke again.

[Question] Then Reagan does not qualify.

[D'Escoto] I beg your pardon?

[Question] You do not accept Habib's words.

[D'Escoto] I do not accept mere words. I want facts. This is also what Contadora (?asked) the United States for in a document that the Contadora and Support Groups released on the occasion of President Arias' inauguration, namely, specific things that back the veracity of those words. But besides that, the words of he who [words indistinct] from the White House. Do you not think that he speaks well aware of the United States' stance? Of course he knows. This is why I say machination, systematic lies, and murder continue to be official elements of the United States' international policy.

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON PANAMA NEGOTIATIONS

From 18 May 'Face the People'

PA191341 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua, yesterdasy charged that the United States has sought to use Contadora as an instrument of negotiation to m ake us disappear. He stated this during a "Face the People" program in Niquinohomo with the small producers of the 4th Region. Commander Ortega reiterated our people's determination not to be disarmed and to maintain the principles of peace while the Reagan adminstration continues its war against Nicaragua. The companero president described the Reagan adminstration as outlaw because it does not respect international laws, but instead violates them due to its desire to dominate the world. Here is an excerpt of Commander Ortega's remark to thousands of peasants yesterday in Niquinohomo:

[Begin recording] The United States wants to turn Contadora into an instrument of negotiation that will lead to the disarmament of the Nicaraguan people. Of course, we have all reason, all justice on our side so as not to accept such a proposal. With what authority can the U.S. Government demand the disarmament of the Nicaraguan Government when it has carried out the greatest arms buildup in the world and in mankind's history? Never before in mankind's history have so much resources been spent, never before have so much material and research resources been invested, never before have so much resources been spent for an arms buildup as the one that the United States is carrying out due to its ambition to dominate the world. The United States is promoting an arms race to dominate the world.

Therefore, the United States, which is carrying out the greatest arms buildup in the world and in mankind's history and which is attacking Nicaragua, still has the nerve, the brazenness and shamelessness to want to disarm Nicaragua. Of course, we would never accept the disarmament of the Nicaraguan people because it would mean the liquidation of the Nicaraguan Revolution. What is more, if someone takes it into his head to ask the peasants and workers to turn over their weapons, we are sure that the peasants and workers would not surrender their weapons. We are sure of that.

Therefore, Nicaragua, the Nicraguan representative is now proposing at this very moment -- they are meeting in Panama today -- he is making a very concrete proposal through which Nicaragua is once again expressing its desire for peace. We want peace. We unquestionably want peace. We want to sign the Contadora peace document. We want to sign the peace document. However, in order to sign that peace document, we have to reach agreement on some very important aspects. Those important aspects include the issue of armaments. We have taken a proposal. It is a proposal through which we tell the Central Americans: Let us see what armaments can be described as offensive weapons and then let us negotiate regarding the offensive weapons. But we cannot negotiate the defensive weapons. That proposal is being discussed. Nicaragua presented it on Friday night. It was discussed on Saturday and continues to be discussed today, Sunday. [end recording]

From 10 May 'Face the People'

PA161746 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and their Central American colleagues will meet again in Panama tomorrow to continue with the negotiations on the act for peace and cooperation in Central America. The negotiations, which should conclude before 6 June, are being threatened by U.S. intransigency.

Larry Speakes, a spokesman for the U.S. Government, said yesterday that the United States will continue financing the counterrevolutionaries even if the Central American countries sign the peace act. Today in Washington a State Department spokesman spoke on behalf of the counterrevolutionaries and said that they have made significant advances in uniting forces. President Reagan is making great efforts to be able to present a united counterrevolutionary organization before Congress discusses the financing of the mercenary forces in June.

On 10 May, at a meeting with innovators at a "Face the People" Event, President Daniel Ortega once again explained Nicaragua's position.

[Begin Ortega recording] We have stated that Nicaragua will participate in the discussions of 16, 17, and 18 May in Panama. We will discuss the arms situation and military maneuvers -- subjects that are still pending. Nicaragua will not acquire any commitment aimed at disarming itself. Nicaragua cannot make a commitment to disarm itself. The arms that the Nicaraguan people have for their defense cannot be the subject of any negotiation. We are willing to sign the Contadora peace act because we want peace. That is our position. But the Contadora peace act must not threaten the security of the Nicaraguan people for us to be able to sign that act. The Contadora peace act cannot become a tool of the policy of the aggression of the United States against Nicaragua. The United States would like Nicaragua to disarm itself as a result of the Contadora peace act. What would happen to a disarmed Nicaragua? [end recording]

FDN ADMITS CAPTURING, HOLDING 8 FRG CITIZENS

PA201851 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1835 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist FDN reported today in this capital that it is holding eight West Germans it captured on Saturday in Nicaragua. "All eight of them are well. We will return them according to the provisions of the Geneva Convention, of which we are voluntary signatories," Frank Arana, rebel spokesman in Tegucigalpa, told ACAN-EFE. "The Germans," Arana added, "were captured on Saturday during the attacks our troops staged against EPS garrisons in Juan Pablo and Jacinto Baca, in Zelaya Department."

He added that the rebels have made contacts with the interested governments and international organizations to establish the necessary guarantees to return them "at the opportune time, which we hope will be soon," he said. "We hope that the turnover will be peaceful, because in the area where we are holding the Germans there are currently operations by the Sandinist state security," the FDN spokesman said.

Arana reiterated: "In May of last year we warned all foreigners arriving for the purpose of cooperating with the Sandinists not to travel in military vehicles, not to visit war areas, and not to be lodged in garrisons because they would be regarded as hostile elements." Arana added: "All foreigners who arrive in Managua and who work for the government for a salary are regarded as mercenaries by the guerrillas forces. Those who render voluntary assistance are also our enemies, because our war is against the foreign occupation of our fatherland."

The rebel spokesman gave no further details about who the Germans in the hands of the FDN are, the place where they have been transfered to, or when, where, or how can they be released. He neither confirmed nor ruled out the possibilty that the Germans could be transfered to Honduran border territory, to be handed over to the International Red Cross and German diplomatic personnel accredited in Tegucigalpa. He said: "Everything is possible because we have good intentions to return them, provided there are guarantees for the people who perform the delivery."

Protesters Leave FRG Embassy

PA201621 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Managua, 20 May (AFP) -- Seventy West German voluntary aid workers, who occupied the FRG Embassy in this capital last Sunday, decided today to leave the diplomatic mission, after accusing the Bonn government of seeking to utilize the occupation as a pretext to "close" its representation in Managua. The West Germans peacefully occupied the FRG Embassy on Sunday night to demand the release of eight companions who were kidnapped Saturday morning by contra groups in southeastern Nicaragua.

NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

PA191854 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1156 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Havana, 18 May (EFE) -- Today the representatives of Soviet and Cuban commercial enterprises signed a contract to fully supply equipment and materials for the first nuclear power station built on this Caribbean island.

Soviet Atomoenergoexport Company President U.S. Gulkow and Cuban Energoimport Association President Lazaro Hernandez signed the protocol in the presence of Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Alexander Kapto.

The Juragua (Cienfuegos) nuclear power station, 340 km from the Cuban capital, will employ approximately 17,000 workers during its maximum production period and in its first phase will have two reactors generating 417 megawats.

The director of the Cuban Energoimport company said that when the four generators enter into operation the country will save approximately 2.4 million tons of oil every year.

At present, the area where the two nuclear reactors will be installed, the special building, the engine room, the pumping station, and the passageway for the cooling water's entry and exit are being built.

In the wake of the recent accident at the Chernobyl station, U.S. authorities have expressed their concern over the security conditions which the plant being built in Cuba offers.

This week the Cuban weekly magazine BOHEMIA carries an interview with members of the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs (SEAN), which was recently established in Cuba. They stated that nuclear safety and radiological protection in the installations of the Juragua plant will be guaranteed through a number of very strict measures.

The Cuban specialists explained that these measures cover the projects, the assembly techniques, and the operation of the reactors, so that the cooling and the hermetic containment of the active zone are ensured in all circumstances.

Rosendo Rivero, director of the Cuban Center of Nuclear Energy Information, stated that the Juragua plant will have a system of multiple barriers commonly known as a "containment system," the objective of which is to limit the amount of radioactive products, that escape into the atmosphere as a result of a fuel meltdown. He also explained that the forst Cuban electronuclear plant will have, at each of its four reactors, a chamber which will house all the components and its first circuit system. He added: "The fundamental objective is to limit the escape of radioactive substances into the atmosphere in the remote event of the worst possible accident at this installation."

The Cuban specialist stated that the plant could withstand such imporobable risks as an accidental collision of an aircraft against the building, an earthquake, or a tidal wave. He said that in addition, liquid and solid wastes will be adequately treated to avoid any sort of contamination and will be stored in special containers for a long time with high security measures.

The specialists pointed out in the detailed explanation on the make-up and working of the future Cuban thermonuclear plant that all radioactive gases and aerosols will be filtered before being released into the air, and that systematic environmental control will be maintained around the plant.

INDUSTRIES MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR'S ARKHIPOV

FL201258 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, has met at the Kremlin with Marcos Portal Leon, Cuban basic industries minister, who is on a working visit to the Soviet Union.

During the meeting they discussed the productive results of the Cuban delegation headed by Portal Leon, who has signed work protocols with several Soviet ministers for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA201412 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met in Havana with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who is on an official visit to Cuba.

The two leaders discussed the main aspects of the complex international situation, and matters related to the development of bilateral relations.

The Polish foreign minister arrived in our country after paying an official visit to Mexico.

Orzechowski Departs

FL201138 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party and that sister country's foreign minister, concluded his official working visit to Cuba today and was accompanied to the airport by his counterpart Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member.

Prior to his departure, the distinguished visitor met separately with Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Jorge Risquet.

CEMA TRADE CONFERENCE HELD IN BULGARIA

FL201832 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The 18th Conference of CEMA trade ministers began today in Sofia, Bulgaria. Representatives from the GDR, Bulgaria, Cuba, CSSR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union will discuss various aspects of multilateral cooperation and the fundamental methods of perfecting labor organization as established in the agreements reached at the high-level CEMA economic conference held in Moscow.

RODRIGUEZ TO MEET WITH PERU'S PRESIDENT GARCIA

FL202355 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tomorrow Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will arrive in Lima, Peru, where he will meet with President Alan Garcia and other high-level government officials. The announcement was made by Cuban Ambassador to Peru Francisco Ramos Alvarez, who added that Carlos Rafael will continue his trip to Argentina and Uruguay on Thursday at midnight.

CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

FL201404 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Mexico City -- Asela de los Santos, Cuban first vice minister of education, has arrived in the Mexican capital to sign the seventh cultural and educational cooperation agreement between Cuba and Mexico. The Cuban vice minister said the new agreement provides for greater exchange in the cultural, scientific-technical, and educational spheres.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

FL201334 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] According to a report from La Paz, Miguel Angel Flores, Bolivian charge d'affaires in Havana, has said that Bolivia and Cuba will soon sign an economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreement. The Bolivian diplomat said that Cuban cooperation will primarily be in the health area and will establish intensive care units for children in the cities of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

COSMONAUT MEETS WITH URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL201322 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has met in the Santos Palace in Montevideo with the first Latin American cosmonaut, Arnaldo Tamayo, who today concludes a 4-day visit to Uruguay. The cosmonaut and the foreign minister held talks for 30 minutes and agreed on the need to use space technology for peaceful purposes and rejected all projects that transfer the arms race to space.

CARIBBEAN KEY AREA IN U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY

PA201910 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Any region of economic importance for the United States, even if it is located hundreds of miles from U.S. coasts, is considered by Washington to be an area of vital interest.

In those areas, no political changes can occur without the prior knowledge of the White House officials. No leader is authorized to move a finger without first advising the U.S. Government and obtaining its consent.

To a great extent, the consequences of that imperialist policy are multiplied in the Caribbean, because that region not only represents important economic interests for the United States but is also considered a cardinal zone in the Pentagon's military strategy and desire for world control.

Without going into details, we will list the reasons Washington tries to maintain its control over the Caribbean at all costs.

Fourteen of the main U.S. commercial routes pass through the Caribbean, and over 60 percent of the oil derivates consumed by the United States come through this region. Yankee refineries located in the Bahamas, Aruba, Curacao, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Venezuela process over 4 billion barrels of hydrocarbons. In addition, the United States has easy access to the region's bauxite, alumina, and other strategic minerals used by U.S. companies as supply or reserve materials. Nearly $10 billion has been invested by over 400 Yankee transnational enterprises based in the Caribbean.

This very brief summary removes any doubt regarding the gigantic U.S. military presence in the Caribbean, which is also justified by the fact that the Pentagon considers the Caribbean a region of vital interest in its new global strategy, and a bridge from where invasions against any country on the continent can be launched.

The attack on Grenada in October 1983 showed that the White House is capable of any barbaric action to continue its exploitation of the Caribbean.

On 11 May the gigantic "Ocean Venture" military maneuvers concluded. Some 20,000 U.S. soldiers, landing craft, and planes of the U.S. Army Strategic Tactical Command participated in that operation. The Pentagon also included several U.S. -trained contingents from puppet countries in this operation.

A network of Yankee military bases covers the Caribbean. On the island of Antigua Bermuda [name as heard] where there are two U.S. military bases -- an air base and a naval base -- Washington has the U.S. Army's second largest parabolic radar reflector. In the Bahamas, Washington has the U.S. Navy's Altantic Center for Submarine Testing and Evaluation. In Puerto Rico, there are four U.S. installations that have submarines and planes capable of transporting nuclear weapons. In addition, nuclear material is stored at those installations.

In 1980, the United States had nearly 150,000 soldiers in the Caribbean. This is a significant number if one considers that Washington has 1 million soldiers outside U.S. territory. Undoubtedly, the White House keeps enough forces in the Caribbean for what is called dissuasion in U.S. political jargon. This work contains an easily understandable definition. Dissuasion is simply the use of the force against any country that attempts to have an independent political life and throw off dependence of the United States.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR, PARTY SECRETARIES APPOINTED

FL201737 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Appointments made by the Communist Party of Cuba and the Council of State; date not given]

[Text] At the proposal of the Central Committee Politburo and after following the procedures established in party statutes for promoting leaders as well as according to state norms required in this case, the following appointments have been made:

Comrade Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union.

The Santiago de Cuba Provincial Central Committee has elected Comrade Esteban Lazo Hernandez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, as its first secretary.

Comrade Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Matanzas Provincial Committee.

The Havana Province Provincial Committee has elected Comrade Pedro M. Chavez Gonzalez as its first secretary.

COOPERATIVES MEETING ENDS PEASANTS' FREE MARKET

FL191326 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The purpose of the second national meeting of agricultural production cooperatives has been to make a profound analysis and eradicate the deficiencies that could corrode and distort the essence of Cuba's cooperative movement.

This statement made by alternate Politburo member Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers, ANAP, took shape at the meeting by the unanimous rejection of the peasant's free market.

During the extensive analysis in which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated, it was stressed that the peasant's free market promotes the intermediary's prosperity, corrupt events, and enrichment of certain individuals. In reference to this, Castro said that the population does not get irritated when they pay different prices in the parallel state market because they know that income is for the state and is destined for the construction of schools, hospitals, and the family doctor plan. Nevertheless, the population feels that it has been cheated, that it has been a victim of piracy because of the exhorbitant prices paid at the peasant's free market. That income ends up in the pockets of dishonest people and parasites of society.

In brief, the peasants' free market was an obstacle to the cooperative movement and an embarrassing and negative element. It can be assumed that the cooperative movement will adopt a strong political, moral, and economic impulse with the abolition of the peasant's free market which will pass without glory leaving behind a great lesson.

With the experience gathered during these years, said Castro, conditions have been created for greater support of the cooperative movement, for respect of the principle of voluntariness, and to combat all vice, corruption, and exploitation of other people's sweat.

Because of all that was presented at the meeting, including the commander in chief's statements, the decision to abolish the peasants' free market and the second national meeting of agricultural production cooperatives makes this a historic date.

ELECTION REPORTAGE CONTINUES; VOTE COUNT STALLED

Jorge Urges Count Renewal

PA201552 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1458 GMT 20 May 86

[By Miguel Franjul]

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 20 May (REUTER) -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco told the Electoral Tribunal today to continue counting votes in order to avoid distrust. In a radio and television speech, the president reaffirmed that both he and the Armed Forces have the commitment to turn the government over to whomever wins the elections.

Jorge Blanco said that all the legal guarantees necessary for assuring clean and honest elections were provided. He urged the citizens to understand that there is no reason for fearing that a situation of violence will emerge or that the election results will be disregarded.

The outgoing president spoke shortly after the Electoral Tribunal announced its decision last night to renew the vote-counting process, which had been suspended since Sunday because of a legal issue.

According to Electoral Tribunal officials, the votes from all but [number indistinct] of the 6,024 ballot-receiving boards have been counted. The same officials said if no new problem arises in the vote-counting, the name of the winner could be announced this evening.

Radio Stations Shut Down

PA202143 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2055 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 May (DPA) -- Three radio stations of the Dominican Republic, including Radio Popular of Santo Domingo, were shut down indefinitely by the Telecommunications General Directorate for not joining the Central Electoral Commission network, thus violating a presidential decree.

The other radio stations that were shut down are Radio Barahona and Radio Rutas, which were also accused of violatng the decree issued by President Salvador Jorge Blanco on 12 May which orders all radio and television stations to join the government station's network. The network, which identifies itself as Voz de la Junta Central Electoral, began its transmissions at 0600 on Friday 16 May, the day of the elections in the Dominican Republic. The radio stations violated the decree, it was reported, by playing music instead of remaining in network with the Voz de la Junta Central Electoral.

Rafael Corporan, the owner of Radio Popular, is a municipal candidate for the opposition Reformist Social Christian Party in Santo Domingo. In statements to a local newspaper, Corporan said that the station was playing music because he did not think it was obligatory to carry the National Lottery drawing which the official network was transmitting.

Majluta Demands Recount

PA210207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 May (AFP) -- An authorized source told AFP that the resumption of the vote count in Sunday's elections in the Dominican Republic was again blocked this afternoon following objections presented by the representatives for the ruling party presidential candidate Jacobo Majluta.

At approximately 1700 hours (2100 GMT) all seemed ready to continue with the count of the 484 voting tables (out of a total 6,025 voting tables) still pending. Even photographers were called in to cover the event.

The vote count was about to be resumed after long and hard meetings to resolve the legal problem faced by the Central Electoral Board whose president was challenged by Majluta and by the alternate for the Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC), the opposition party whose presidential candidate is former Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer.

Also present for the count were the members of the Independent Electoral Advisory Commission that is headed by Msgr Nicolas Lopez Rodriguez, president of the Dominican Episcopal Conference. However, the source added, at the last minute Majluta's delegates said that the entire count should be reviewed, using the original voting documents, rather than continuing with the count.

Prior to the interruption of the count early Sunday morning, the figures showed Balaguer ahead of Majluta by 35,000 votes (1.87 percent).

According to Majluta, those figures were reached by feeding the computers the wrong information and are not the figures that appear on the original voting documents.

JORGE ANNOUNCES FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATION

FL191550 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 8 May 86 pp 1, 13

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Salvador Jorge Blanco announced a foreign debt renegotiation contract. He indicated that the country should immediately benefit from international trade bank loans, and U.S. $10 million will be saved on interest payments.

The contract, submitted to the National Congress for approval by the executive branch, was approved by the Senate during its regular session on 8 April while the Chamber of Deputies approved it 22 days later.

The renegotiation, which included debts accumulated with the banking industry by prior administrations, was able to consolidate them into a 72-month period from 1984 to 1989 and with a restructuring percentage of 100 percent of capital payments. This restructuring prevented the service payments for the same period from reaching U.S. $1,013.6 million.

This agreeement will substantially reduce the Dominican Republic's service payments and will have commitments totalling U.S. $568.4 million through 1989, including service payments for restructuring the debt.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SUMMIT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

FL192126 Bridgetown CANA in English 2118 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 19, CANA -- The seventh conference of Caribbean Comminity (Caricom) heads of government summit will be held in Georgetown, Guyana from July 1-4, it has been officially announced here.

The Georgetown-based Caricom Secretariat said among matters to be raised at the conference would be a review of economic trends in the region in light of the Nassau understanding for structural adjustment, issues of economic co-operation including intra-regional trade, revitalisation of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) and regional strategies for drug abuse and control.

The Secretariat said a special preparatory committee had been set up to ensure that all arrangements were in place for the meeting.

Several sub-committees comprising representatives of government ministries, in consultation with the secretariat, were also making arrangements for the summit, the secretariat said.

President Desmond Hoyte, in his capacity as host of the conference and incoming chairman, would deliver the feature address at the National Cultural Centre.

Four other Caricom leaders, whose names were not announced, will also speak at the opening ceremony to be chaired by Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford.

The presidential complex and the Pegasus Hotel will serve as venues for meetings of the plenary, the economic and general committees and the caucus of the heads of government.

CARICOM'S RAINFORD CALLS FOR ECONOMIC MEASURES

FL201602 Bridgetown CANA in English 2242 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, May 19, CANA -- Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretary-General Roderick Rainford has called on the region to rise to the challenge of overcoming the deep and persistent economic crisis in Caricom economies by formulating bold, but well-conceived measures and programmes.

As the Caribbean Community continues its efforts to ensure smooth functioning of the integration arrangements and mechanisms and as the movement prepares to go through an important series of meetings over the next several weeks, culminating in the Caricom summit in Guyana in July, we continue to face the challenge to overcome the deep and persistent economic crisis in Caricom economies by bold, but well-conceived, measures and programmes, he said.

Rainford was commenting in the upcoming issue of the Secretariat's magazine, CARICOM PERSPECTIVE. The Caricom summit will be held here July 1-4. Rainford added: For we would have responded to the crisis in the world and at home by getting over old habits, by casting off traditional social and economic relations which limited our freedom and growth, and by forging new structures of relations among people, both within and between our communities, add new creative patterns of interaction without immediate material environment, as well as with the environment of the wider world.

It is this prospect of an alternative reality for man-in-society in the Caribbean that should animate in a practical manner, the efforts we make to revitalise the social and economic life of Caribbean peoples.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

BIRD CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

FL210126 Bridgetown CANA in English 2323 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, May 20, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Foreign Affairs Minister Lester Bird today called for international economic sanctions against South Africa because of Monday's attack on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. He recommended the international community, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States, apply the strongest sanctions against the regime. The action, said Bird, was necessary since the apartheid regime in South Africa has shown conclusively that it has no interest in a peaceful solution to the problems of South Africa.

Pretoria said yesterday's raids were directed at the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) fighting for black majority rule.

Bird said: The fact that the Botha government chose the moment when the commonwealth group of eminent persons was actually in South Africa, negotiating a peaceful settlement, to launch attacks on three neighbouring African states is painful evidence that the regime is determined to spurn every intiative for peace. Bird, who is also the deputy prime minister, said he is convinced that nothing short of full international economic sanctions will have an effect on the South African Government. He accused the Botha government of state terrorism against the three African states, saying the targets of the attacks were civilian sites. Bird said: These acts of violation of the sovereignty of commonwealth states deserve the most virulent condemnation.

BARBADOS

MAIN OPPOSITION GROUP COMPLAINS OF VIOLENCE

FL202212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2025 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 20, CANA -- Barbados main opposition group, the Democratic Labour Party (DLP), today complained of violence, electoral malpractices and an over-emphasis on race in the lead-up to a May 28 general election.

Party leader, ex-Prime Minister Errol Barrow, told reporters a DLP suburban public meeting last night was attacked by stone-throwers, with two men being wounded and two women trampled in the ensuing panic. All four were treated in hospital and discharged, the opposition leader said. The police confirmed the stone-throwing, but said only three injuries were reported in the first incident of its kind in the campaign.

The attack took place while ex-Health Minister Dr Don Blackman, who switched from the ruling party to the DLP to contest the poll, was addressing the crowd. Barrow did not speculate on the reasons behind the attack, during which he said very large stones were hurled.

Blackman has emerged as one of the key figures in the election campaign, offering the electorate of about 174,000 a look at what he views as the ruling Barbados Labour Party's (DLP) failings. Opponents have accused the outspoken black academic of preaching race in an island where less than five per cent of the population is white. The Barbados Labour Party hs elected to turn (race) into an issue, said Barrow. As far as we are concerned, its no issue.

Barrow, who was head of government from 1961 to 1976, complained of attempts at electoral list padding and illegal voter-transfers aimed at boosting the showing of government candidates...Up to last week, a candidate in one of the Chirst Church constituencies was attempting to transfer 208 voters from other parts of the island into his constituency, Barrow said. This is not the first time that there has been an unexplainable transfer of voters from one or more constituencies into a constituency where it was felt that their presence would be beneficial to a particular party. The opposition leader said government officials had tried to get foreigners, including Vincentians, temporarily working here on the electoral list.

When I spoke on my return from the Philippines that Barbados was more sophisticated in electoral fraud than the Philippines it was a question of scale, he commented. But when it comes to a qualitative anlysis of electoral fraud Barbados certainly is supreme in every part of the civilized world...in electoral fraud.. He said the computerised voter listing system was open to manipulation.

JAMAICA

CHURCHES CALL FOR MEETING ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE

FL201858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1804 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 20 May CANA -- Jamaica's mainstream churches have called for a meeting of political leaders on the way to eliminate political violence, which has begun to raise its head. In a resolution passed at its weekend annual general meeting, the Jamaica Council of churches (JCC) said it would invite the leaders of the political parties to meet with its executive to discuss the issue. This was to ensure a peaceful campaign when an election is called so that the free and fair election that the new electoral system envisages will be obtained.

The call against the backdrop of the shooting to death Friday of a 23-year-old woman in the south central parish of Clarendon when opponents clashed after a meeting of the opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) was attacked. [sentence as received]. Police said ruling JLP supporters had objected to the meeting being held in the district, and both parties have charged the other with precipitating the violence.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga is to call by the end of July municipal elections which he has twice postponed, and following a budget with increased government spending and subsidies, there is speculation here that he might even call a national poll, which is not due until the end of 1988.

Unlike in the past when local government elections here were uninteresting side shows after the main event, this one is seen as a major test for Edward Seaga's five-year-old government and the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

The PNP boycotted the last general elections in December 1983 becuase they were called without an upgraded voters register and the implementation of electoral reform.

The latest public opinion survey in January put the PNP way ahead of the JLP in support, both parties are already on the hustings.

PNP spokesmen said their side would attend any meeting organised by the JCC on election violence. JLP officials were unavailable for comment but there was little likelihood, observers said, of the party not entertaining such an invitation.

Both parties have in the past had dialogue on political violence, but such talks went into abeyance with the deterioration of relations with the 1983 election that gave the JLP all the parlimentary seats, virtually without a contest. It was not clear whether the small Marxist-Leninist Worker Party of Jamaica (WPJ), would be invited with the two major parties to the JCC hosted discussion. In the past it hs protested its exclusion from discussions of violence.

In the 1980 election year, when relations between the Democratic Socialist PNP and the right-of-centre JLP was at their worst, over 800 persons were killed here, nearly three-quarters by the gun. The highly armed slum-based gangs, which operate on the periphery of the parties have been relatively quiet since then.

The council whose members include, Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Moravians, Baptists, and the Salvation Army, said all churches in Jamaica should make a concerted effort to educate people of their rights and responsibilities to vote and elect a government of their choice in an atmosphere of calm. It also called for the exposing of persons engaged in provocation and violence and that the security forces exercise their duty without fear or favour and with necessary restraint in the event of an election in the near future.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

SIMMONDS CALLS FOR MONTSERRAT RECOGNITION

FL162342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 16, CANA -- St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds says it was a grave omission for Montserrat to have been invited [as received] to attend two meetings involving Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders. Montserrat, the lone non-independent territory in Caricom, is angry that it was not present at this years meeting between Caricom leaders and President Reagan in Grenada, and an informal conference on political situation in Guyana in Mustique.

A senior government official told CANA today that Chief Minister John Osborne had decided not to attend this month's heads of OECS meeting in St Kitts or any other meeting of the organization unless certain matters of the island's association are clarified.

Simmonds, in Montserrat for surprise talks with Osborne, told a news conference: This meeting has been prompted because I had become aware of a grave dissatisfaction by the government and people of Montserrat, becuas Montserrat as a full member of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and as a full member of Caricom (Caribbean Community) was not invited to two important events in the Caribbean. Frankly I believe that it was a grave omission on both occasions for Montserrat not to be invited, he said. I am hoping that I could sort of patch things up because Chief Minister Osborne has served as the chairman of the OECS and has discharged his functions as a member of Caricom fully, said Simmonds, who is current OECS chairman.

He said he believed the regional integration movement in spite of all the difficulties is very important to all of us. When there are problems we must seek to address them. I feel that this is a problem and I am setting out to address it, he said.

Asked if Montserrat's status as a colony might have been the reason why it was overlooked, Simmonds, who is due to leave today, said: I would not like to speak for someone else, but if that were the reason it is unfortunate becuase irrespective of its non-independent status, Monserrat has participated fully in Caricom and OECS affairs, and I personally feel that it was unfortunate that Montserrat was not invited. I believe that the OECS ought to recognize the position and we as members of the OECS ought to do something about it...

Dr Joseph Weekes pérmanent secretary in the chief minister's office told CANA: As a full member of the OECS and Caricom, Montserrat would like at all time to be recognized as such and was now seeking clarification for the island's ommission from meetings which it considers had important implications for the regional integration movement.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

LOME III AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EEC

FL162154 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 16, CANA Trinidad and Tobago and the European Economic Community (EEC) today signed an agreement clearing the way for this country to begin mobilising funds available under the latest trade and aid pact between 66 developing countries of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific and the EEC. Under the pact, Lome Three, Trinidad and Tobago has been allocated 15 million European Currency Unites [ECU] equivalent to about 52 million TT dollars.

Errol Mahabir, the external affairs minister signing for Trinidad and Tobago, said that the money available under the accord will be spent on agricultural and tourism development, to support governments land tenure policy for squatters on state land. Funds will also be allocated to generating youth employment and training programmes.

Mahabir said that, while harnessing Lome Three funds, Trinidad and Tobago will also be seeking access to 10 million ECU's to which it was still entitled under the previous two Lome Conventions. Head of the EEC mission, Michel Hauswirth, signed on behalf of the community.

The head of the EEC commission's Caribbean and Pacific Division, Asger Pilegard, said that the community now gets together with governments to define sectors which are most important to the country's development plans. The EEC has allocated 72 million ECU to the region under Lome Three.

John Ainsworth, head of the Caribbean division of the European Investment Bank, said that additional money would be available in the form of loans from the bank, made possible through Lome Three. Ainsworth said that the region had proposed a series of projects for financing, mostly in tourism, energy, and industrial sector development.

Pilegard said that 60 to 80 per cent of the project proposals had to do with agricultural, economic, social, and infrastructural developemnt, with tourism, and tourism development taking up the rest.

PRC DEBT RESCHEDULED: AGREEMENTS SIGNED

FL170154 Bridgetown CANA in English 2334 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 16, CANA -- Guyana and China have signed agreements for the implementation of a number of projects following trade and economic co-operation talks which ended in Georgetown this week. Guyana will received assistance in five areas, according to a release from the Department of International Economic Co-operation (DIEC).

The agreement signed covers the provision of one million (U.S.) dollar of machinery and raw materails for the Guyana match factory -- a state-owned enterprise -- construction of two small clay-brick factories at President's College, a school for Guyanese brightest pupils, assistance in the development of cotton production and technology ard further development of bio-gas technology. Guyanese and chinese officials also reached agreement on the rescheduling of Guyana's debts to China. Details on this were not released. Existing credit facilities with China will be utilized for the implementation of agreements reached this week, the department said.

In addition to the projects agreed on, China will consider assistance to Guyana for the manufacture of parquet tiles production and the manufacturing of wooden handles for small tools.

SUGAR PRODUCTION REACHES 95 PERCENT OF GOAL

FL201555 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 19, CANA -- Guyana's first sugar corp was approaching its target with 95 per cent or 188,305 long tons produced after the 19th week, the government said. Sugar produced last week totalled 4,680 tons. The previous week's production was seriously affected by work stoppages, especially at the big Skeldon and Rose Hall estates.

Meanwhile, next Monday the state-owned Guyana Sugar Corporation will be celebrating its tenth year of nationalisation. About a dozen champion sugar workers will receive gold badges for their long and dedicated service to the sugar industry, the corporation said.

AID SOUGHT FOR DAMAGED SEA DEFENSE AREA

FL171652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1557 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 17, CANA -- The Guyana Government is seeking financial help from the European Economic committee as recieved (EEC) to help restore sea defences which protect cultivation and residential areas along the country's coastline, official sources here said.

An official in the Mimistry of Works said a request has been forwarded to the commission of the Europen community in Georgetwon seeking emergency assistance by way of cash or the provision of inputs to effect urgent repairs to the sea defence. Several breaches have occurred within past month on the coast which is below sea level. Guyana has declared sea-defence area of 330 kilometers.

A severe foreign exchange shortage here has adversely affected the government's sea defence works programme and there has been flooding in at least three areas this year. Theareas affected include some of those on which millions of dollars of foreign assistance had already been invested in drainage and irrigation facilities.

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C.A. PRESIDENTS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ESQUIPULAS

PA210249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 May 86

[By Ana Cerrud]

[Text] Panama City, 20 May -- The Central American presidents will travel to Esquipulas, Guatemala, in an "optimistic" mood, yet convinced that the creation of a regional parliament will not be an alternative to the Contadora Group, as Guatemalan President Vincio Cerezo has suggested. Cerezo said recently that with his country's leadership, a Central American parliament would constitute an "alternative" to the Contadora Group's failure in seeking peace for the region. During their meeting this weekend [words indistinct] to form this organization so that Central Americans can solve the area conflicts "without intermediaries."

Although the area leaders have confirmed their attendance at the Esquipulas meeting on 24 and 25 May and have called the meeting "positive" for detente in the area, none of them have dismissed the importance of the efforts that the Contadora Group has been making over the past 3 years.

According to unconfirmed official reports disseminated in Guatemala City, only Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, who is a member of Contadora along with is counterparts from Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, will not be present at the Esquipulas summit meeting.

While official sources are keeping silent on this, it has unofficially been said that Delvalle will not attend the presidents meeting because his government was not invited to the preliminary meetings.

Apparently, the Panamanian Government also feels offended because the Guatemalan president said that the dialogue between the Central American countries through the Contadora Group has failed. Cerezo proposed the Central American parliament as an alternative organization where "the protagonists" of the Central American conflicts can vent their own problems.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias told ACAN-EFE that he will go to Esquipulas, on the border between Honduras and El Salvador, on 23 May. Arias will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto and former Security Minister Mario Charpentier.

Furthermore, Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, acting Salvadoran president and foreign minister, has said that the leaders' meeting "will obviously be a Central American political discussion forum," but it should also be regarded as "a forum that contributes to the follow-up of Contadora and its mechanisms." Castillo Claramount, who has replaced Salvadoran President Jose Naopleon Duarte during the latter's tour through South America, said: "We do not view the parliament as an alternative to or an organization that opposes Contadora. We view it as one more of the Contadora Group's efforts." Castillo Claramount has confirmed Duarteattendance at the Esquipulas meeting.

"I am not too optimisitic," Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo told ACAN-EFE. He does not expect "to find solutions for the Central American problems during the 48-hour meeting. Such problems have been dealt with by the Contadora Group for 3 years and this group still has not exhuasted its efforts." Azcona indicated, however, that a Central American parliament "could do the region much good."

Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has said only that in the Esquipulas summit meeting [words indistinct].

In Esquipulas, the presidents will hold two working sessions, one on Saturday afternoon that will last 4 hours and the other on Sunday morning. They will sign a joint statement at the end of the meeting.

Delvalle Absence Explained

PA211437 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 May 86 pp a-1, a-10

[Communique issued by Press Secretary of the Presidency in Panama City on 20 May 1986]

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby informs that on 6 May 1986, President Eric Arturo Delvalle told Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo that it was impossible for him to attend the Esquipulas meeting with the presidents of the five Central American republics due to a change in the date of this meeting.

Although Panama originally accepted the invitaion to participate in this meeting, it has been considered that the country must zealously safeguard its participation within the Contadora Group, and therefore, it is deemed advisable not to attend the meeting, avoiding a duality in regard to its position as a nation interested in achieving a peaceful and negotiated solution for the Central American isthmus.

Guillermo Antonio Adames

Secretary of Press and Information of the Presidency of the Republic

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON THWARTED BOMBING OF PRESIDENT

Alfonsin Addresses Officers

PY212300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2327 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (TELAM) -- Yesterday, a few hours after the discovery of an explosive device on the route the president was to travel, President Raul Alfonsin told III Army Corps officers that it is everyone's responsibility to decide whether one will struggle to strengthen peace in Argentina or whether one will allow bombings -- no more, no less. It seems that there are people who do not have a memory, but I am confident that the maturity and the patriotism of the men-in-arms will make their memory come back, Alfonsin added.

The text of the address the president delivered yesterday to the III Army Corps officers a few hours after the discovery of the thwarted attack was released tonight by a high-ranking official source. Alfonsin stressed the need to end the many years of decline. He warned that we will not achieve this through demagogic concessions but through work and honesty and by acting in accordance with the nation's goals, which are the only ones of interest and which should dictate our behavior, leading us to protect the Argentine way of life.

Alfonsin stated that this way of life is not only being attacked by extremists and by the stands adopted by the ultras. It is also being attacked by indifference, by everyone not trying to make the necessary efforts to gain a deeper knowledge of the problems and thus avoid making superficial assessments and being the victims of slander campaigns that have nothing to do with the responsibility everyone must assume in life. There is no point of talking about the extremists on either side, the fanatics, those who have covered the country with blood, Alfonsin stated.

Alfonsin added: this is a time demanding serious responsibilities from the entire Argentine leadership, and I feel supported by the Argentine Armed Forces leadership. They may or may not agree with all the positions adopted by the executive branch, but I am not concerned about that. I amy only concerned about the fact that they agree with our nation's Constitution. Alfonsin advocated the construction of an honorable, respected, and strong Argentina, and he warned that no one should be misled by mistaken ideas. He added: Through our efforts -- which all of you and everyone else knows -- we have demonstrated our willingness to achieve peace and to overcome disagreements within Argentine society.

A few extremists will remain on both sides, but they will not succeed in dividing us. He added: We will continue to travel along the same path, and we will continue to make mistakes. But let us try to make as few mistakes as possible and let us stay on course. We know that just around the corner we are still exposed to the risk posed by those who seek to return to a past that all of us definitely wanted to forget, Alfonsin said. Let us look to the future, and then march as is appropriate. I am not going to disappoint anyone, Alfonsin concluded.

Military Involvement Viewed

PY211923 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0811 GMT 21 May 86

[By Alberto Francisco Arevalos]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (EFE) -- According to a high-ranking government source the Argentine Government feels that the thwarted attempt to take the life of President Raul Alfonsin was "in earnest."

The source added that although the government was "patiently" awaiting the results of the investigation, it was not ruling out the possibility of the chief executive issuing "political measures." The president "could replace high-ranking Army officers because of their responsibility in the event."

Amid criticisms of the attack coming from various political sectors. many people have been asking themselves whether democracy can truly coexist with the remnants of the previous military regime. At this point the attention is being drawn to the various "intelligence services," which are groups that participated in the illegal repression of terrorism and are also being blamed for the latest bombings against a dozen or so offices of the ruling Radical Civic Union.

This "unemployed manpower," as Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli once called it, is ideologically close to the hardliners of the Armed Forces and appears to be prepared to launch a campaign of provocation, according to what a high-ranking government spokesman told EFE. In this regard, the Argentine human rights organizations today reiterated their demands that the repressive structure should be dismantled, a "pending task" for Alfonsin's administration.

Even within the UCR the issue is being discussed. Most members of the party agree that it is impossible to coexist with the "services" as they are commonly known in Argentina, but they are also aware that it would be difficult to dismantle these organizations that operate on the basis of personal loyalty and political commitmennts. In any case, the mere fact that a bomb intended for the chief executive was found at a militry regiment reveals that large Argentine sectors have no use for democracy. In this regard most politicians are aware that no civilian can walk into a military regiment and gain access to premises where the president of the nation is scheduled to speak a few hours later without being arrested by the soldiers standing guard. President Alfonsin knows this, but he does not seem to be, at least for the time being, ready to make drastic changes in the military leadership, at least until the responsibilities of military officers and commanders connected with the affair are duly clarified.

Deputy Cesar Jaroslavskiy stated tonight that "the investigation is in the hands of the courts and it will be up to them to define the responsibilties." it is to be hoped that the courts will carry out this task with the utmost speed for the life of a president and the future of a people are at stake.

Questions Persist

PY212124 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 May 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Questions persisted yesterday over a moderate-strength bomb found in a Cordoba military base while President Raul Alfonsin watched military exercises on Monday. Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu vowed to investigate the incident. Rios Erenu attributed the bomb attempt to "misfits" who are trying to give the country "a different image and character" and said the Army will take "suitable measures" to investigate. Playing down the incident, Rios Erenu said he doubted the bomb was intended to go off and said Monday's incident and earlier bomb attacks on Radical offices and Senator Vicente Saadi "mean nothing more than an element of perturbation".

Police investigations began yesterday amid unanswered questions over the power of the bomb, how it got into the base, and whether it could have exploded.

Police sources said the device consisted of two 450-gram sticks of trotyl inside a 120-millimetre artillery cartridge and would have exploded over a radius of a least 150 metres. Connected to it was a 40-metre-long cable which, contrary to earlier reports, was not linked to any power source needed to set off the bomb. The explosive was discovered by pure chance by a policeman, said police. The bomb had been placed inside the military base at a spot where nobody without proper identification could have entered. Still unclear was how the bomb was not discovered during a strict security check over the entire base two hours before and how the bomb could have been placed there without the 100-odd military officers attending Alfonsin nearby noticing.

Early reports said the bomb was found between 60 and 100 metres from where Alfonsin had detonated a cannon as part of military exercises, but sources yesterday said Alfonsin actually came as close as 30 metres. Contradictory reports continued on whether the bomb could have been set off, with Defence Minister German Lopez saying the bomb was unable to explode and was deliberately placed "to be discovered".

But sources last night said top officials were treating the bomb attempt as a genuine effort to assassinate Alfonsin and not merely part of "psychological manoeuvre". Sources added that Third Army Corps Commander General Ignacio Anibal Verdura, based in Cordoba, may offer his resignation over the incident and that other changes may be in the offing. Verdura yesterday spoke before Cordoba Judge Miguel Rodriguez Villafane, who is investigating the incident. Rios Erenu strongly denied that he would resign at a ceremony in the old Cabildo with Alfonsin last night. The two later walked together across the Plaza de Mayo in an apparent show of mutual support.

Alfonsin was said to have reacted coolly to the bomb attempt and continued with his planned schedule during the visit to Cordoba.

Meanwhile, a bomb went off early yesterday in front of a neighborhood Radical office in Rosario, causing extensive damage but no injuries. The bomb was similar to devices used in attacks on eight other Radical offices in Buenos Aires last Friday. Radical, Peronist, and other opposition leaders condemned the Cordoba incident, Catamarca's Peronist governor Ramon Saadi saying in a telegram to Alfonsin that such attacks "seek the destruction of democratic life" and are "rejected by the totality of Argentines".

Presidential Chief-of-Staff Carlos Becerra said the attack was carried out by "civilian and military groups" who feel "assaulted by democracy and who say legality is killing us.".

Brazilian President Jose Sarney called Alfonsin yesterday in a gesture of solidarity, said presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

Judge on Investigation

PY220345 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] The judicial investigations into the unsuccessful attack on President Alfonsin began in Cordoba today, while there were rumors about possible changes in the high ranks of the III Army Corps.

Judge Miguel Rodriguez Villafane, who is in charge of the investigations, talked to the press today about the case. He affirmed that no one has been arrested and that a reenactment of the case will be made on 26 May.

It has also been learned that Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu reportedly has ordered III Corps Commander General Anibal Verdura to remain in Cordoba. According to reports, General Vedura must stay in the III Corps Headquarters during the investigations to clarify the unsuccessful attack. Gen Verdura had been scheduled to travel to Buenos Aires on 20 May to attend a meeting of Army commanders in the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, BOMBS

PY211940 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1059 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has stated that "the Armed Forces will contribute" to the current democratic process "by fulfilling its mission of service, acting in accordance with the indications provided for by the current circumstances, and providing absolute tranquillity to the nation by respecting the Constitution and the law." The Army chief of staff has thus supported remarks made yesterday by President Raul Alfonsin in the sense that the Armed Forces support the democratic process. Rio Erenu added that the president's remaks "are fully justified by facts" because the military institutions "want to contribute to the process of bailing Argentina out of its current problems."

He added that the military institutions must "be ready to fulfill all that which will lead to the achievement of the proposed objective, which is that of having a great Argentina free of the problems that it is facing today."

Regarding the court ruling in the trial against the military commanders responsible for the Malvinas war, Rios Erenu stated that "it is not a question of assessing the sentences to determine the severeness of the punishment, because the most important thing is the establishment and the fulfillment of the Armed Forces Supreme Council role of studying the case and of administering justice." He added that the Supreme Council "has taken the logical steps" to impose sentences in the trial against the military chiefs. He explained that "the opinion of each of the cadres" of the Armed Forces regarding the sentences "is absolutely personal," and that what is most important "is the institutional aspects." He explained in this regard that "the fulfillment, the respect, and the acceptance of the Supreme Council's ruling is implicit in our formation as institution," and "it is not up to us to question the decision of the judges." Rios Erenu added: "Of course this ruling can be appealed to the appropriate higher court." The lawyers of the sentenced military officers will be able to appeal the sentences to this court.

In remarks made yesterday to Radio Mitre of this capital, Rios Erenu ratified the remarks made by President Alfonsin in the sense that the Armed Forces support the democratic process. In this regard he said that his position "is fully ratified by facts in this new stage we are experiencing, because the Armed Forces have always wanted to contribute to the process of recovering Argentina, of bailing it out of current problems."

Referring to the attacks on offices of the Radical Civic Union, Rios Erenu denied that the explosive material used is one exclusively used by the military. He said: "The material is not exclusively used by anyone, but is a material used in different activities by different sectors of the nation." On this subject he said that "this is undoubtedly the work of maladjusted peopple who want to discredit this path of peace that democracy proposes for Argentina."

He said that "this fact is unique because of the manner in which it was conducted and the characteristics that it presents," but explained that "undoubtedly it is a police matter and we should not pay much attention to it."

Rios Erenu categorically refused to comment on the Sivak case because "this is a case in the hands of the courts." "I do not want to go into further details on this matter that will be explained in due time by the court and by the interior minister who will have to explain things appropriately," he stated.

UCR OFFICES ATTACKED IN ROSARIO, SAN LUIS

PY212225 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1320 GMT on 20 May reported in an item datelined Rosario that early this morning a bomb exploded in front of the southern branch offices of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] in Rosario, causing some material damage but no casualties. The explosion, which caused by a plastic bomb, occurred at 0220.

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1450 GMT on 20 May reported from San Luis that two offices of the UCR in San Luis were set on fire by unidentified individuals and that another attack on the San Luis UCR headquarters was prevented by policemen. UCR Deputy Javier Cacace reported that the fires in the two offices did not cause any major damage or casualties.

Cacace added that "this type of attack is causing moral damage to the republican institutions and democracy, which is the framework under which the UCR operates."

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN INVITED TO VISIT PRC

PY220314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1446 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- According to an EFE report from Beijing, the Argentine ambassador to the PRC, Hector A. Subiza, who is conlcuding his mission in Beijing after 5 years, has received an invitation from the PRC Government requesting that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin visit. Subiza, who has been the dean of the Latin American diplomatic corps in Beijing and who has been appointed the new Argentine ambassador to Brazil, was received by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, who expressed pleasure at the level of PRC-Argentine relations. Zhao Ziyang conveyed to the Argentine ambassador, on his behalf and on behalf of the Chinese people, an invitation for Argentine President Raul Alfonsin to visit Beijing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS

PY212154 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 May 86 p 1

[Text] (DYN) -- The Argentine Government yesterday expressed its "deepest condemnation of the South African aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe" and reiterated its "rejection of institutionalized racial discrimination, which is at the root of these new attacks." A Foreign Ministry statement said the South African attacks were "acts of aggression" and a blatant violation of international law. The statement added that the Argentine Government would continue to fight for basic human rights, "which are the only guarantee of peace and the harmonious development and integration of South Africa with its neighbours."

SARNEY, DUARTE DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA, PEACE

PY211610 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today arrived in Brasilia for a 2-day visit of a specifically political nature, concentrating on the peace issue for Central America. Presidents Duarte and Jose Sarney even discussed this matter briefly at the airport today. However, their principal meeting took place this afternoon in Planalto Palace.

The main subject discussed was the negotiated peace solution proposed by the Contadora Group. Next 6 June the Central American countries that form the Contadora Group will meet in Panama to sign a peace agreement. There is a possibility that Nicaragua may refuse to sign the document. Brazil, with Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru form the Support Group of the Contadora Group.

The importance of the Brazilian Government's political support was always present during the conversation between Duarte and Sarney. However, President Sarney stressed that Brazil maintains its policy of noninterference in the domestic matters of other countries, while it can simply express its support to try to end conflicts in the American continent. The president also expressed its support to try to end conflicts in the American continent. The president also expressed his hope that the South American democratization process should extend to all of Central America.

Sign Agreements

PY211722 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] El Salvador's support of the Contadora Group and Brazil's determination that the negotiatons should lead to the establishment of peace in Central America are the two main subjects discussed by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte during a meeting held with President Jose Sarney referring to the Central American crisis. The two presidents held a 50-minute meeting during which they also discussed bilateal issues and the international coffee agreements. President Sarney also reiterated that Brazil grants priority treatment to its relations with other Latin American countries.

During President Napoleon Duarte's visit to Brasilia three agreements were signed between Brazil and El Salvador. One of the agreements provided for the exemption of visas for official diplomatic passports. The other agreements provide for the technical-scientific and technological cooperation and for the renewal of the already existing cultural agreements.

President Napoleon Duarte arrived in Brazil after visiting Argentina, Peru, Costa Rica, and Uruguay which form the Contadora Support Group.

ITAMARATY NOTE REPUDIATES S. AFRICAN ATTACK

PY200154 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Itamaraty released tonight a note repudiating the attacks on the territories of Bostwana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia by South African troops. The note says that the repeated violence exercised against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries bordering South Africa by its Armed Forces caused deep concern for the Brazilian Government. Brazil conveys to the Governments of Bostwana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia its greatest solidarity.

In the note, Itamaraty emphasizes that the continuous disrespect for the norms of the UN Charter and international coexistence shown by the government of South Africa seriously jeopardizes the possibility of seeking a peaceful solution to the problems affecting the southern region of the African Continent.

EXPERTS TO TEST EUROPEAN FOODS FOR RADIATION

PY211439 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpts] The National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN] will examine all foodstuffs imported from Europe to monitor levels of radioactivity following the Chernobyl accident. This information was disclosed by Jose Pintos, Agriculture Ministry secretary for animal inspection.

The 110,000 tons of beef to be imported by Brazil from the EEC is not contaminated with radioactive substances. This has been guaranteed by the executive secretary of the Inter-Ministry Supply Council, (Joao Busto Riveros), who said that the beef had already been packed when the nuclear accident occured and added that Brazilian experts in Europe are closely following the precautionary analysis being carried out by the EEC authorities. The beef is scheduled to arrive in Brazil during the second half of this year.

CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT AFFECTS IMPORTS, EXPORTS

PY211403 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Chernobyl nuclear powerplant accident, and the resulting contamination of animals and foodstuffs, may cause an upsurge in poultry exports from Brazil to the USSR and the EEC. Poultry producers believe that after dropping considerably last year, exports of this commodity will improve this year.

It is expected that the milk supply to large cities in Brazil will improve within 1 week, even though the government has decided to cancel the purchase of 20,000 tons of powdered milk from the EEC because of possible contamination from the Chernobyl powerplant accident.

According to Agriculture Minister Iris Resende, the powdered milk will now be imported from the United States, and a 30-percent subsidy for dairy producers will be an emergency policy that will enable Brazilian dairy producers to cover the short term domestic demand for this commodity.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ON ECHEVERRIA KIDNAPPING

PA211914 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 1827 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The demands made by a terrorist group in exchange for the life of Enrique Echeverria, a member of the court of constitutional guarantees [TGC] who was kidnapped, coincide with those made by various political parties, Government Minister Luis Robles has maintained.

A [word indistinct] search operation is under way throughout the country to find Echeverria, and the government is not willing to yield to the demands of the terrorist group called the Free Homeland Montoneros.

[Begin Robles recording] I imagine that you have a copy of the statement, but if you do not have it I will give you a copy. [Words indistinct] a political petition that does not hide its intentions. Apart from [words indistinct] the integrity and the life of Echeverria, a respectable man linked with important media, a man who has been the president of the National Journalists' (?Association), and who deserves the friendship and comradeship of many of you, should not be the victim of this kind of act.

If one carefully analyzes the text of the statement received by the TGC, one gathers that it has an obvious political intent. It refers to several actions of the TGC and tries to involve Echeverria in them. [Words indistinct] intentions that should not exist.

[Words indistinct] to the TGC to respond [passage indistinct] human rights violations and other factors. [Word indistinct] would like to know if now, in the same way, human rights defenders ignored the case of [names indistinct] and are also going to ignore the case of Echeverria and if they are going to applaud the kidnapping of him by those who [word indistinct] claim rights and the respect for human rights.

Violence is not the way to fight violence, if such is the case. The national police and all its agencies are taking the pertinent measures, as they always do, to safeguard, I repeat, the integrity and the life of Echeverria and to find him. But I honestly believe that a certain background [words indistinct] by the government, particularly the president of the Republic himself, [words indistinct] we will not yield to any blackmail to try to satisfy perverse intentions that are clearly evident in the text of the statement which is already known to the public.

There is a tremendous coincidence between the way in which certain political sectors have been [words indistinct] the electoral campaign [words indistinct] in this statement.

If you make a careful analysis of it, I repeat, you will see that there is a [passage indistinct] by this same statement you know about.

I am convinced that the country will repudiate and reject this. I am sure that the TGC, regardless of any decision it makes, will reject this type of action. I hope that the actions taken will allow us to find Echeverria as soon as possible. [end recording]

ARGENTINE TV BROADCASTS OPPOSITION MATERIAL

PY211350 [Editorial Report] Formosa LT 88 Television in Spanish, broadcasting from Formosa and its repeater station in Clorinda, both towns close to the Paraguayan border, has been observed carrying material related to the activities of Paraguayan opposition politicians both inside and outside the country during its 2300 GMT "Noticiero Once" evening newscast.

On 12 May the Formosa television carried two items on a march organized in Formosa by political organizations that oppose General Alfredo Stroessner's regime in Paraguay, and an interview with exiled Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] leader Domingo Laino published in the 16 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

The station on 13 May broadcast an interview with Radical Civic Union [UCR] provincial Deputy Carlos Lins, who criticized the behavior of Formosa Governor Floro Bogado, a Peronist, for attending a Colorado Party rally in Paraguay oan 2 May, wearing the traditional party bandanna and publicly expressing support for Stroessner while on an official trip. Deputy Lins indicated that he has submitted a bill to the Formosa Legislative Assembly proposing that trips of the provincial executive be examined more closely.

On 14 May the Formosa television station carried a short interview with Domingo Laino, who described the economic situation in Paraguay as critical, citing high unemployment figures and widespread government corruption. Laino said that the independent nation of the past has been replaced by a country dependent on smuggling and foreign support. He remarked that while 300,000 foreigners live in Paraguay, over 1 million Paraguayans are compelled to live abroad. The Argentine television station also displayed a copy of a letter that Chaco Province Governor Florencio Tenev had sent to General Alfredo Stroessner on 4 May, congratulating the latter on his 32d anniversary in power. It also carried a short report on an opposition-sponsored mass in Asuncion to commemorate Independence Day and on the meeting that the opposition later held at the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] headquarters. The Formosa TV channel cited Radio Nanduti of Asuncion as its source, adding that this radio station was being constantly jammed by unidentified parties.

On 15 May Formosa television carried a clip of a rally of PLRA and other Paraguayan opposition parties held at the UCR provincial headquarters in Resistencia, the capital of Chaco Province. The rally featured several speakers of Paraguayan opposition parties in exile and representatives of Argentine parties. The keynote speaker was Domingo Laino, who said, among other things, that "the 14th of May is the proper time to reflect on the past, because on this date in 1811 a handful of brave men tore away imperial chains and at the same time established a unique and successful development model." Laino went on to say that "this model has been distorted by Alfredo Stroessner's dictatorship to the point that 1 million Paraguayans now live abroad." Speaking about the most recent situation in Paraguay, Laino stated that "at this very minute my fellow countrymen are being brutally beaten for demanding better wages and for wanting a pluralist democracy and the end to continuing violations of their most essential rights."

At the end of the rally, Laino was interviewed on the letter that Chaco Governor Florencio Tenev sent to General Alfredo Stroessner on his 32d anniversary in power. Laino said: "Without the slightest intention of involving myself in domestic problems of this Argentine province I would like to point out that Governor Tenev has congratulated Stroessner on behalf of the people and government of Chaco Province. I would like to say in this regard that the Chaco people at least have no wish to congratulate Stroessner.

"The people of this province in general, but the UCR, certain Peronist sectors and the Intrasigent Party especially, have extended to us their solidarity, as you can see from their presence at this rally. Therefore, it would have been all right for the governor to extend his personal greetings to Stroessner, but I feel that he has made a mistake by doing so on behalf of the people of Chaco Province, because I am sure that the people of this province can never express support for violations of human rights, for a totalitarian state in which dissidents are tortured, thrown into dungeons, and so forth."

On 16 May Formosa LT 88 Television carried an interview with Otelo Stamponi, secretary for international relations of the Argentine Christian Democratic Party [PDC], who participated in the opposition-sponsored mass and subsequent meeting at the headquarters of the PRF. After describing the preventive and intimidatory measures of the local authorities, Stamponi said that Paraguayans are beginning to lose their fears of the regime and are now standing up to it. He confirmed that over 1,500 persons attended the opposition meeting and said that roadblocks on highways from the interior prevented many more people from attending. Asked for a message to all Paraguayan people, Stamponi said: "As a leader of the PDC and an Argentine citizen, I would like to urge the Paraguayan people to keep struggling because democracy means social justice, human dignity, and respect for human rights. One must struggle to attain democracy. This struggle does not imply words alone, but also attitudes and actions. In sum, the regime must be compelled to give up the leadership of the country." The television station also carried an interview with Jose Arguello, a youth leader of the Peronist Renewal Movement in Buenos Aires, who also participated in the opposition meeting in Asuncion on 14 May. Arguello confirmed the "impressive police and military cordon" around the headquarters of the PRF and the presence of "parapolice groups." He said that despite these intimidatory displays, the Paraguayan people "who have been accumulating fears during the dictatorship that is now more than 30 years old, are beginning to lose these fears little by little." He added that "the 14 of May launched a new phase" in the struggle against the dictatorship, indicating that "undoubtedly this will be along struggle but there is no stopping it." Arguello concluded by saying: "I am sure that the Paraguayan people are well aware of the true position of the Peronist rank and file, above and beyond the attitude that certain leaders may display toward President Stroessner. They realize that the Peronist people are side by side with them in their struggle for the recovery of democracy."

FRG DIPLOMAT WITHDRAWN IN WAKE OF INCIDENT

PY211506 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 20 May (EFE) -- The FRG Embassy in Asuncion has confirmed that diplomat Armin Steuer, who was involved in an incident with the police during an antigovernment demonstration, has been withdrawn from Paraguay. The FRG Embassy spokesman said that Steuer's transfer took place because his "tour of duty had ended," adding that this transfer had been decided long before the diplomat was attacked and arrested by the Paraguayan Police, less than 3 weeks ago, during an antigovernment demonstration. Steuer, press attache to the embassy, said that at the demonstration he was accompanying a FRG state television crew which was also attacked and arrested. This incident prompted the FRG to file a diplomatic protest to the Paraguayan Government, which offered its excuses, explaining that Steuer was frequently present during activities organized by General Alfredo Stroessner's opponents. During the diplomatic incident, local newspapers published paid advertisements accusing Steuer of issuing worthless checks worth DM29,500 some 8 months ago. The checks, together with unpaid promissory notes and various letters on the matter, exchanged between a local exchange shop, the Badische Beamtenbank, and the FRG Embassy in Asuncion, were also published. An FRG diplomatic spokesman stated that the charges are "a personal matter about which we have nothing to say."

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY212259 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lima, 21 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez this afternoon arrived in Lima for a 1 and 1/2-day official visit, during which he will meet with President Alan Garcia. The airplane carrying Rodriguez landed at the Air Force base adjacent to the international airport at 1505 (2005 GMT). Rodriguez was welcomed by Peruvian Prime Minister and Vice President Luis Alva Castro, Foreign Ministry personnel, and Cuban Ambassador Francisco Ramos.

Tonight at 1800 Rodriguez will receive Foreign Minister Allan Wagner in the Cuban Embassy, and 2 hours later he will host a reception in the Cuban Embassy to honor Peruvian officials. On 22 May at 0900 Rodriguez will hold a working breakfast with President Alan Garcia and Foreign Minister Wagner in Government Palace. Rodriguez will then have lunch with Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro in a downtown hotel. In the afternoon, Rodriguez will greet the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. His departure for Buenos Aires is scheduled for just after midnight on 23 May.

ANTIREBEL OPERATION UNDERWAY; CELL BROKEN UP

PY212141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lima, 21 May (AFP) -- The military authorities today reported in Lima that a task force made up of 300 troops, armored vehicles, and helicopters has been sent after the guerrillas who ambushed an Army patrol in Ayacucho. During the clash a sublieutenant and four subversives were killed and four soldiers wounded.

The Armed Forces Joint Command has issued a communique stating that on 18 May an Army patrol clashed with approximately 60 armed communist terrorists in Runsuyco Alto, Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department, with the resulting casualties. The communique provided the names of the wounded -- two sergeants, a corporal, and a private -- but did not name the extremists who died.

The dragnet operation, one of the largest in the last 2 years, started yesterday in the area of Huamanquilla, Macachacra and Razuhilca, on the Andean slopes, where according to a military commander in Huanta, the extremists have their strongholds. It was reported that in this operation, which is being carried out with the help of armored vehicles and armored helicopters, the soldiers are using a new combat uniform which permits better deployment.

Meanwhile, it has been discovered that the downing of several high-voltage pylons and the various blackouts that Lima has experienced in recent years was the work of a cell led by Alex Vicente Rivadeneyra, a student of the School of Economy at Villarreal National University. Rivadeneyra was arrested recently with 300 other suspects and confessed his activities at the Antiterrorist Directorate (Dircote). Rivadeneyra, who has been turned over to the courts, explained in detail that he operated in Chosica, Santa Eulalia, Chaclacayo, and Vitarte, southeast of Lima, where he toppled several pylons. He reported that he obtained the dynamite from Isaac Baldeon, who used to work at a mine in Chilca, 25 km south of Lima. According to the police, Baldeon also has been arrested.

DE LA MADRID, ENVOY TO U.S. VIEW SENATE HEARINGS

PA211814 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon President Miguel de la Madrid received in private audience the Mexican ambassador to the United States, Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes, who had been called to the country to report on his embassy's performance in connection with the problem that emerged recently as a result of statements made by a U.S. Senate subcommittee.

It can be recalled that Ambassador Jorge Espinosa delivered a protest note from the Mexican Government to the U.S. Government because of the charges of official corruption connected with drug-trafficking activities in Mexico.

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Five drug traffickers carrying 226 kg of cocaine in 19 suitcases aboard an airplane have been arrested following a shootout with federal policemen in San Luis, Rio Colorado, Sonora. Three drug traffickers were killed, and one police commander and one narcotics agent were wounded in the confrontation. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 86 PA]

FDP ON LEADERSHIP CHANGES, F-8 GROUP

PA211842 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 May 86 p 1

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] The Panama Defense Forces [FDP], through Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo, FDP spokesman and director of public relations, have denied that preparations are under way to retire Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of staff and second in the hierarchy of the military institution.

Last weekend LA PRENSA learned from unofficial sources that the retirement of the prominent militaryman and nephew [as published; Colonel Diaz Herrera is Omar Torrijos' cousin] of deceased General Omar Torrijos Herrera was imminent.

However, Lopez Grimaldo stressed that all armed institutions, including the FDP, make routine promotions, retirements, transfers, and discharges.

Lopez Grimaldo was then asked about the much-publicized "F-8" paramilitary group. He said that the only thing he knows about it is what he has read in QUIUBO [GRAFICO] and LA PRENSA. In his opinion, "the group is no more than a figment of the imagination of idle people who are always trying to stir up trouble."

"For the FDP, that group or organization DOES NOT EXIST!" [upper case passage as published] Maj Lopez said emphatically. He added that an 'F-9' group could appear any time depending on the state of mind of those given to inventing such things." [quotation marks as published]

CORRECTION TO F-8 ORDERS ON OPPOSITION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "F-8 Orders To 'Eliminate' Opposition Leaders," published on pages N 3-4 of the 16 May Latin America DAILY REPORT:

The sourceline should read: Panama City QUIUBO GRAFICO in Spanish 15-22 May 86 p 5 ... (correcting date)

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER DISAGREES WITH PENTAGON DOCUMENT

PA220306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0227 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita expressed his disapproval today of the document drafted by the Pentagon which says that the Contadora peace plan will not guarantee peace in Central America. "The document published by THE NEW YORK TIMES does not represent the U.S. Government's view, it is the view of the U.S. Army," Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita said. "The Pentagon's opinion is not President Ronald Reagan's opinion," he said, while adding that a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua "is not the solution" and he does not think that it will take place as a last alternative.

According to the Pentagon document, the probable violation by Nicaragua of the Contadora peace plan could give Washington a pretext to send its troops to the region. Quinonez Amezquita is of the opinion that the plan proposed by Contadora and which the Central American countries have to sign on 6 June, can solve the regional conflict. He added that in principle a formula which is fair to all should be sought, in which every country agrees to guarantee its security and no one feels threatened by its neighbor. Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita said that Contadora and the Central American parliament, proposed by President Vinicio Cerezo, are instruments to obtain peace, because "they have the political will of the five countries of the area."

SHOTS FIRED AT BORDER POST NEAR ESQUIPULAS

PA220400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 May (AFP) -- According to an Army report, an armed incident at the border post of Nueva Anguiatu, between Guatemala and El Salvador, caused alarm today at the military detachment in the area. The Army report stated that early this morning "random shots" were fired at the area's detachment. The Guatemalan soldiers returned the fire, however, no casualties were reported. The military post is located on the border with El Salvador in the municipality of Asuncion Mita, Jutiapa Department, 50 km east of Esquipulas.

The military report stated that because of the direction of the shots it is believed that the harassment could have come from Salvadoran rebels. According to the military sources, Anguiatu is the border connection post for the railway lines between Guatemala and El Salvador. However, because of scant railroad traffic between the two countries, the number of soldiers stationed there is small. This incident has occurred only 2 days before the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica are to meet in Esquipulas to discuss peace in Central America. As a protective measure, this region has been semi-militarized.

HONDURAS

AZCONA PESSIMISTIC ON CONTADORA, ESQUIPULAS

PA211648 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 86

[Interview with President Jose Azcona by Andres Torres Rodriguez "last night"; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Torres] Mr President: The meeting of plenipotentiary representatives in Panama has ended. We understand that Nicaragua did not agree to negotiate the reduction of defensive weapons but only of offensive weapons. This clashes with the position maintained by Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. What is your view on this?

[Azcona] They maintain that a line must be drawn between offensive and defensive armaments. They claim that the AT-24 [as heard], a sophisticated helicopter gunship which I believe not even the United States has a helicopter to match -- it is Soviet-made -- and the T-55 tanks are defensive weapons. I believe that, unfortunately, we will get nowhere with positions like this one.

We attend these meetings with a spirit of understanding. We held a National Defense Council meeting at which the Armed Forces agreed that the Armed Forces must be kept within reasonable limits with regard to the so-called valuable units [as heard]. It appears that these people are not interested in reaching any agreement, and this greatly concerns us, because we will attend the Esquipulas meeting willing to exchange views to attain peace in Central America. We want to achieve peace to allow the flow of foreign investment and the promotion of tourist plans, but this situation makes things difficult. It seems that there is a lack of interest in reaching a settlement. I do not believe the document can be signed on 6 June as we are willing to do.

[Torres] Do you believe this will lead to an eventual military confrontation?

[Azcona] No. Honduras will never attack Nicaragua. We have said this many times. To begin with, we are not prepared for something like that, and in the second place, I do not believe this administration, the Armed Forces, or any Honduran wants war. I also do not believe that the United States will invade Nicaragua, much less using Honduran territory for that. However, the irregular situations will continue. The number of refugees that enter Honduras will increase. Problems will increase. I believe the counterrevolution will not cease to operate so long as the situation prevailing in Nicaragua continues. It appears that those who are in power are not willing to relinquish it.

In Honduras we know that power is a very relative and ephemeral thing that must not make anyone arrogant. It is transitory. Over there it seems that they are planning to stay and that the other Nicaraguans will not be given any political outlet. That will perpetuate the internal situation.

[Torres] What are your expectations on the Esquipulas meeting as it applies to Honduras?

[Azcona] I do not think it will mean much. Frankly, we will attend to fulfill an obligation to a head of state of another country. We will go with an open mind, willing to sign a document that will probably not resolve the problems, but will not make relations any worse than they already are.

We have said time and again that we wish the Nicaraguan Government or people no harm. However, we do believe there must be an opening or solution so that things in that country can be like in Honduras. We do not have counter revolutionaries or political prisoners. There are sometimes abused of authority, but those things are inevitable. We maintain a more or less open line of communication with all sectors.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS PENTAGON DOCUMENT

PA220248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist Government termed a document drafted by the Pentagon as an "interventionist threat" in Central America and a "rejection" of the Contadora Group. The Foreign Ministry issued a communique today which says "there is definitely no guarantee that the United States will stood its aggression against Nicaragua if it signs the contadora peace plan."

Last Monday the Pentagon issued a document in which according to the Foreign Ministry it openly says "that the signing of the Contadora plan could lead the United States to a massive military intervention in Nicaragua." The Foreign Ministry fears that "in this respect, the commitments agreed upon will not prevent the United States from continuing its brutal aggression against the Nicaraguan people."

In the communique, the Foreign Minitry says that the "statements made by the Pentagon are just more evidence that the U.S. Government has really never and effectively supported the efforts made by the Contadora Group." In the communique, the Sandinists reiterate "the fairness of the Nicaraguan positions contained in the proposal submitted in Panama" 3 days ago. In its proposal, Nicaragua offered to negotiate the quantity of offensive arms and the prohibition of the foreign military maneuvers in the area.

D'ESCOTO ON PROPOSAL TO CONTADORA IN PANAMA

PA220345 Managua International Service in Spanish 0020 GMT 22 May 86

[Statements by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman on 21 May; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] the Nicaraguan Government's official stance during the meeting in Panama. I want to refer to the distortion and the campaign of lies that the U.S. Government is carrying out. I will explain Nicaragua's stance, which is no secret at all. (?You) received, and I understand that all of you did, the document that we delivered to Contadora in Panama, in which we made our proposals. Asked about his opinion of the Nicaraguan proposal and stance presented at Panama over the weekend, the U.S. State Department spokesman Redman said that this Nicaraguan proposal is aimed at delaying negotiations on the limitation of armaments until after the document has been signed. This is not Nicaragua's proposal. That is Contadora's peoples have been saying they are willing to sign. Nicaragua respects this proposal and does not want to change it. It is not a Nicaraguan innovation.

[Words indistinct] This is not a Nicaraguan innovation. This is Contadora's stance and even the one that the other countries have been advocating.

So this is an ill-intentioned misrepresentation of our stance because it tries to pressure the public and portray Nicaragua as trying to make changes regarding the possibility or not of negotiating the limitations of armaments prior to or after the signing of the document, in case it is signed. Mr Redman also said that Nicaragua's proposal mentions the freezing of arms purchases only. [Words indistinct] in the papers Nicaragua's proposal and it does not mention freezing of purchases, but of acquisition of arms. So, his is a solemn lie, as if we were trying to do something [words indistinct] that does not have anything to do with Nicaragua. Also, this proposal of ours is not a trick or gambit. We are serious people. We express our thoughts very clearly. Again, Nicaragua's proposal has been tainted with lies. He finally said that Nicaragua does not make a difference between offensive and defensive armament. We said at the outset that we are not interested in philosophical talks or conversations about which arms are offensive and which are defensive. Such differentation could take many years and it would never end. What we want -- and this is our proposal -- is that the area countries (?determine) the type of weapons that they would regard as offensive armament to the effect of this possible regional agreement and, therefore, subject to inventory and limitation.

Therefore, as I told you last week, it is obvious that an indispensible element of U.S. diplomacy is pressure, even armed pressure and covert war, as an element of persuasion. However, I also told you that another indispensable element was lying, and here you have the proof. This came from a high....[changes thought] This was not a newsman but a State Department spokesman, who tried to explain our position and totally distorted it. It has nothing to do with our position. It cannot be said, either, that he did not have an opportunity to learn about it because it was made public. The document is there and therefore you will now be able to determine the truthfulness of all I am telling you.

This is fundamentally what I wanted to tell you. However, I also wanted to refer to this Pentagon document which has been made public in the United States, and which is at the heart of a heated debate within the Reagan administration, in which charges and countercharges are being hurled at each other by the State Department and the Defense Department. The State Department says that this document was drafted under contract by experts hired by the Defense Department and that it was not drafted in the Defense Department itself. However, the defense undersecretary says that this is absolutely false; that it is a document drafted by Defense Department experts who consulted with people from the National Security Council, who have been long known to officials of the State Department and other U.S. departments which also cooperated in the drafting of the document.

Fundamentally, the document says Nicaragua....[changes thought] It takes for granted beforehand that Nicaragua will not comply with any commitment and that the signing of the Contadora act by Nicaragua will result in an inevitable invasion of Nicaragua. Therefore, we can now see, as Representative Hamilton says himself, that this document contains the evidence -- for those who still wanted to give the United States the benefit of the doubt -- that the United States has never been interested in the signing of the Contadora document.

OFFICIAL BELIEVES COUNTRY WILL SIGN CONTADORA

PA211729 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1212 GMT 21 May 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bonn, 21 May DPA -- Voicing his personal opinion, a Nicaraguan Government adviser said today that all the Central American countries will sign the Contadora Document on 6 June.

Oscar Vargas, a member of the Nicaraguan executive branch's team of advisers in international politics, told DPA that he believes that "all the Central American countries will sign the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America." He added: "The problem as I see it is whether the agreement will be complied with. The U.S. political commitments come in at this point; that is, whether the United States does or does not want to comply with the agreement the countries signed."

"The United States, Vargas noted, has stated that it does not feel it has a bearing on the signing. And 2 or 3 days ago, the U.S. secretary of defense stated that the signing of the Contadora Document would only bring about a direct U.S. intervention. The fundamental reason is, he added, that Washington does not want to change its Central American policies: It is going to continue supporting the counterrevolution and maintaining the bases, military advisers, and Marines in Honduras."

The contras who make up the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) are focusing their internal discussions on what tactics to follow. The 6 June signing, he said, creates a new political juncture in Nicaragua and abroad, and the contras will have to see how they "adapt" to it.

"The two alternatives which the contras are apparently discussing -- political dialogue with the Sandinist government, or an escalation of military pressure -- hints at their weakness." Abandoning the military option, based on the tactic proposed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of mixing diplomatic negotiatioins with military pressure, would be at odds with the thinking of the Reagan administration, Vargas added. "In this case, one would have to be fearful of an open U.S. intervention, he concluded.

OAS ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S. 'MANIPULATION'

PA160433 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 May 86 p 7

[Text] The first "argument" the United States uses against Nicaragua is that the revolution did not fulfill the promises it made in June 1979 at the OAS, "but the revolutionary government has only made promises to the Nicaraguan people." Nicaraguan OAS Ambassador Edgard Parrales, discussing the OAS with reporters, recalled that the Nicaraguan Government plan was not subject to any approval whatsoever, or to the OAS, or any other international organization. The United States has not called a meeting of the OAS Consultative Council to discuss Nicaragua's failure to fulfill its promises "because it has no foundation on which to do so," he said, emphasizing that the Reagan administration simply uses this argument at a "propagandist level, as a mechanism of manipulation."

"The United States knows that if it calls a meeting of American foreign ministers, its accusation would hold no water," the diplomat said. Parrales said that the historical foreign ministers' meeting established that what is happening in Nicaragua is Nicaragua's affair. "Standards cannot be imposed on states because states are sovereign," he said.

In regard to the changes made within the multinational organization, Parrales said there are three tendencies that influence its definition, but that democratization and a more Latin American representation of the region's interests prevail. He said that "there is a greater awareness" of democracy than in the sixties and seventies, which is also the result of the consolidation of democratic regimes such as Venezuela's, and the reemergence of the "new democracies," such as Uruguay and Argentina.

Parrales pointed out that the Contadora and Lima Groups have also influenced the democratization process, although a great deal is yet to be done in order to achieve that "OAS idealized by the Latin American peoples." The spectre of the United States is always present.

Parrales also said that several countries have requested Cuba's reinstatement in the OAS. The OAS has 32 members including Cuba, but due to the latter's expulsion during the sixties its votes are not valid. Only 31 votes are counted. Parrales said that at the extraordinary meeting held last December it was agreed that the principle of ideological pluralism would be accepted, whereby states of any ideological leaning could be represented at the OAS.

FDN SEEKS TO RELEASE FRG CITIZENS IN MANAGUA

PA211837 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist FDN wants to release in Managua the eight FRG volunteer workers captured last Saturday on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Honduran ham operators have managed to intercept communications between the rebels and the Sandinist high command negotiating the terms for the return of the FRG citizens, the time and manner of which were not defined.

According to the report by the Honduran ham operators, the FDN has asked the Sandinist regime to permit it to release the Germans in Managua to representatives of the International Red Cross and German diplomatic personnel accredited in the Nicaraguan capital. The only request by the rebels, according to the Honduran ham operators, is that of "absolute guarantees" for the lives and liberty of the anti-Sandinists who will turn over the Germans.

The FDN admitted yesterday in Tegucigalpa that it had captured the Germans last Saturday in the garrisons of a Zelaya Department community on the Atlantic coast, after several hours of fighting. The rebel organization neither confirmed nor denied possibilities that the release of the German volunteer workers might take place in Tegucigalpa or any other part of Honduran territory on the Nicaraguan border. A warning was reiterated to foreigners who are currently in Nicaragua not to travel in military vehicles, visit war zones, or to stay in garrisons, because they will then be considered hostile persons. The Honduran ham operators did not mention the Sandinist militarymen's response to the rebels.

ALFONSO ROBELO VIEWS CONTADORA, UNITY, U.S. AID

PA211451 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2057 GMT 20 May 86

[By Ana Zunzarren]

[Text] Miami, 20 May (EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Alfonso Robelo told EFE today that a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua "is unnecessary and would be a foolish action." Robelo admitted that in case of a big "provocation" from the Sandinists, "such as the death of Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Americans would enter Managua cheered by everyone."

"There must be no U.S. invasion, because I have no intention of entering my country after an invasion because this is unnecessary. It has not been requested and it would be a foolish action," it was stated by Robelo, who, along with Adolfo Calero and Arturo Cruz, comprise the directorate of the contra movement created by the CIA and financed by the United States in the struggle to militarily oust the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The rebel leader's statements coincide with a report from the Pentagon which was revealed today by the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, which asserts that the Contadora document for peace -- in its current form -- could be easily violated by the Sandinists; consequently, the United States would be forced to directly intervene in Nicaragua.

The invasion, for which the necessary plans already exist, would be initially carried out by 100,000 U.S. soldiers with naval and air support; the operation would cost $9.1 billion during the first year of hostilities. Asked if he would oppose the invasion, Robelo said he would first "see what all my people's position would be in this mess" and "see under what conditions the invasion took place." He said: For example, "if the Sandinists kill Msgr Obando (Managua Archbishop Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo) and there is a U.S. invasion, the Americans would enter Managua cheered by everyone."

He said that the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), the contras' political front, which was created 11 months ago at the advice of the United States, and is financed by funds which are approved by the U.S. Congress and the CIA, wants Nicaragua "to sign something next 6 June in Contadora (Panama)." He said that this is their hope because they are sure that if "Central America signs the document it means that those countries and the United States are convinced that the agreement will work in a clear and verifiable way, and all the points in the document will be simultaneously fulfilled."

"If Nicaragua signs, the Sandinists will have to abandon their totalitarian project and declare a cease-fire, for which they will have to hold a dialogue with us, who can pledge a cease-fire and fulfill it," he said. The rebel leader stated: In any case, "we would have to give Contadora an opportunity," and until a cease-fire agreement is signed, the United States would give us only humanitarian and defensive aid. Afterward, only humanitarian aid." [quotation marks as received]

According to Robelo, Nicaragua's position on 6 June "will be decided by Moscow, and Nicaragua will not sign if that country wants to continue harassing the United States. However, if Moscow wants to achieve detente in the international situation, it will force Nicaragua to sign, because it does not consider the Sandinists totally allied and part of its bloc."

"The worst thing that the Sandinists could do is sign and not fulfill their pledge," Robelo stated. He is a chemical engineer and millionaire businessman who was part of the first Sandinist government junta following Anastasio Somoza's fall. He resigned in the spring of 1980 in rejection of the FSLN's monopoly on power. Robelo, who has known the Sandinist leaders since their childhood days and later shared the exercise of power with them, said that "if the Sandinists had to decide by themselves, Daniel Ortega (president) would sign the document, while Borge (interior minister) would oppose this."

He announced that the UNO directorate has sent letters to the Central American presidents -- with the exception of the Nicaraguan president -- who will meet 24-25 May in Esquipulas (Guatemala) to discuss the Central American crisis.

The contra triumvirate is holding meetings behind closed doors in Miami to settle their internal rifts and create a "politically democratic and militarily efficient" organization that is capable of countering the Sandinists and presenting a new political image, capable of convincing the reticent U.S. Congress to approve the $100 million requested by Ronald Reagan for the contras.

CONTRAS SUFFER 302 CASUALTIES FROM 6-20 MAY

PA211710 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In the past 15 days the EPS inflicted 302 casualties, including 267 deaths, on the counterrevolutionary forces. The EPS dealt heavy military blows on the mercenary forces in battles that took place between 6 and 20 May, mainly in Matagalpa, Jinotega, nd Zelaya departments. The battles resulted in a toll of 302 mercenary casualties, including 267 deaths, and the recovery of military supplies by the EPS troops.

In Matagalpa Department, the most important battles were waged in the area of San Antonio, north of Rio Blanco, on 12 May. Twenty-two counterrevolutionaries were killed. In the area of Canta Gallo hill, north of Rio Blanco, our troops killed 20 and wounded 25 counterrevolutionaries on 15 May. In the area of El Jocote hill, southeast of Waslala, the EPS killed eight counterrevolutionaries. In the area of El Garrobo, south of Puerto Viejo, there was fighting on 18 May. Two mercenaries, including the counterrevolutionary chief known as Medalla, were killed.

In Jinotega Department, the main actions were in Antioquia, northeast of San Rafael Del Norte, where 17 mercenaries were killed on 6 May. In (Yacalpanani), northwest of (San Donaldo), the counterrevolutionaries suffered 30 casualties on 8 May. In Aguas Calientes, northeast of Asturias, our troops inflicted 14 dead on the enemy. In [name indistinct], west of San Jose de Bocay, the EPS inflicted 22 casualties on the counterrevolutionaries in fighting on 18 May.

In Zelaya Department, the sectors where the most military activity occurred were those northeast and southeast of La Pinuela, north and southeast of Nueva Guinea, southeast of San Pedro del Norte, and south of Muelle de los Bueyes. The most important battles were on 9 May in the El Guasimo Creek area, southeast of Nueva Guinea, where 10 counterrevolutionaries were killed and on 13 May, in the area of Oilwas Hill, southeast of San Pedro del Norte, where four counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 17 May a pickup truck of the Housing and Human Settlements Ministry traveling in a convoy of private vehicles on the Wiwili-Jinotega road hit a counterrevolutionary mine and was then attacked by a mercenary group. Five people were killed in this criminal action. Three of them were Roger Jenkins, an engineer, Cesar Arauz Blandon, and Rosario Leyton. The Defense Ministry communique concluded by stating that in another criminal action against the civilian population, counterrevolutionaries intercepted two passenger buses on the Pueblo Nuevo-San Antonio road in Zelaya Department on 18 May. They stole the passengers' belongings and later in the same location burned a truck of the Construction Ministry.

CASTRO SPEECH AT COOPERATIVES MEETING

FL200300 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2201 GMT 19 May 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the closing ceremony of the second meeting of agricultural production cooperatives at Havana's Karl Marx Theater on 18 May 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] Well, Comrades, I am not going to stand behind that podium because it would be too formal, and we could say we have had -- another microphone? -- informal discussions here, and this is what I am going to do, to prolong the conversation we have had a little. There is not much I can say at the end of this meeting because I have been talking and giving my opinion throughout the meeting, and I am not going to repeat many of the concepts and ideas that have already been expresed here. I should say -- and I say it on behalf of the comrades who have sat at the presiding table, who have been observing or participating in this meeting -- we are going to be left with a very good impression of this meeting. This is a unanimous opinion, that the meeting has been very good, very substantial, and productive.

It has not only facilitated problem solving, but it has also been useful for us to enrich our knowledge, our information in matters related to the peasants' movement which today can be called the cooperative movement. The new means of production, the higher means of production within the peasants movement have become basic.

I believe this meeting can be called a historic one. I believe the decision we adopted yesterday of putting an end to an institution which has sown very negative, very harmful results, such as the so-called peasants' free market turned into a big obstacle to the development of the cooperative movement. It caused -- as it was pointed out here -- the creation of a number of groups and middlemen who have enriched themselves, who have profited.

Above all, it turned into an obstacle for the cooperative movement itself. I have talked with Pepe [Jose G. Ramirez] several times and told him we had to prevent the cooperatives from going to the peasants' free market for moral principles and dignity reasons to avoid getting into that commercialism, speculations.

The revolution attempted to create the ideal conditions for cooperatives, and in a number of measures were adopted that actually benefited the cooperatives in every way, including in tax matters. Many things have been done to help the cooperative movement. Since enterprises had been established that could acquire that surplus or those products that supposedly would go to the peasants' free market and could buy them from the cooperatives at good prices, it was not necessary for the cooperatives to go to the peasants' free market, and it was not necessary for cooperatives to discredit themselves.

I have to tell you that the people forced to pay a high price for certain goods, have had a very bad opinion of the peasants' free market. They did not like the prices, that system of individual enrichment. When they went there, the people felt they were being robbed. It was painful for me to see that the cooperative movement had become a victim of the people's rejection, repulsion, ill-will, because of all the terms and conditions assigned to cooperatives.

I said to myself: How are we going to ask the cooperatives members who are honestly working, making an effort, obtaining their bread with the fruit of their labor, how are we going to ask them not to take their produce to the peasants' free market? But if we do not, this free market will continue to exist for all those lumpen, antisocial individuals may continue profiting from it; and even those farmers, the individual peasants, blinded by ambition, profits, and money, may continue to profit from the market to obtain all the money they want in that market. I realized it was not possible for that market to continue to exist.

It was a great stimulus for us to see how the cooperative members unanimously agreed to eliminate the peasants' free market -- something we already knew because they had expressed it at grassroot level meetings and also at the party's provincial assembly meetings. The force, decisiveness, clarity, and energy you have put into expressing the need to eliminate this type of market is clear and tangible evidence evidence of the development of the consciousness of cooperative peasants, ad not only of the economic and material advantages of the cooperatives, but the political advantages as well. We can already see that cooperative members have a different mentality. They have an awareness, a mentality already different from the individual producer. They have analyzed all the negative consequences of that institutiion with objectivity and depth and have unanimously decided to eliminate it.

I was convinced that the peasants' free market had to disappear soon. I thought it would have a few more months of life. However, the ideas expressed by you, your proposals, the unanimous cooperative movement's opinion was what determined the elimination of that market. All measures are being taken to eliminate the peasant's free market on Monday or at least next week. [applause]

We have experienced this, and I believe it has also made us wiser. I believe this will have a great political, moral, and even economic impact in the cooperative movement. Of course, those individuals who were the champions of free trade also encouraged a number of free trade activities within the heart of the revolution. They slowed down the cooperative movement. They not only hindered the cooperative movement but were a demoralizing, negative element in every sense. They are not going to retract so easily. They are goint to attempt to continue peddling, negotiating, selling on the black market. But it will not be so easy for them, it will no longer be legal. In addition, if together with this measure we try to speed up the collection/distribution activity -- at the moment the only institution available [for this purpose] is the High Quality Fruits Enterprises -- I believe that the peasants, who in many instances were delivering their produce to these middlemen, could either deliver them to the collection/distribution centers or to the High Quality Fruits [Enterprise]. At the moment, High Quality Fruits Enterprise will have to supply the parallel markets and fill the small vacuum. I say small vacuum because the peasants' free markets were selling around 70 million pesos. The parallel market between agricultural and industrial goods were selling, I do not know the current figure, someone should have it around here, but they are selling, I believe they are selling over 500 million.

[Castro talks to someone sitting next to him, whose responses are unintelligible] What is it? Unfortunately, neither Esquivel nor Vila are here, neither of them are here. In Havana alone, nationally, how much is it? The parallel market is selling around 800 million pesos.

I am being told over 900 million. So it has grown. Of course, it includes agricultural and industrial goods. But as I was telling you yesterday, in 1985 almost 50 billion tons of rice alone were sold, 50,000 tons [Castro corrects himself] which means that about or more than 100 million pesos were sold in rice only. Many other agricultural goods, domestic or imported are sold.

Last year's drought affected the production of tubers and plantains, and that encouraged many citizens to buy rice in the parallel market. That also forced us to import some rice because of the right situation created with the rice supply.

Later came the hurricane, and we were very concerned during December, January, and February. But fortunately, the Soviet rice donation arrived. Already around the days of the hurricane, and only as a consequence of the drought, many provinces were not selling rice in the parallel market. When the hurricane passed and when we secured 30,000 tons of Soviet rice, the domestic trade organs were instructed to sell rice in the entire country. The parallel market rice withstood the blow caused by the hurricane when it affected tubers and vegetables. Rice sales have decreased during these last few months because of the availability of potatoes and other produce. We are planning to sell better quality rice. It is already on sale. It is sold at 1.50 [currency not specified] but in small quantities. It is parboiled wild rice. This rice has its advantages. It is much more nutritious because it has [indistinct comments by unidentified man].

[Castro] It sold 925 million?

[Unidentified man] Between the two last years.

[Castro] Between two what?

[Unidentified man] Industrial and livestock-agricultural products.

[Castro] Well, 925 million?

[Unidentified man] 925.3

[Castro] Until 30 April it has sold -- January, February, March, April -- well, 305 million had been sold.

Up to April, this market supplied 11,592 tons of rice, sugar, coffee, (?instant) coffee, corn meal, and various kinds of grains. Of course, some of them are imported. But what I wanted to say is that these markets can fill the vacuum the peasants' free market leaves.

I was telling you about a new product that retains [Castro changes thought] has many better nutritious qualities than the polished rice. Actually, what rice mills do is to take the husk out and polish the rice. They take the best thing off rice. Wheat mills do the same thing. For example, 30 percent of it is taken off, that is bran. The bran that has been talked about so much contains the wheat grain's best nutrients and contains the fiber, mineral salts, proteins, and vitamins wheat flour does not contain. The best is taken out of it. That is a result of civilization. Especially, they take the fiber out of it. Nowadays, doctors are recommending fiber consumption to fill the needs of the body. Many intestinal illnesses -- including cancer -- are caused by the lack of fiber consumption. That is an illness of the civilized man. Fiber is taken out of wheat and what is practically left in the flour is starch. Wheat flour has proteins, bread has proteins, but the entire grain has more. The country produces what we call whole wheat bread, which is consumed by many people following doctors recommendations. We also have parboiled wheat flour, but consumers are not used to eating it. The Arabs are used to eating that parboiled flour. We have small amounts of it. In the same plant where the parboiled wholewheat is produced, some small amounts of parboiled wild rice are produced. It is very good. The entire grain remains intact. Four different plants will open in different parts of the country to introduce that product in the parallel market. The parboiled wild rice is very good, more nutritious, healthier. The small amounts that are produced are being sold at 1.50 [currency not speficied].

But, which is the advantage these plants have? Presently, when the dried out grain comes out of the mill, it has something like 50, perhaps 70, or 60 percent left in it. However, this parboiled grain yields about 70 percent. There is no dust, it does not break up. It is very good. There is some construction going on for the sale of that grain at the parallel market.

This means an increase in nutrition per ton of rice. I believe these markets will continue to develop as a necessity. We have in mind those who make money in accordance to their work. We have in mind people who work and make good money, such as physicians, specialists, professors, and many workers. They work and make a good salary. They can buy more than what is alloted to them in the ration book. Thus, they have a positive type advantage in that type of market. Above all, there are many products that you sell that cannot be produced for 10 million people. Before, you could not do it, there was not enough for 10 million. Today perhaps there is enough for 100,000, half a million, 1 million, or 2 million. That cannot be included in the ration book.

Some of these products cannot be sold through the ration book. Many people ask why are they not sold through the ration book. I can remember the case of yogurt. When we were producing 30,000 yogurt rations, some people were asking why did we not include it in the ration book. To this we said: Who is going to distribute the yogurt through the ration book? We were producing only 30,000 units. I cannot even imagine how long it would take to go around for everybody.

The problem was finally resolved; now we produce some 300,000. But even with that production.... [Castro changes thought] that production of 300,000 is just for the city of Havana. But even with that production, there are some who say: Listen, why are they not included in the ration book? When that matter was taken up, it was resolved to do it with the price. [not further explained] The butter is also sold outside the ration book. It has a special price. The same is the case with the ice cream and other things. They are not rationed. It is very difficult to ration them.

So, these markets [parallel markets] are useful to the food industry, because it is able to produce many goods in reduced quantities, not enough to go around for everybody. Then, they are distributed with a price. I believe that this parallel market, followed very closely and working with it, can perfectly fill that small vacuum being created today with the elimination of the peasants' free market, which was a source of enrichment, out of those 70 million [pesos], they were paying some taxes, about 12 or 13 [million pesos], and they, the producer and middlemen, were making a net profit of 40 or 50 million. Those who were buying the product were creating this problem; they were corrupting. Of course, this is not the only source of enrichment in just one area. But, enrichment was easy in the country.

Aside from the economic, political, and moral damage, they were delaying the development of the peasant movement, the development of cooperatives, creating ill will, because they were creating ill will. As I said yesterday, if one man with a hectare of garlic could earn up to 50,000 pesos in 1 year, it would be very difficult that he would be willing to join the cooperative movement.

This has also been the source for buying houses in cities, in Havana, everywhere. Even the housing law will have to be reviewed because it has become a new mechanism of enrichment. They sell a house and begin buying building material here, a piece of land over there and another one somewhere else, and build housing and sell them. It becomes an unbelievable business inside the revolution with the purchase and sale of housing, as well as the business of building houses.

I am convinced that this is a great step forward, it could be that some of the weeds... [Castro changes thought] As I stated yesterday, some of these products...products that are not from regular harvests have to go to these parallel markets from cooperatives or state farms. I believe that if we make an effort we will do it. There are many ways to solve the problem.

I can remember that some years ago we made an effort to improve the capital's workers restaurants. To do this, we gave the state farms some trucks to supply 500 of the capital's workers restaurants directly, without middlemen. Produce such as vegetables, root vegetables, were supplied. If they could not do it or did not have the product, they could acquire it from other state enterprises and supply it. The price paid for this was the same price the gathering centers were getting when selling to the retailers. In this manner, since several years ago, some 500 of the capital's workers restaurants are being supplied with vegetables and root vegetables, which they could not get before. This was an easy mechanism that resolved a problem.

Thus, I am sure that if the enterprise handling special fruits wants to do it, and does a good job, it can guarantee the supply of the parallel market with those things the peasants' free market had. I am absolutely convinced that it can be solved. This is going to be a great step forward when persisting irregularities are overcome. In just a few weeks we will have the gathering centers transferred to the agriculture [department].

We are not criticizing the people's governments. They made a great effort to make the gathering centers a workable system. But, the problem did not lie in the gathering centers, the concept was erroneous. It was really wrong. Gathering centers should have always been a national organization. We will possibly make a national union of gathering centers under one directorate. Those in charge of the gathering centers should also supervise the handling of special fruits. They should be under the same supervision. As I said yesterday, we will provide new resources so that the two organizations, under one direction, may resolve the problem as it was explained here. Some of the problems were clearly explained, some of these products need an institution, an entity over them so that, let us say, so that the sweet potato will not be mixed up; let us say 100 quintals of sweet potatoes mixed up with a case of soursops.

Nevertheless, we have to harvest the soursops and take them somewhere. If we have to develop tourism, it has to be taken to a hotel. We have to develop tourism, it is an important source of foreign currency. It is not a case that we like it; we do not like tourism. It is an economic necessity. The country has to exploit those natural resources, such as the ocean, the sun, the climate. Thus, those products can be used for some restaurants at a higher price, for some hotels, for some of those institutions, we have to harvest it. It could be a matter of protocol; let us say a reception, a visiting foreigner and we have to have fruits, special fruits.

So I believe it will disappear, after having taught us a lot and hurt us more than a little, and who knows how many millionaires? The free peasants' market will disappear, and we will rectify what was without question a mistaken decision. Wise men acknowledge their errors, and the sooner we rectify them the better. [applause]

Our struggle with these neocapitalistic elements that have appeared is not limited to this meeting with the cooperatives and will not be limited to the suppression of the free peasants' market. No. We are going to struggle on all fronts, everywhere, against all these tendencies and all these manifestations. I believe that this decision, taken at this meeting, will make this meeting into an historic meeting. But this meeting will not be historical only because of this decision but because for the first time, in a large theater such as the Karl Marx Theater, all the presidents of cooperatives of the entire country are meeting, as well as the secretaries of the party cells of the youth movement and representatives of the People's Government, of the National Association of Small Farmers, and of the party at the municipal and provincial levels. As you have seen, virtually the entire party Politburo is here, and the entire Council of Ministers except those who are outside the country, so you can have some idea of the interest and attention given to this meeting.

It is an historical event when this theater is filled with the presidents of all the country's cooperatives. This is much easier, and I have always said it would be a marvelous day if, when we wanted to talk with the peasant sector, we did not have to meet with 200,000 peasants because it is impossible to meet with 200,000 peasants. It is perfectly possible to meet with 1,000, 1,500, or 2,000 cooperatives to discuss any problem.

In the future we may have to meet to study situations like that of the mountains, but it is a lot easier for the socialist state to discuss, talk, exchange opinions, and search for formulas while meeting with 1,500 representatives of the peasant sector or with 2,000 representatives who direct and control the entire production of the peasants or who will do so one day. It is our aspiration that one day the lands of the peasants will be a part of the cooperatives. For that reason I say this moment is historical. [applause]

The awareness that the entire government acquires regarding the problems of farmers and the cooperative movement will also be historical. Just yesterday we made an important decision here, a very important decision that is going to benefit not only the members of the cooperatives but also the farm laborers.

Yesterday we analyzed how much cement and reinforcing rods you receive from the two ministries, and we decided to double the amount so you can build housing and carry out other activities. This gives you the possibility of building about 4,000 more dwellings per year if we put it all into housing. This means the possibility of building about 20,000 more dwellings in 5 years.

Yesterday we clearly recognized that the amounts allotted to the rural areas are very small. This will surely mean -- we will do everything we can -- that next year, in addition to maintaining the levels we achieve this year with the peasants, next year we will double or triple the amounts of materials that are being given to the cooperative farms for the farm laborers. [applause] That is, our brothers, the farm laborers, are going to receive this benefit as a result of this meeting we have held here. We are not going to forget them.

I think that in the same way as the members of the cooperatives with their microbrigades and construction workers who work with the support of the community, the state farms, with their groups of construction workers at the sugar mills and the enterprises administered by the ministry of agriculture, can organize their groups and, with community support, begin building. I believe a plan is being drawn up for the coming year, calculating how much was assigned in 1986. Let us see if we can double and, if possible, triple the amounts of cement and reinforcing rods we provide for building purposes.

Comrade Rizo told us how they are making flat concrete roofs. They use the cement they receive, and they also receive cement, stone, and sand in the form of prefabricated elements that are delivered to them. I believe that the decision we took yesterday is going to have enormous repercussions in our rural areas where construction materials are concerned. What we have to do now is to try to distribute them well so every area receives them and no cooperative can say it has never received anything or that only 60 bags of cement have been received. I think the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Sugar Industry must make their resources available everywhere. They must not only go to the cooperatives that already have the greatest resources. Let the banks grant credits to the cooperatives that do not receive the construction materials so they can buy them without bartering or participating in dirty dealings to get the materials. I also hope there will be no more cases of cooperatives receiving these materials and then reselling them at higher prices, making money, because this is not fair or honest.

In such a case, it is preferable to return the materials, saying: here, take these materials and redistribute them. And if they are redistributed to our cooperatives it must be done without extra earnings, as everything should be redistributed with no one making money from the redistribution, because, in the same way that an auto is not sold for 4,000 pesos to a good canecutter so that he can resell it for 20,000, cooperatives are not given construction materials at a specific price so they can sell them at a much higher price to individual peasants or to anyone else who may need them. This is going to be an important step.

I have given this example because, throughout the meeting, we have paid great attention to the matters discussed here and have thought about how we should go about finding the most rational and appropriate solutions. Since the problem was brought up regarding supplies for the dining rooms, we have been seeking the best formula. We don't want to settle on a formula that will create complications in the future. I am sure we will find some way to satisfy that logcal need the dining rooms have to serve certain products they do not produce. How are we going to do this?

This is what we must seek to determine as quickly as possible; but we must find something that works without creating other problems, the problems of cooperatives in mountainous areas. We have listened to all the problems here with the spirit of striving to find solutions. We have not only been informed; we have felt the need and the desire to make an effort to resolve many of the problems presented here in one way or another. As Pepe said, everything has been recorded. We have taken note of everything. I believe we will achieve something more: If the Ministry of the Sugar Industry [Minaz] has paid more attention than the Ministry of Agriculture [Minag] to the cooperatives, I believe we can get the Minaz to cooperate even more [applause] and that the Minag will give you all the cooperation it did not give you for some time, and then some. [applause]

I liked the way Comrade Adolfo spoke here today, with great clarity and frankness but without demagoguery of any kind. If we see an official who wants only to please the members of the cooperatives by saying only agreeable things, I do not believe that official is behaving honestly. I like the clarity and frankness with which Adolfo spoke, with which Castize spoke, and with which they described the problems. Because the revolution needs responsible officials who do not make promises just to make them but who do the maximum they can. I also liked what Comrade Risquet said when he explained the positions taken in the Congress, reminding us and recommending that these problems be studied. The revolution needs responsible men, not demagogues. Demagogues do a lot of harm and cost too much. [applause]

If an unfair situation exists, that situation must be resolved. Whatever is unjust should disappear. If there is something well done which is not understood, then it must be explained, and one must not get tired of explaining so the peasants can understand the reason behind one thing and another, the reason behind each measure. The important thing is not to give orders but to persuade, which is much more important. It is important that everything be done by persuasion: these measures presented by the Politburo are good, and why they are good.

Yesterday I said that document does not yet resolve all our problems. There are things that must still be defined, that must be defined as quickly as possible so all the cooperatives can know what they can and cannot do, what they must and must not do. What we need is to overcome all these difficulties. I do not need to say anymore about the difficulties that have come up. Because I do not have the slightest doubt of the honesty with which all the cooperative presidents have spoken here. I have no doubt of the honor, the dignity, the decorum with which all of you have spoken here. [applause] The way in which you have acknowledged errors, the willingness and firm determination need no commentary.

In the future, other types of errors will appear but we must be attentive to the errors that do come up to see that they are recognized and corrected.

Here we have been discussing some difficult problems: What to do with the peasant who retires? What rights should he have? If we allow ourselves to be moved by our inner kindness and by our feelings of solidarity with others, we would say: I know he worked. If he can't work at 65, let him have salt, partial pay, free public utilities, and his pension. But we realize that although we want to do this, it is not the right thing to do. It would distort the cooperatives, endowing them with a nature they do not have and making them increase in number. To the degree that we did all that, we would one day have to organize cooperatives in the city, including grandparents, sons, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

If someone retires early, someone else must be brought in to do his work. Earlier than expected, it would be necessary to build another dwelling. All of this is very expensive and has disadvantages of every kind. For this reason we have been trying to determine which formula is better because there evidently is no uniform criteria on this matter.

One comrade wondered if this would make them retire and then leave. I don't think we should retain the members of the cooperatives in this fashion. I think a stable cooperative member who likes his cooperative would be hurt by having to leave it when he retires, because it is the place where his friends and acquaintances are.

I was saying that the sons, grandchildren and great grandchildren would stay on. I wish they would! If we drew up a study of the sons, grandchildren, and great grandchildren who have joined the ranks of the professionals, university students, officers of the FAR, physicians, professors, and right here, when Baguano was mentioned, the comrade who spoke of Baguano, of the cooperative in the Baguano area, mentioned the peasant who ended up along with 104 caballerias of land and his sons are professors, and he is alone there. So the problem we have is how to keep the development of the revolution and the possibilities that youth has from being translated into the abandonment of our countryside. If there is anything our country cannot abandon it is agriculture, which is vital to the development of the country, to our standard of living, to exports.

It is true that we hope that our exports will depend less and less on agriculture and more on industry. But we cannot do without agriculture. I believe it is a challenge to the party and to the revolution to determine what measures we can take to keep people on the farms so we can have news like the news brought by the comrade for the area of Perico, which has so many members who are relatively young, with few retired persons. Of course, the number of retired persons will increase, and if we do things right... I believe that if a man who is 67 or 68 years old can still work, he should continue to do so. We should not do anything to encourage him to retire, and when he can no longer work, he should stay on the cooperative and be treated with all consideration, affection, and respect, and receive all the help a man deserves who has worked all his life. We do not want him to leave the cooperative. He should stay there, live there even though this means more expenses for that town, because he has to live somewhere and it is better for him to live on the cooperative and not to go back to his little town. He will surely be happier on the cooperative, living in that community, than living in the town or living alone, isolated.

What happens to the peasant whose children leave him? They leave to study and he is left alone and isolated. His life is really sad. It seems to me to be much happier and much more humane for him to live in the community with his friends, his comrades, and his family. Because the cooperative, among other things, should be a family, a great family.

I believe we should find appropriate solutions -- correct solutions -- to problems, and not superficial or easy solutions.

Here we have been able to see the differences between some types of cooperatives and others. For this reason, the presentation of the comrades from Matanzas was very correct in recommending that the differences be studied.

We are looking for ways to encourage people to remain in the mountainous areas, to improve living conditions in those areas, and to make them more equal although it will be impossible to make the living conditions of all cooperatives absolutely equal. A measure that has been taken is that of increasing the price of the products of the cooperatives that have difficulties. It is necessary to pay special attention to them, we have done a few things. I mentioned a few of them yesterday. I mentioned the electric powerhouses in mountainous areas, and I mentioned the family doctor. But I know that materials have to reach them to improve their standard of living. We have to determine everything that can be done in the mountainous areas to hold the line there.

What can be done to assist those kinds of crops that earn less money and require greater expenditures, and much more work? There are crops that cannot be machine harvested. And whereas preparation of the land for rice growing and the harvesting of the rice can be done by machine, the same is not true of tobacco. Because of its characteristics, the machine harvesting of that kind of crop is much harder. For this reason, we find that productivity per man increases greatly in cane cooperatives and vegetable cooperatives but does not increase so much in the tobacco cooperatives or in the coffee cooperatives in mountainous areas. We should keep all these circumstances in mind.

I do not believe all the problems have been presented here, but in the assemblies, in the work done by the party, in the work done by a group of comrades that we sent to the cooperatives, in the grass-roots assemblies, and in the assemblies of the provincial committees of the party, we have collected a lot of information.

I recall that one of the things we spoke a lot about was the need to train members of cooperatives in certain technical fields or send technicians to the cooperatives because the numbers of trained personnel and technical personnel for agricultural work is low. That problem was not mentioned here but it is one of the problems that we must keep in mind. Everything said here has been noted down along with things that were not said here. And what we can do when this meeting is over is to promise tht we will take maximum interest in resolving all the problems that we can in relation to the cooperatives and the cooperative movement, especially now that we are sure it is going to gain a lot of strength.

I believe it became evident here that the revolution has taken an overly generous position toward certain elements, and that the revolution has been too tolerant of certain vices and deformations in the countryside.

I have already spoken of the people whose cane we used to cut and then take a check to their houses. And here it was clearly established that the cooperative members want those persons to disappear who use the land in an improper fashion and enter into sharecropping arrangements and rent land to earn money. [prolonged applause]

It was also made clear that the cooperatives believe that people should not be allowed simply to abandon their land. Without taking any kind of legal action, but with the coordination of the Minaz, the Interior Ministry [Minint], the Minag, and the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], all the practices of absentee landlords should be brought to an end in the countryside due to their improper use of the land. [applause] Something must be done about some of those kulaks [preceding word in English] still left out there, to use an historical word. A few are still left.

Regarding this same case, I can just imagine the man who did the shady dealing with the Fiat. That was a very illustrative story at this meeting. This man has two trucks. I am told he is not a tobacco grower, for the greater honor of the tobacco growers! Was he a rice grower? He has a farm, four agricultural laborers, two trucks, and I imagine he cannot drive the two of them. If he charges the 300 Rizo mentioned here, then I suppose he must earn 500 pesos at least, or 400, 500, 600 pesos, how much does he earn yearly? One hundred fifty thousand pesos! Incredible! Plus what he must earn in all his dirty deals. Because to pay 27,000 pesos while splitting his sides laughing....[Castro leaves thought unfinished]

Yesterday, I saw one of you who spoke very irritably saying he was happy that all these problems had been brought up. An honest worker, a hard working peasant must be indignant over these things because they are laughing in his face as if they were saying idiot, you belong to a cooperative and I am a millionaire, with two trucks, I have this, I have workers, I am a prince, a king, an emperor. [applause]

We have established strict respect for free will and we will observe it. But it is one thing to respect the principle of willfulness and quite another to tolerate arbitrariness, abuses, and undue enrichment.

There are honest people in this country. There are people who get married and go to a hotel on their honeymoon. During the slack tourist season, we even open the hotels to the workers, requiring that they be workers to make use of some of these hotels during slack season. It hurts one to think that the lumpen, the newly rich are those who make use of those services and installations the revolution has created. You can't charge really low prices because if you do so, the installations get filled, the hotels are ruined. They must have a proper price. Then it hurts that these individuals who have more easy money are the ones who enjoy it all.

It is true, as I told you, that they cannot buy even a motorcycle. And if you see one, I repeat, tell someone and ask the municipal authorities to investigate where he bought it, and when they determine there was an illegal action, let them confiscate it, because it is a violation, or let him be taken to court. [applause] It is improper. They are committing an economic crisis.

He can't buy these things because we have set up a system. And they can't be sold for what they are worth, those 5,000 or 6,000 automobiles which we sell to honest outstanding working people, including cooperative members. And, Pepe, we should keep them in mind when the cars are sold. [applause] We should remember the cooperative members. It is true that generally in the countryside there is another type of vehicle but some cars have been sold to cooperative members. I will not say that we are going to send cars here along the mountains because I don't know how it could be done. They would have to be transported by muleback. It would have to travel by mule. But in many areas, a number of motorcycles... [changes construction] Because I do not know whether they are sold to cooperative members. What do you sell to the laborers in the factory? You don't sell to the cooperative members. Well, we are going to recommend that the cooperative members be included in the distribution plans. [applause]

We are going to provide for their sale to workers if any remain because this is fair. We want the workers to be the ones who have that. Not the speculators, not the businessmen, and with the same principles under which some automobiles have been sold. We are going to do it more and more cooperative members will have them. Remember that 65 percent or 61 percent of the land in mountains areas which is 65,000 caballerias, is in hands of cooperatives. There are still a few tens of thousands of individual peasants.

The work with individual peasants is much more difficult, it is terrible, almost a problem without solution because it is necessary to talk with tens of thousands of them. The day that the entire country belongs to cooperatives, that is, when the entire peasant sector belongs to cooperatives, it will be much easier to resolve the problem. The proof that there is a solution was given here by Elias when Antonio spoke, when Orlando spoke, when Rizo spoke, saying we have no problems. They take good care of us. Of course, we must try to get all cooperatives to a point where they can say we have no problems, they take good care of us. We must also remember the cooperatives located in the mountains or in drier sites, in places that are more difficult. We must remember them.

We cannot concentrate, it would be correct for us to concentrate exclusively on the cooperative that has the most resources. I believe we must take care of it and give it resources, but we must not forget. It does not matter whether there are 4,000 caballerias and I don't know how many thousands of members, although its production totals 3 million. We must take care of it because there are persons who are sacrificing themselves to preserve the forests, to take care of the mountain, coffee, cacao, whatever. There they are and we must take care of them. We cannot be guided in this by a mercantile criteria: I mean with resources for only the cooperatives that are the most successful, because this would be practically a capitalistic policy, and we have to have a solidarity policy, a socialist policy, and keep in mind all those peasants who we want to remain in the mountainous areas. We must remember them keep them in our minds, and take the resources to them.

I believe this more rigorous policy against all the deformations is going to surround that bourgeois enemy that has a mercantile mentality and wants to grow rich with the sweat of the revolutionary people. We are surrounding it little by little. I am going to see if the day when all the land belongs to the cooperatives and there men heading each cooperative like those we have mentioned here, a profiteer like that one can appear. [applause] Nowadays they can still take refuge in tens of thousands of loose lots, which are much harder to control. It is even harder to guess what they are doing. In the meantime, it is necessary to do what you said, Pepe, political work, ideological work, organizational work to start taking pledges, including supplies delivered, supplies stored.

We must solve the problem of the products that are to have differential prices. More or less those that are tagged for the peasants' free market and some of the highest quality products can be sent to units of quality fruit for sale in the parallel market. We still do not have all the ideas drawn up but I think we will find practical solutions to fulfill the objective of supplying the population. Perhaps we cannot supply all the malanga, the part not sold to the day nurseries, to the hosptitals. When there is great abundance of bananas, there is no reason for bananas to be sold on the parallel market. There may be an excess of ripe bananas to sell there. Supposedly it does not have an abundance of determined products. Some, like garlic, are sold at a specific price. If it is in short supply at a certain time of year, you charge a little more, if it is abundant, you charge a little less.

I am hoping that this year, at the price of approximately 2 pesos, which is one-third of what was charged last year, there will be enough for all. If we do not achieve that this year, we will ensure that garlic will be freely available at a price of approximatey 2 pesos to everyone in all places. In other words there will be 250 or 300 caballerias of garlic, which will give us the supply of that product at one-third the previous selling price. An abudance of products will result in a liberalization of products. As a result it will be difficult to sell turkey inexpensively and freely. Geese, rabbits, and those kinds of products would be sold. Beef has never been sold on the parallel market. That measure was taken because meat is scarce, but poultry meat and other meat of other animals is being sold.

I believe that the development of this movement, which is already a reality -- I must say this sincerely although we came to make critical, and self-critical examination, a responsible, sincere, frank, and courageous analysis of the problem. There has been a great cooperative movement. After this meeting, all of us -- all party leaders within the government -- will leave with the certainty that we not only have a strong, but also an incredible cooperative movement. [applause]

We will leave knowing the mistakes made are being mended and will be mended. We leave knowing that we should avoid new kinds of mistakes that might develop, having the awareness of lending to this all the attention this movement deserves because of its economic political, ideological, and revolutionary importance. We are happy about the existence of a great number of nuclei in the party and a large number of militants in the party, and the participation of youths in the heart of the cooperative movement.

However, I believe that this contact, this meeting between the cooperatives and the party will yield this contact, this meeting between the cooperatives and the party will yield very healthy results. We see in the cooperative a great ally in the struggle against what has been done wrong; in the struggle against the inclination to seek easy money; in the struggle to fight whatever is wrong in the right way. This is a struggle that we must carry on everywhere with the help of peasants and laborers. Laborers must also help us because there could be distortions and practices that could harm our labor class and be costly to our country.

We are trying to correct some of these things. For example, at the end of the year, every state, enterprise must automatically match the budget with outstanding bills, bills owed to the bank. A vice was established in this manner, and all that allows a slackening, payment of excessive wages, and payment of anything at the time of preparation of the budget. What one of the peasants said here is true, that they do not have the budget to answer for them. But the workers are not to blame for that. The administration is to blame, the administrators.

They have fallen into demagogic practices, because it is always easier to approve things and play the role of good guys than it is to adopt a vigorous, serious, responsible, revolutionary, and communist attitude. One must say it should be done this way and not like that.

Firmness and determination have been lacking. I believe that state enterprises share a lot of the blame in some of the problems we are discussing here. They also share responsibility for a certain degree of corruption within our working class by paying wages not commensurate with the work done. There are centers -- and this has been discussed in assemblies held by the party -- in which there are workers being paid for five or six shifts. Those workers make twice and even thrice as much as one worker or a group of workers. That is really absurd and demonstrates the weakness, the lack of supervision, and we are fighting against and analyzing all that.

We are waging a battle and we must win. Some experiences and formulas have brough the idea that we should return to capitalism, capitalist methods, or capitalist style. Today, 19 May, I heard said that some behaved like capitalist scum because they did not even have capitalist efficiency, but showed the vices of anarchy of the capitalists. We must closely analyze that kind of measure, because how can it be possible that an individual who owns a truck can (?earn) 300 pesos; 200 is too much; 100 is too much. Few capitalists in this country could earn 300 pesos a day; very few. Well, we must review this. All those practices from the past years were introduced into the country's economies. They were new to the country. They did not exist before. In our effort to seek economic efficiency, we have created the culture medium for many vices, distortions, and worst of all, for corruption. That it hurts. All these can harm the revolutionary fervor of the people, of our workers, our peasants.

That is very bad, because this weakens the revolution not only politically, but also militarily. If we have a working class that is motivated only by money, then we are in bad shape, because that kind of man is not an optimum defender of the revolution and the fatherland. [applause]

New things are constantly being learned through the revolutionary process. The correction of some mistakes has caused other mistakes and the correction of some faults has brought about other faults. But, as I have already said, the revolution has the sufficient experience to correct these mistakes without making others, to correct these faults without bringing about others. In this great crusade and struggle to eliminate all these faults and mistakes, we are greatly pleased to know that we can rely on the determined and enthusiastic support of our peasant cooperative members. [applause]

You represent the vanguard of the peasant movement, a vanguard that marches far ahead. Some have lagged very far behind. But, if we correctly apply the revolutionary principles and purify the ranks of the stragglers, of those who arrest progress, the rest of the peasants will join the cooperatives movement. With the experience gathered during all these years and the lessons that we have learned in this very same type of meetings. I think we will be in a position to give greater support and impetus to this movement by respecting, as I have said, the principle of willingness yet mercilessly fighting every fault, corruption, and exploitation of someone else's work. The day is not far into the future -- although we should not hurry -- on which we will be able to say that 100 percent of the peasants have been organized into cooperatives and that 100 percent of the peasants' lands have been organized into cooperatives. [applause]

As you know, in our country an important share of the land -- 80 percent -- is owned by state enterprises. Efforts have been made for many years to make state enterprises efficient. Some of them have set remarkable examples of advanced, high-yield technical work. Still, state enterprises have also been the victims of erroneous ideas, as I said here, of inflated payrolls, mistaken structures, of offices full of people, all those things. We, however, are studying all this and we will not stop until we get rid the state agricultural enterprises of all those vices.

In addition, we have the problem of making the structures work. We must still determine the way in which we will help the peasants, how we will do it, although we already have several ideas that have been presented. We have already reached a consensus that, at least, the areas that produce something other than sugarcane should get supplies and money. Those working on sugar cane will get theirs, and those devoted to other agricultural activities will also get theirs. This is a problem, how the peasant's sector will be helped. Their problems will have to be solved speedily and efficiently. This is what I can tell you here. We are very much aware of the need posed by all these gaps and existing problems, which we will make efforts to solve. We will try to solve this problem in a more efficient way. Summing up, I feel we have held a truly fruitful, a very fruitful assembly, a historical meeting. In addition, we have set a precedent. It would not be bad if, in addition to the congresses -- we were to hold a congress next year-- future meetings of the party, the cooperatives movement, and the enterprises were held again. This is a new experience, very interesting for our revolution, and very stimulating. Now we will work and see how we deal with this problem, how we fulfill what has been accorded here. We must also plan a future and similar meeting. We should not let too much time pass. It is not necessary to let 5, 4 or 3 years pass. Who knows, perhaps we will meet again in a year, in 2 years at the latest, [applause] to examine all that we planned to overcome here. We will hold the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] meeting on 17 May next year. Not only will the cooperative members be there, but also the credit and services peasants with whom we must work. We cannot forget about the credit and services cooperatives. We must work actively in these cooperatives because it is there where we are waging a battle against the enemy, the reactionary enemy, the enemy represented by speculators, and such.

This kind of people make their rounds. There is the example of the man with the two trucks. He is a peasant, but usually it is not peasants, but other people who roam the countryside. They are the ones who concern us. That is a battle we are waging among the peasants who are not part of cooperatives, with the land that has not been organized in cooperatives. The revolution is strong; it has enormous power. Those who believe they can get rich indefinitely are wrong. Those who believe that their money is beyond our reach are also wrong. The revolution has many possibilities and resources. [applause] The revolution has unlimited possibilities and resources to defend itself and struggle. Those neocapitalist, neobourgeois who are attempting to get ahead can rest assured that the revolution will crush them. They have no way out. [applause] We will struggle to create conditions allowing those who contribute, who produce through hard work to enjoy the people's goods. The struggle against all forms of exploitation and parasitism will be a struggle without respite by a revolution that is increasingly solid, strong, and experienced.

You may return to the fields assured that we have had a wonderful meeting that will be very productive. You have impressed and greatly encouraged the leadership of our party. I wish to express the great confidence we have in you, all the admiration and recognition of the moral quality, pride, and honor that you, the peasants have traditionally possessed and evidenced here.

To end, I thank you for the enthusiasm, the very favorable impression you have made on us who have presided over this meeting.

Fatherland or death, we will win. [applause]

Support for Speech

FL211208 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Demonstrations of unanimous support for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's statements at the second national meeting of livestock-agricultural production cooperatives have continued throughout the country, especially within the peasant movement. The common denominator of these acts of support has been the commitments made by cooperative members, leaders, and livestock-agricultural enterprises to consolidate socialism in agriculture and produce more for the peoples' consumption.

Caujeri Workers Respond

FL191646 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] From the Caujeri Valley in Guantanamo Province, Mercedes Reyes spoke for all the members of the cooperatives working to make that eastern point into a agricultural garden and an economic and social paradise. The cooperative leader referred to the profitability of those entities, the importance of timely deliverance of supplies, and called for fabrication of ploughs for oxen.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made a critical analysis of the delay in completing water projects in the Caujeri valley and said that it was an example of how time is wasted. The manpower was available, he said, but it was poorly used. Castro said that the caujeri cooperative members need to immediately complete the dam and he called that zone a gigantic hydroponic area because of its microclimate.

ENTERPRISE TAKES OVER PEASANTS' FREE MARKETS

FL210117 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Today Granma Province's High Quality Fruit Enterprise began to operate all the sites the peasants' free markets occupied as a result of the agreements reached at the second national meeting of livestock-agricultural cooperatives. The first of these markets to be stocked by the afroementioned enterprise was the one in Bayamo and 21 agricultural staples began to be sold this Tuesday at parallel market prices. A lot of people attended this first day of sales. Beans, rice, squash, peppers, garlic, and other produce were sold.

Also, Granma's High Quality Fruit Enterprise will be in charge of managing and distributing the various produce being offered in these markets, and it is expected that by Saturday it will be managing the peasant's markets that have been incorporated to that enterprise at the ratio of 1 per each municipality at this eastern province.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON NEW PRODUCE MARKETS

FL212309 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 86

[Interview with Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz by reporter Mario Gonzalez Valdes on elimination of peasant's free markets: date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] Mr. Minister, which enterprises are responsible for operating these markets, and are they ready to operate in the rest of the country, Havana Provinces, and in the capital?

[Diaz] Yes, work commissions began operating today to create the national union of collection/distribution centers and beginning today High Quality Fruits Enterprises will be in charge of operating these peasants' free markets in every province. At the moment, the collection/distribution centers will be in charge of this in Havana City Province and Havana and, eventually, the High Quality Fruits Enterprises will also operate them.

[Gonzalez] What are the available resources for the immediate operation of the national union of collection/distribution centers?

[Diaz] Well, the first thing is that they have the current resources the collection/distribution centers and the High Quality Fruits Enterprises have plus a number of additional transportation units that will be available because the main objective is to collect everything. We are reaching one of the most difficult periods from the agricultural standpoint. That will require huge efforts, and everyone is aware of it. We want our people to also support us on this. Beginning today work is being done to create these commissions to avoid, to attempt to avoid interruptions.

[Gonzalez] In 1985, the peasants' free markets sold 72.5 pesos worth of produce. About 27 million correspond to the capital and Havana Province. However, compared to 1984 there was a 9 million pesos decrease in sales. This shows that our people have been buying more at parallel markets because they know that the income of parallel markets benefits the national budget, it benefits the entire population.

ELECTION CONTROVERSY CONTINUES; NO FINAL RESULTS

Counting Resumes; Balaguer Leads

FL211500 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, the vote counting in the presidential election has been resumed after a 2-day break. The chairman of the polling committee broke off the count after one of the presidential candidates accused him of partiality towards the other candidates.

About 90 percent of the votes cast over the weekend had already been counted, and former President Joaquin Balaguer had a slight lead. The chairman of the polling committee agreed to return to work after the ruling president, Salvador Jorge Blanco, gave his assurances in a radio and television address that his government would hand over power to whichever candidate emerged as the victor.

Vote Count Suspended Again

PA211748 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1629 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 21 May (EFE) -- Vote counting in the Dominican Republic has been suspended again today, "for lack of data to feed the computers," Ponciano Rondon Sanchez, acting president of the Central Electoral Board (JCE), said. The JCE had resumed the vote count yesterday, after a 2-day suspension, due to an internal crisis which arose when the social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) levied accusations against some JCE members.

According to a bulletin issued by the JCE, Joaquin Balaguer, the conservative candidate for the Social Christian Reformist Party [PRSC], is leading with 837,848 votes (41.6 percent), followed by Jocobo Majluta of the social democratic PRD with 795,310 votes (39.53 percent), and then by Juan Bosch of the Marxist Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), with 376,875 votes (18 percent).

A new element was added to the JCE crisis when its secretary general, Amable Diaz, resigned yesterday. He apparently left for the United States after tendering his resignation. Diaz sent a letter of resignation to the JCE's acting president, but did not specify the reasons for his resignation.

Rondon Sanchez felt that Diaz' resignation was a surprise and "creates intranquillity and unrest among the public." The JCE acting president vowed that during these elections there will not be a repeat of an incident which took place on 16 May 1978. On that occasion, reformist soldiers stormed the JCE while it was engaged in counting votes.

Moreover, the ruling PRD asked the JCE to conduct complementary elections to those held on 16 May, in those places where it is determined that there were irregularities in the registration of voters. A coalition of the PRD and five other parties indicated that the irregularities consisted in that the 1978 voting lists were included in the 1986 lists. They also requested the suspension of the computing center's director and deputy director, Flavio Rondon and Antonio Camilo, respectively, accusing them of committing irregularities in the vote counting in municipalities all over the country. Likewise, they are demanding that the votes not be counted with a computer but rather by hand, and that no bulletins on the election results be issued.

According to these parties, there are contradictions in the figures issued by the computing center. By way of example, they mentioned the Fantino Municipality where the PRD got 3,342 votes, while the document presented by that town's municipal board stated that the PRD had received 3,988 votes, which means 645 [figure as received] votes less for the PRD.

Jorge: Majluta, Be Calm

PA212021 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 21 May (AFP) -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco described as "a wrong step" today the challenge of two members of the Central Electoral Board [JCE] by the presidential candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD); this was in a personal note sent to Majluta yesterday, whose text was published by the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA this afternoon.

For Jorge Blanco, the challenge made by Majluta was "inconsiderate" and he notes that in the serious moment the country is experiencing -- 5 days after the election the results are not known as yet -- there cannot be "thoughtless attitudes."

Jorge Blanco has told Majluta what he [Majluta] has stubbornly refused to admit: that the only way to defend his candidacy in a very close election, in which the difference of votes between the first two candidates is slightly smaller than the number of votes challenged and those considered null, is the invalidation [depuracion] of those votes after the publication of the complete preliminary tally.

Everthing seems to indicate that Majluta is opposed to this procedure because, in the event the results are changed after the review, as he believes will happen, it would be impossible to convince the public about the honesty of this substantial change.

In his letter, the president emphasized: "The country expects from you that the vote counting will continue in a scrupulous way in the presence of your representatives." The president regards Majulta as "a national candidate with prestige, who has received a large number of votes, which shows his merits as a man of many and great battles."

BARBADOS

ST JOHN CALLS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN BOYCOTT

FL211915 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 21, CANA -- Barbados today called on the international community to impose a total economic boycott of South Africa. We feel that it is now imperative for all those major powers still dealing with the racist regime of Pretoria to recognise that the only way to make that regime see reason is to cut off all remaining ties and to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, as the government of Barbados did over three decades ago, Prime Minister Bernard St John said. He was reacting to Monday's South African armed forces attacks on neighbouring Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, which Pretoria said were aimed at guerrilla bases.

St John, in a statement issued in Bridgetown, said the Barbados Government supported the African frontline states in their call for a total economic boycott of South Africa. He described the raids as an act of utter contempt by the Pretoria regime for the efforts being made under aegis of the commonwealth to promote dialogue towards the peaceful dismantling of the apartheid system. They are a stark reminder that Pretoria has no intention of effecting real change in South Africa nor of living at peace with its neighbours, St John argued.

A Commonwealth group of eminent persons, among them Barbadian Dame Nita Barrow, has been active over the past six months in attempting to spearhead the dialogue for change in South Africa. While we firmly support their efforts, and anxiously await their final report, said Sy John, we cannot but feel that this latest act of aggression on the part of the racist regime in South Africa has seriously undermined the possibility of continued dialogue.

According to the Barbadian leader, the continued intransigence of South Africa suggests that the time has come for swift action from all fair-minded states who believe in the inalienable rights of man to live in peace, freedom and equality.

CUBA COMPARED TO SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID SYSTEM

FL211512 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 9 May 86, p 11

[Topic for Today article by E.L.C.: "Apartheid in South Africa...and Cuba"]

[Excerpts] Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning "apartness," the state of being separate or segregated. It is the name given by the Afrikaner Nationalist Party, in office in South Africa after 1948, to the policies that govern relations between the country's white and non-white inhabitants, mainly black Africans.

But "apartness" can be applied to any situation in which the policy of the government is directed to keeping separate one group of citizens from another, even more especially because under such conditions the one group become an elite while the second group or other groups become second class citizens in their own country.

Apartheid on ethnic grounds is rightly condemned by all believers in democracy and equal opportunity. There is no reason, however, why such people should approve similar actions based on equally untenable grounds.

Thus a country which is making any other human condition automatically a barrier to achievement is equally guilty of practising apartheid. If, for example, such a country legislates serious obstacles to earning a reasonable living, or participating in decision-making, or in any way leading a normal life, it is guilty of gross discrimination. It is practising apartheid.

Just recently, a book has appeared in Brazil based on 23 hours of conversation between Frei Betto, a Dominican priest, and Fidel Castro. Frei Betto is a leading Brazilian "liberation theologist," who visited Castro in Cuba, and who shares a lot of Castro's convictions.

However, and this is extremely revealing, Frei Betto asked Castro whether Christians can be members of the Cuban Communist Party, and Castro's reply was that they cannot. Betto then argued that this means the party is involved in theological questions as it proclaims the nonexistence of God. He wondered whether in the future there could be a truly secular party, and whether someday a revolutionary Christian could belong to the party. Castro replied: "I think our country is still not prepared for that."

Since the Communist Party of Cuba monopolises political and governmental power, Castro's answer clearly indicates that Christians are excluded from political and governmental power. They are second-class citizens, inferior beings. They are welcome to do the work allotted to them by the communists, but they cannot share in making the policy decisions of the rulers of the country.

In South Africa, blacks can work, and even serve in important capacities, but they cannot share in the political process which determines the government of that country.

In South Africa, there is apartheid based on race. In Cuba, there is apartheid based on religion. It is difficult to see what difference the base makes. Both countries are practising apartheid.

DOMINICA

DLP BRANCH ASKS FOR LEADER'S RESIGNATION

FL212343 Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 21, CANA -- The constituency branch of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) which on May 5 lost a by-election in the area, has called for the resignation of the party's leftist political leader Michael Douglas. In a strongly-worded letter addressed to the DLP's secretary, the St Joseph grouping charged Douglas with failing in every project that he has tackled since January last year. The letter lists among these, last July's general election, the issue concerning the stoppage of live parliamentary broadcasts by the Eugenia Charles administration, Roseau City council elections, a planned demonstration during the October 1985 visit of the British monarch, his inability to mobilise support for jailed Prime Minister Patrick John, and the loss of the St Joseph seat to the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP).

The constituency association recorded its disgust at the inaction of Douglas who withdrew from the by-election campaign following differences between himself and DLP candidate Rosie Mills. After the results wer announced Douglas had described Mills as a bad candidate who disrupted the unity of the party, a statement which the DLP branch saw as trying to blacken Mills.

According to the letter, Douglas was using Mills as a scapegoat to cover his (Douglas) failure in leading the Labour Party to victory. The letter charges Douglas with bringing the rank and file of our Labour Party into disrepute, making us the laughing stock of the region. It continues: We say, therefore, that Mike Douglas must go, and we, labourites in St. Joseph and other committed labourites to this cause cannot rest until this goal is achieved, be it by demonstrations, or at the convention. The next DLP convention is carded for August 30-31 this year.

The letter which was released to the local press today is dated May 12, two days after the DLP executive met to resolve differences arising out of the by-election. Douglas is out of state and unavailable for comment. There has been no reaction from the executive to the correspondence signed by the secretary, the deputy chairman and a committee member of the constituency association.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CONGRATULATES DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S BALAGUER

FL211908 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 21, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga has sent victory congratulations to Joaquin Balaguer, one of six candidates in the Dominican Republic's controversial and still undeclared presidential election, the official JAMPRESS news agency reported. The Government and people of Jamaica join me in extending to you sincere congratulations on your election to the presidency of the Dominican Republic, Seaga said in the message published by JAMPRESS last night and confirmed by the agency today.

The report was issued despite several suspensions in the counting of ballots and the controversy surrounding its conduct. Balaguer, 78, was leading and has maintained his position up to the latest suspension today. He is followed by Jacobo Majluta of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (social democrats) who had questioned the integrity of the count.

Seaga said in his message to the nearly blind Balaguer, a centrist, that he was confident the warm relations existing between our countries will be further strengthened under your leadership. Jamaica looks forward to continuing cooperation at all levels in the interest of our peoples and the wider region, he said.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON NEIGHBORS CONDEMNED

FL211600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1542 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 21, CANA -- Jamaica has strongly condemned South Africa's raids on three neighbouring Frontline states, and said the world must strengthen its commitment to end Pretoria's apartheid policy. The lone daily newspaper, the conservative GLEANER, also criticised yesterday's attack and said South Africa could get succour for the bombing of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana from the recent U.S. air raid on Libya.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga in a statement last night said South Africa's heinous apartheid regime had perpetrated acts of war on its neighbours, which it charges harbours the African National Congress (ANC) liberation movement.

South Africa deliberately undertook this illegal action at a time when the commonwealth effort for a peaceful end to the obscenity which is apartheid was underway, Seaga declared. A commonwealth eminent persons mission, set up by commonwealth leaders to help bridge the gap between Pretoria's white minority government and the black nationalists, was in South Africa at the time of the raids.

Jamaica hopes that those governments which have been hesitant about the means to be employed to terminate apartheid will now be able to see clearly as result of the latest outrage the contempt and cynical disregard with which the South African Government responds to such efforts, the Jamaican leader added. His remark was clearly aimed at those Western nations, particularly the United States and Britain, that have refused to impose stiff economic sanctions against South Africa. We urge these governments to learn this lesson well and join the rest of the international community in strengthening the commitment to bring apartheid to an early end, Seaga said.

In its editorial, THE GLEANER said South Africa's action was an outrage and a slap in the face of commonwealth leaders who have been in the forefront of search for a peaceful solution to the South Africa crisis. It added: The impunity with which Pretoria violated the sovereignty of her neighbours, points to the imbalance of power in the region when naked force is brought to bear. It is also ominous that South Africa could point to precedents of such unilateral action by Israel, for example, and the most notorious in recent times -- The U.S. air strike on Libya.

DRASTIC REDUCTION IN BAUXITE, ALUMINA EXPORTS

FL211538 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 May 86, p 11

[Excerpt] Jamaica's total exports were U.S. $568.6 million last year which represents a decline over the year before as a result of a "drastic reduction" in bauxite and alumina exports. Bauxite and alumina exports fell from U.S. $443.4 million in 1984 to U.S. $289.7 million in 1985, a drop of U.S. $153.7 million. This was disclosed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, in his budget speech in the House of Representatives on Tuesday.

Mr. Shearer said that Jamaica's exports, excluding bauxite, showed an increase, and some product sectors, notably textiles and apparel, fresh vegetables, canned products and rum performed creditably, but their improvement was not sufficient to offset the continued decline in bauxite and alumina.

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PANAMANIAN SAYS GUATEMALA LAYS CONTADORA 'TRAP'

PA221346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2105 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A Panamanian politician and member of the Contadora Group's negotiating team today indicated that Guatemala has foresaken its neutrality and has "laid a trap for Contadora." An official source who wanted to remain unidentified indicated that during the group's latest meeting with Central American plenipotentiaries last weekend the Guatemalan delegation underwent "strategic changes and joined Honduras' proposals" regarding Nicaragua.

Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica back a joint proposal to define limitations of armaments and troops in the peace document on which the Contadora Group has been working since January 1983. According to the Panamanian negotiator, "Guatemalas's backward step makes us think sadly that the military handled that country's foreign policy much better." He said: "It would be good for the Guatemalans to change their minds."

The proposal presented by the four countries, which Nicaragua flatly rejects because it feels it has been inspired by the United States, "deliberately slows down the negotiations so that the document will not be ready for signing by 6 June." The document presented by the four nations sets forth a "table of values" for the number of men in arms and the types of armament to determine later a "highest possible number of points" for the area armies. The source said: "Such work would be so elaborate that it would slow down the completion of the peace document by a least 1 and 1/2 years."

The four Central American countries made progress toward a peace document that Nicaragua "cannot sign," said the member of the negotiation team and leader of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, in Panama. The PRD National Executive Committee met today to consider, among other things, Panama's absence from the Central American presidents' meeting to be held this weekend in Esquipulas, Guatemala. The president's meeting was convened by the Guatemalan president after he considered among other topics, the creation of a Central American parliament.

The PRD leader said: Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, as a Contadora member, cannot attend the creation of an orgnization that seeks to replace Contadora. The Central American parliament is fostered by a country that has asserted that Contadora has failed. He also pointed out: In addition, "Panama is a Bolivarian and not a Central American state."

According to official reports, the Panamanian Government was not formally invited to the foreign and deputy foreign minister's meeting preliminary to the presidents; meeting to draft an agenda.

The Central American presidents' meeting will be attended by Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, Oscar Arias of Costa Rica, and Jose Azcona Hoyo of Honduras, in addition to the host president.

ANDEAN PACT COUNTRIES REACH AGREEMENTS

PA220135 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 May 86 p 17 C

[Text] The five governments of the countries that make up the Andean Pact finally reached an agreement yesterday in three basic areas that will allow the Cartagena Consensus to be revived from the stagnation and backwardness it has been in for several years.

The significance of the agreement that will lead Andean integration along new paths, was explained in Bogota by Gustavo Castro Guerrero, economic development minister and head of the Colombian integration policy, who maintained a permanent dialogue by telephone with the Colombian delegation at the meeting of the Cartagena Consensus commission in Lima.

The points of the agreement, which will permit the signing of an additional protocol that has been under discussion for years, are based on making the safeguard clause flexible and automatic as an instrument for regional protection, the preparation of a list consisting of the most sensitve items [bienes sensibles] of each of the five member-countries and the application to those countries of the most-favored-nation concept when measures benefitting third countries are taken.

The official said that the new modifying protocol is to be signed at the end of June in a special ceremony in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador.

The agreement was reached by the commission, the political and decisionmaking body of the Andean Group, in a session in Lima, Peru. Nohora Rey de Marulanda, Incomex [Foreign Trade Institute] director and our country's plenipotentiary in that organization, is representing Colombia.

The minister explained that agreement was reached on three points of discussion about which there had been no consensus at the Caraballeda and Panama meetings. These points are:

The making of a list of sensitive items (different from the list of deregulated and exempted items dating from 1970) containing 30 to 50 items that each country considers truly sensitve, and that have been an obstacle to the normal development of the Andean Pact. Consequently, three lists of goods were drawn up: a list of more than 3,000 deregulated items, a list of exempted items, which in the case of Colombia contains 300 items, and a list of sensitive items, for which a rational trade flow among the five countries is established.

A safeguard clause is established for times when the internal policies of the countries are not compatible. This will allow Colombia to overcome difficulties in competing in the Andean agricultural market because of the number of subsidies and different exchange rate policies prevailing in other countries. The clause will be applied to all sectors of Andean production. It will facilitate trade and will prevent disruptions derived from sudden changes in the internal policies of each country.

The most-favored-nation clause states that when an Andean country grants most-favored-nation terms to a third country, the same terms will be extended to all Andean nations.

"These are the three main points that had really prevented the approval of the modifying protocol, and had kept multilateral trade relations and the industrial integration programs at a standstill in our countries," the minister said.

Castro Guerrero said that the agreements do not change the Andean Foreign Exchange Statute (Decision 24) or the sectorial programs of industrial development. Regarding the statute, a simple amendment made by the board is needed. More flexible forms of these rules are practically in effect in all Andean countries, inspired by the variations introduced by Colombia in foreign investment.

The Andean Pact's objective was to extend the market to our production sectors, and I believe that with these changes, we are headed in the right direction," the minister said. [quotation marks as published]

In the matter of industrial quotas, factors of comparative advantage must be taken into account and not the whims of the Cartagena board, he added.

With regard to the safeguard clause, he said that the agreement is for that instrument of protection to be automatic, just as Colombia had previously advocated, and for it to be applied to all countries. Ecuador, which had opposed this, finally accepted it, but asked that the current trade volumes be respected. "That is reasonable," the minister said.

"The problems that had kept the Andean Pact stagnant will be overcome with these agreements, which recognize the true dimension and reality of our countries' situations," the minister said, although he admitted that the ambitious level sought by the pact's founders will not be reached. "This is more realistic," he said.

GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PY230221 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 86

["Press"] [communique released 22 May by Argentine Foreign Ministry, ready by unidentified official.]

[Text] Press communique. Break of diplomatic relations with South Africa. Buenos Aires, 22 May. The communique released by the Argentine Foreign ministry on 20 May reflects the Argentine Government and people's repudiation of the attacks by South Africa against the friendly nations of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Following that communique the South African Government made official statements that, far from heeding the general protest of the international community over the attacks, confirmed the destabilizing and interventionist intentions of South Africa to the detriment of its neighboring African nations.

The Argentine Government believes that such acts are a direct consequence of an institutionalized regime of racial discrimination, which is inadmissible within the framework of the current international community. The continuation of such a regime is a threat to peace and international security as reflected by the repeated acts of aggression against neighboring nations and the illegitimate occupation of Namibia.

Under such circumstances, the Argentine Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa. This measure is in effect as of 1800 Argentine time [2100 GMT] 22 May 1986. The diplomatic personnel of the South African Embassy in Buenos Aires will be guaranteed diplomatic immunity in accordance with the law of nations unitl they leave the country, no later than 31 May 1986. The Argentine people and government continue to be friends with the South African people without discrimination for any reason, and fervently wish them a future of justice and freedom, which are the only guarantees for a lasting peace.

ALFONSIN APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA

PY230022 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The government officially named Alberto Alvarez Pereyra as new Argentine ambassador to Libya yesterday. Libya has already approved the credentials of Alvarez, a lawyer by profession whose most recent diplomatic post was as consul general in Lyons, France, and whose appointment by President Raul Alfonsin is considered political. The new ambassador will leave sometime in the coming weeks for Tripoli. In another diplomatic development, Sweden approved the credentials of foreign ministry spokesman Albino Gomez as Argentina's new ambassador in Stockholm.

CONFLICTING REPORTS CONTINUE IN BOMB CASE

PY230014 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin was to have come within two metres of the moderate-strength bomb at the Third Army Corps military base on Monday, the Federal Court here said officially last night.

The court said Alfonsin was scheduled to walk with top officers over a bridge over a drainage ditch, only 1.90 metres from where the bomb was found by chance by an alert policeman.

Meanwhile sources in Buenos Aires said the government will probably demand the resignation of Third Army Corps Commander Ignacio Anibal Verdura if the Army's investigation into Monday's bomb attempt on President Raul Alfonsin does not specify who was responsible for allowing the bomb to go unnoticed, said sources yesterday. Sources said Verdura has the confidence of Alfonsin and Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu but that his future as Third Army Corps Commander will hinge on the army report's findings. If the investigating team comes up with no details on who planted the bomb and why it sat for so long without being discovered, Verdura may be retired for not having carried out his "responsibility of command" to guarantee Alfonsin's security, said sources. The bomb holding 900 grams of trotyl inside two artillery cartridges was found on Monday morning while Alfonsin reportedly stood thirty metres away while watching military exercises.

In Cordoba, meanwhile, Miguel Rodriguez Villafane said yesterday that police have made no arrests in a separate investigation and admitted that there are "technical divergences" between military and police investigators over whether the bomb could have gone off. But court sources said that if the bomb had exploded with Alfonsin nearby, it would have been capable of killing him and those around him. Rodriguez Villafane said at a press conference that the discovery of the bomb will be re-enacted on Monday and that police will also set off the device, which was shown to journalists. Police investigations were reported to be depending heavily on films made during the militry exercises by television channel 10, which clearly shows the explosive being picked up by a member of the local police's bomb squad. Rodriguez Villafane said five people saw the bomb where it lay next to a drainage ditch, all of them Cordoba policemen.

Meanwhile Deputy Leopoldo Moreau (Radical-Buenos Aires) said unnamed persons were waging a "psychological campaign" to downplay the incident, which he said was "not an isolated incident but connected with recent events". Moreau added that responsibility for the bomb attempt rests with "those who command" the army unit. "These deeds should be analyzed in political terms and not as isolated police events", said Moreau. Echoing Moreau, Senator Antonio Berhongaray (Radical-La Pampa) said the bomb discovery should be treated as a serious assassination attempt and said he was confident investigators could get to the bottom of the episode because "this was not a bomb placed in a city of ten million people".

Political groupings including the Intransigent Party and the Movement for Integration and Development condemned the bomb attempt yesterday, as did Corrientes governor Jose Antonio Romero Feris. Deputy Carlos Grosso (Peronist-City) attributed the incident to "paramilitary groups that sustained the last military government and continue carrying out their violent practices".

PJ BLOC WALKS OUT OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY221622 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- The Chamber of Deputies was not able to continue tonight with the debate on the national budget because the renewal faction of the Justicialist Party bloc left the chamber in disagreement over the alleged refusal of the state television channels to announce the Peronist rally scheduled for 23 May.

The Chamber of Deputies was left without quorum at 2120, therefore the chamber president ordered a recess until 1500 on 22 May, when debate will continue on the details of the national budget.

CGT APPROVES 13 JUNE FOR NEXT STOPPAGE

PY212132 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 May 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) yesterday confirmed a 24-hour strike for June 13 "in repudiation of the policy of misery and dependence by the government". Provincial labour leaders unanimously backed the directive council proposal to stage a sixth strike against the Radical government on the day previous to the Austral plan anniversary, and also agreed to hold a second 12-hour strike and popular rally later the same month.

The strike proposal was enthusiastically welcomed during a plenary meeting of union leaders from all over the country, although CGT head Saul Ubaldini first had to appease a few of the most hard-line regional delegates who sought 36 straight hours of strike action instead of two separate, shorter protests.

The union grouping also launched a revamped campaign to press its objectives and mobilize all social and political forces, which is to include meetings with Congress deputy blocs, plenary union assemblies, and a series of regional rallies throughout next month.

Also, among a series of proposed "action plan" measures endorsed by all present assembly members, unions were instructed to begin legal proceedings to achieve the creation of free wage-bargaining committees in charge of updating labour conventions. The CGT also demanded that law 20,744 covering work contracts be enacted, and pressed for the return of intervened social welfare funds to the respective unions.

In a harsh message blasting official policies and international economic pressure, the CGT warned the government: "We will take to the streets and parks to speak our truth and denounce injustice as well as arbitrary measures imposed against our will, and accepted by those who, through cowardice, consent to give away our destinies."

Meanwhile, yesterday's weekly socio-economic cabinet meeting predictably dwelled on labour unrest and future conference negotiations. Presidential Chief-of-Staff Carlos Becerra explained later that regardless of any strikes called by the CGT, the government hopes to see the union return to the bargaining table as talks begin anew next Monday.

For his part, Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo said "we have once again begun contacts with labour leaders," adding that he would be speaking to CGT leaders in his office this week. The government will strive to settle into a new dialogue with labour sectors, the minister added.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ATTENDS CONGRESS SESSION

PY221617 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte was received today in a special congressional session. The session was held at 1030 and the anthems of El Salvador and Brazil were played. The session was chaired by Senator Jose Fragelli, and was attended by acting president of the Chamber of Deputies Deputy Humberto Souto, state ministers, president of the Federal Supreme Court, apostolic nuncio in Brazil, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and high-ranking officers of the three branches of the Armed Forces. Speeches were made by Deputy Jose Mendonca for the Chamber of Deputies, Senator Otavio Cardoso for the Senate, President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Congress President Senator Jose Fragelli. The common note in all the speeches was the Central American crisis, and the support for the Contadora Group initiative which seeks a peaceful solution to the conflicts in that region.

Thanking Congress for the homage paid him, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that he was happy to be in Brazil, where, he said, there is peace, development, and brotherhood. He reviewed the problems confronting El Salvador and the other Central American nations, then defended measures he finds necessary to strengthen not only those nations, but also Latin American nations. Duarte emphasized that the first necessity is the unity of all these nations in order to face international pressures. The Salvadoran president recognized the need to strengthen the Andean Pact and the OAS, and called for joint action to fight terrorism and drug traffic in the region. He went on to suggest frequent meetings of the Latin American presidents, and called for the strengthening of the Latin American Parliament. The Salvadoran president reiterated his country's support for the efforts being made by Brazilian President Jose Sarney for the demilitarization of the South Atlantic.

The visitor then reviewed the programs that have been completed and those that are being implemented in El Salvador in order to attain the country's political, economic, and social recovery. He recognized that despite the fact that he is making his greatest effort, he is aware that it will be very difficult to make progress without the support and cooperation from the friendly peoples and governments.

In closing the special session, Congress president Sen Jose Fragelli reiterated to the Salvadoran president the Brazilian solidarity with the Central American peoples. He noted that Brazil throughout its history has always defended the principles of autonomy and equality of nations. In the specific case of El Salvador, Sen Fragelli noted that Brazil, by supporting the Contadora Group, is acting with due respect for legal norms.

Fragelli then said that it is only natural that the Central Americans should expect a firms attitude of support from Brazil. Finally, he said that the Brazilian people are following the events in El Salvador, and concluded by asserting: You can be assured, Mr President Jose Napoleon Duarte, that the Brazilians wish the Salvadorans tranquillity, peace, and prosperity.

MILITARY CONTRACT WITH TURKEY SET FOR SEP

PY220312 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 86 p 8

[Text] Brazil is going to sign a contract late this September with Turkey for the sale of military equipment worth $2.3 billion. Turkish Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk was in Brazil from 10 to 17 May heading a military mission to negotiate the purchase of armaments with Itamaraty.

On 12 May the Turkish mission held a secret meeting in Brasilia with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre to explain the Turkish government's interest in renewing its military arsenal because its current armaments are obsolete compared to the other Middle East countries. This is the first time Brazil has negotiatd arms sales with Turkey.

The Turkish defense minister on 13 May met with Armed Forces Chief of Staff Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral. The issue they discussed was the purchase of Brazilian military equipment and a strategic evaluation of its performance in battle. The next day the Turkish delegation went to Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo, a district located 97 km northeast of Sao Paulo, to visit the Avibras [Brazilian Airspace Industry] installations. After the visit, an agreement was reached to ship late this month four units of the Astros-2 multiple rocket launcher so that demonstrations can be staged in Turkey.

On 15 May the Turkish mission visited the installations of Engesa [Specialized Engineers Inc.] (also located in Sao Jose dos Campos) to get familiar with all the details of the manufacturing of the Jararaca, Urutu, and Cascavel armored tanks. the mission showed great interest in the EE-TI Osorio heavy tank. The mission then visited the installations of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer) to get a close look at the construction of the T-27 Tucano military training aircraft and the AMX subsonic bomber-fighter.

Brazilian Navy Minister Henrique Saboia on 16 May invited the Turkish defense minister and his delegation to visit the installations of the naval arsenal in Rio de Janeiro. The Turkish delegation returned to Turkey on 17 May.

GROUP OF 77 DISAGREES OVER TRADE PREFERENCES

PY222210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 21 May 86

[By Jorge Matiz Fernandez]

[Text] Brasilia, 20 May (EFE) -- It was impossible today to reach definite agreement on the application of a Global System of Commercial Preferences (SGPC) because some countries sought bigger profits, while others tried to become Third World trade leaders. After 2 days of negotiations, delegates from 50 of the 127 members of the so-called "Group of 77" less-developed nations have not been able to approve 6 of the 38 articles of the basic agreement on trade preferences.

One of the delegates today told EFE that the debates centered on the proposal to make the United Nations the trustee of the agreement. The source explained that "some countries have the intention of becoming the trustees of this agreement, which would give them political and commercial leadership within the group."

The technical commission working on the final agreement was also unable to reach a consensus on when to open the negotiations on the system. Although the draft of the declaration, which is to be signed on 23 May by the ministers, vice ministers, and delegates from the participating nations, establishes that the date will be September 1986, the representatives of the Latin American countries consider this "an effort to have it coincide with the interministerial ALADI meeting scheduled for that same month in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

The SGPC grants trade concessions to the countries belonging to the Group of 77; the only beneficiaries of the agreement. One of the main sources of disagreement among the participating nations involved the unilateral freedom of countries not to apply the trade preferences.

The agreement, which will be written by the ministers in its final form, will leave the concession of preferences to the discretion of the signatory countries.

Delegates of less-developed countries, especially from Africa, said during the meeting that this decision will bring about trade discrimination. Despite these disagreements, the technical commission in charge of drafting the final document and the ministerial declaration will have to decide on its specific contents on 21 May.

Discussion on the final agreement will begin on 22 May during a session of ministers and vice ministers to be opened by Brazilian President Jose Sarney. The "Brasilia Declaration" will officially announce on 23 May the starting date for the talks during which each country will present the list of products it is willing to submit to the trade preference agreement. The meeting will take place in Geneva, and its duration will be limitd to 1 year from the date it begins.

Finance Minister Comments

PY220250 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The finance minister has criticized the high interest rates and condemned protectionism in international trade. The industrialized countries, which refuse to recognize the significance of trade among the less-developed countries and their great interest in cooperating among themselves will be convinced by Finance Minister Dilson Funaro in a speech he made before the ministerial meeting now discussing a commercial preference system at Itamaraty. The so-called Group of 77 is meeting there to defend new norms for international trade.

Minister Funaro recalled that, despite the recent crisis that stunted the growth of cooperation among the developing countries, nearly a third of those countries' trade is transacted among themselves. This is why, he predicted, commercial relations among developing countries will grow even more as a result of the customs liberalization that they are proposing.

According to the finance minister, the growth of trade among the developing countries will bring about an expansion of economic activities, more jobs, and higher earnings in our countries. Funaro criticized the abrupt increase in international interest rates that was combined with the closure of the capital markets where the debtor countries refinanced their debts. He then affirmed that this situation created a crisis because of the lack of capital in many of the debtor countries, thus causing recession and impoverishment.

In conclusion, Funaro criticized the rich countries for trying to create new rules of international trade, including new rules for the area of services, which encompasses the informatics sector. Instead, he said, those countries should try to eliminate the rising commercial protectionism.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS PINOCHET REGIME

PY222242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 21 May (AFP) -- Today in Santiago legislators from 12 European and Latin American countries condemned the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet, and demanded free elections in which the people will be able to secretly cast their votes, fully aware of their options, to elect a democratic government for Chile.

The deputies and senators met here at the invitation of former members of the Congress, which was closed when the Armed Forces seized power 12 years ago. The hotel where the meeting was held in downtown Santiago was sealed off by police and troops during the 3-day meeting, and the social leaders who were to testify about abuses committed by the government were prevented from entering. Pedestrians were stopped and some 400 stores had to close their doors within several blocks of the hotel.

The legislators were bombarded with tear-gas grenades as they left the hotel on Tuesday to observe a nearby street demonstration.

The final statement approved by the foreign legislators states: We have verified that Chile has no democratically elected or duly controlled leadership or Constitution to protect the right of the people. The police and the judicial branch offer no protection against violence and injustice, and there is no social policy which can give hope to the millions of people who live in bitter poverty, and who are enduring constant raids (on their homes), the statement adds.

The International Parliamentary Assembly for Democracy in Chile also demanded an end to banishment, exile, political persecution, torture, the forced disappearance of people, the proscription of parties, and the arbitrariness of the security services. We will inform our governments and congresses of our experiences and impressions, and we will continue demanding respect for human rights in Chile in the appropriate international forums, the lawmakers stated.

These legislators, who came from the FRG, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Spain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Peru, Sweden, and Uruguay, recommended a process of negotiation for the transition to democracy.

Social mobilization (of the opposition) is suicide without negotiation, and negotiation without mobilization (against the regime) is surrender, according to the legislators' report. These lawmakers belong to Socialist International, the World Union of Christian Democrats, and the Liberal International. At the present time there is no dialogue in Chile between the government and the opposition, the former trying to remain in power until 1989, and the latter hoping to make the country ungovernable to accelerate the fall of President Pinochet.

Meeting Ends

PY221601 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The international parliamentary assembly held at the Tupahue Hotel in Santiago has ended after 3 days of deliberations. The country has not really paid much attention to this assembly or to its decisons and conclusions. The assembly ended as had been predicted by different sectors of the nation, with a clear interference in Chilean domestic affairs.

Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has denounced the interference in Chilean domestic affairs by the foreign congressmen who meet in Santiago. Carvajal called these congressmen meddlers, who are seriously violating the principle of nonintervention.

Pinochet: Organizers 'Traitors'

PY222346 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Report From Government Palace by Eliana Henriquez]

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today labeled the organizers of the international parliamentary assembly that met for 3 days in Santiago as traitors. During a breakfast meeting with the journalists accredited in the Government Palace, Pinochet stated that unfortunately he learned too late about the meeting, that otherwise he would not have accepted the presence of the foreign representatives in the country. Pinochet added that some of these nations have no reason to come and give lessons to Chile and some are just overcoming their problems and already feel qualified to give lessons. He also harshly criticized those who sponsored the meeting. I am the boss here, Pinochet said in answer to a question about the statement made by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who supported the holding of the parliamentary assembly. Pinochet went on to say that the foreign congressmen stayed 4 days in Santiago and saw the disorder that was prepared just for them, and they will certainly convey this image abroad.

Pinochet also said that the government will respond to the offensive that will probably be unleashed against Chile after the assembly by serving the country without imposing stiff laws. Regarding the actions of Army personnel with their faces painted in the streets of Santiago, Pinochet stated that their involvement is aimed at cooperating with the police to keep order. He added that the soldiers had their faces painted because their pictures are taken and published in the little opposition magazines, and the poor soldiers suffer because of this. Asked if the presence of Army personnel in the raids in the poor districts had the same purpose, Pinochet answered that it did. He added that there are no problems in those operations because the people themselves are the ones who asked for it. He said that not all the houses are raided, only those suspected of having weapons and that the people are happy because they are given sandwiches and soft drinks.

Regarding relations with the church, Pinochet said that the relations are excellent but that church employees who violated the law will have to face the courts and the appropriate sentences. He added that the church should not get involved in politics. Pinochet also stated that his main concerns are how to lower unemployment, improve economic conditions, and solve the university problems. Regarding international relations Pinochet said that Chilean relations with the neighboring countries and with the United States are normal.

ARGENTINE LAWMAKERS REVEAL INCIDENT WITH MILITARY

PY212206 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0203 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA) -- Sources close to a delegation of Argentine congressmen visiting Chile have confirmed that there was an incident between the Chilean Military Forces and the group of Argentine congressmen as they were leaving the Argentine Embassy in Santiago.

In comments over the telephone from Santiago, Deputy Jose Luis Manzano of the Peronist renewal faction stated that "both the incident and the indiscriminate aggression against the Chilean people, who were peacefully demonstrating on the streets, show that the genocidal dictatorship is incapable of understanding reason," and he called for "international action against the Pinochet regime."

Sources close to the Argentine delegation have commented that the incident occurred when the 15 members of the delegation left the embassy and saw some 50 soldiers with armored trucks deployed at the two intersections near the embassy "with the apparent purpose of controlling the activities of the lawmakers." At that time, a female Chilean journalist approached the group to interview them, but the armed soldiers prevented her from making contact. An embassy official then spoke with the Chilean forces. He requested that a high-ranking officer be summoned and that the journalist be released, but some of the soldiers aimed their weapons at the Argentine lawmakers, causing a tense situation which ended with the arrival of a high-ranking officer who ordered the troops to withdraw. The Argentine delegation is in Santiago to participate in a conference for democracy together with another 65 Latin American and European lawmakers.

OCCUPANTS OF INDIAN EMBASSY LEAVE PEACEFULLY

PY222129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 22 May (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources today reported that the five leaders of the workers' neighborhoods in Santiago have abandoned the Indian Embassy in Chile, where on Tuesday they began a peaceful occupation to protest the massive raids being conducted by police and Army forces in those areas. The group, which left the embassy peacefully, belongs to the Santiago Metropolitan Dwellers Coordinating Board. It was led by Mario Araneda, chairman of the organization. This peaceful but firm action, sought to attract domestic and international public attention to these military attacks on the humble people of Santiago, Araneda stated. The Chilean Human Rights Commission has reported that over the pst 3 weeks, Army troops, Carabineros militarized police, detectives, and security agents have raided 33 poor neighborhoods and detained more than 15,000 persons, who were later set free after their identification was checked.

GROUP ATTACKS FORMER SECURITY CHIEF'S HOUSE

PA230316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 22 May (AFP) -- According to police sources, the house of General Manuel Contreras Sepulveda (Ret), former chief of security services in the Chilean military government, was attacked tonight with explosives and machine-gun fire by a commando unit of unidentified persons, who fled.

The first reports indicate that no one was wounded at the residence, which is located in the eastern sector of Santiago. Nevertheless, the explosion inflicted considerable damage to the premises. Gen Contreras was director of the dissolved National Intelligence Directorate (DINA), the secret police during Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime.

REBELS OCCUPY CARACOL TRANSMITTER, AIR MESSAGE

PA221412 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1455 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 21 May (DPA) -- Early today a guerrilla group occupied the transmitters of Cadena Radial CARACOL in Medellin, the country's second largest city, and aired a 30-minute message against the presidential elections to be held in this country on Sunday.

In addition, fleeing from the siege laid by the police almost immediately in Medellin's western sector, the rebels left three bombs in one of the transmitter towers, but the explosives did not go off.

The attack on the transmitters occurred at 0630, and only the operator and some of his relatives were there. There were no casualites in this operation.

According to CARACOL, the guerrillas identified themselves as members of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), a recently formed organization which includes the 19 April Movement (M-19), and the "Ricardo Franco" and "Quintin Lame" (pro-Indian) fronts.

So far, however, the CGN had limited its operations to Valle and Cauca Departments, in the country's southwest, where its main vanguard is the so-called "America Battalion," which, it was discovered, included Peruvian and Ecuadoran guerrillas.

The message aired by the rebels was recorded. The guerrillas withdrew from the transmitters without any problems. Several men and a woman participated in the occupation.

The explosives left attached to the transmitter were deactivated by police experts.

CLANDESTINE STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING

PA221515 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 May 86 p 2 A

[By Pablo Guarin]

[Text] Puerto Boyaca, 18 May -- Great commotion prevails in the middle Magdalena region following the appearance of an alleged clandestine station that has identified itself as the Voice of Freedom. The station has broadcast announcements which indicate that unidentified groups will become the peasants' spokesmen to denounce the actions of communist subversives, particularly the armed group of the pro-Soviet community party, the self-styled FARC.

These groups reject and condemn the vile murder (according to the station's version) of the 14th Brigade's members close to Puerto Berrio and blame the FARC for this action. The station announced that its headquarters is located in a Caribbean island and may be heard on short wave. The anchorman has a Central American accent.

The radio station was clearly heard this morning in Puerto Boyaca, Cimitarra, and Puerto Berrio; there is no information about who might be in charge of the organization.

BROADCASTS INTERRUPT RADIO NANDUTI'S PROGRAMS

PA230336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Asuncion, 22 May (AFP) -- The interference being withstood for the past 15 days by the combative Paraguayan station Radio Nanduti worsened today when an anonymous broadcast interrupted its program and accused the station's officials of being "Bolsheviks" and "communists," it has been stated by the spokesmen of this radio station in Asuncion.

In addition, the state-owned Telecommunications Administration (Antelco) told a judicial magistrate that the police, or the courts, are responsible for detecting the criminals who interfere with the station's broadcasts.

The judge had asked Antelco to urgently reply to a request for information about the actions against the radio station, which opposes General Alfredo Stroessner's regime.

Humberto Rubin, director of the radio station, told the news media that the reply issued by Antelco allows those who interrupt the radio station's programs to continue their actions unpunished.

Radio Nanduti's board of directors tried to hire a Paraguayan Monitoring expert to locate criminals, "but we have found no one," AFP was told by a radio station spokesman. "All the professionals are afraid of government reprisals if they agree to collaborate with us," he added.

MOPOCO LEADERS MEET WITH CHURCH, EXPLAIN POLICY

PY230207 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 May 86 p 10

[Text] During its first meeting with members of the church team that will handle the national dialogue, the Colorado Popular Movement [Mopoco] submitted several basic proposals. Waldino Ramon Lovera, who went to the offices of the CEP [Paraguayan Episcopal Conference] with other Mopoco members, has announced that the talks were positive. He explained that the Mopoco outlined the basic guidelines of its current policy with regard to various aspects of national life.

At the domestic level, the Mopoco advocates institutional normalization through a transitional government capable of producing a democratic opening. In the economic field, the Mopoco wants the implementation of economic ground rules aimed at fostering growth to overcome poverty and social backwardness in the social area, it seeks to do away with the oppression of some groups by other groups, and the oppression of society by the state.

Another important issue discussed with the church team was what Lovera called "the just aspirations of the people. We insist that the national dialogue must also include dialogue between the parties, in view of these aspiration, and because we are convinced that dialogue is a valid means to attein agreements on burning national problems."

Lovera said: "When this important meeting began we asked the church to urge the government to take magnanimous steps, such as allowing all the exiles to return and lifting the state of siege, because we believe that no interlocutor will be able to participate in the dialogue if he has no freedom of action and he has the sword of Damocles hanging over his head, or some other control or harassment."

GARCIA ON SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, IMPERIALISM

PA221659 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 21 May 86

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; no date or place given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Saldena] Sir, you talk about freedom, imperialist struggle, and just distribution of riches. Are you not perhaps establishing a position within socialism or communism? I want to ask you this because certain peoples who have heard you have said: The president of Peru is a communist.

[Garcia] No, for one reason. Socialism, nowadays, is quite different from socialism early in this century. In those days socialism meant statism; that is how it was understood. Eighty years later, thanks to historical events and the changes made in concepts, socialism is part of democracy and liberty. Consequently, equality, economc planning, and the state's strength to counter international economic abuse do not represent communism. We essentially believe in freedom; we basically believe in pluralism and freedom of expression -- despite all the problems which this entails most of the time -- because this is a calculated risk within democracy. Thus, justice can be linked with freedom.

The truth is that we have been taught that a Latin American revolution or a revolution in a poor country must be waged by a group of unsociable, dogmatic, and intolerant people -- who have been vulgarly called communists for some time. I think that now even the communists, themselves, know quite well -- after the European experience, or eurocommunism -- that justice cannot be enforced without freedom and the people do not want to eat the bread of slavery. No nation wants this, neither the Mexicans nor the Peruvians; no nation wants this. The people want bread, but they want bread with freedom.

[Saldana] Sir, this frontal struggle you are waging against imperialism, do you not think that it is somewhat, well, daring, Mr President? Is it not daring to declare yourself anti-imperialist in Latin America when, as a matter of fact, the imperialists have the power, money, and weapons?

[Garcia] Sure, but freedom is always obtained by the majorities and the most weak. Likewise, this is not a daring thing; Mexico has been a country full of anti-imperialist examples. Mexico has been the country which most directly and closely suffered an oppressive presence, and Mexico has given proof -- throughout its history -- of what a nation can achieve when it acts united and convokes the most poor, which are the majority. Thus, you must necessarily be anti-imperialist to become a revolutionary in Latin America, in the good sense of the word. Revolutionary does not mean agitator, armed rebel; it means knowing that Latin America's future must include the options which other nations have had.

We are a rich continent, we are an enormous continent. Why cannot our citizens attain the same living conditions that the Europeans and the Americans have had? I believe that this is basically because the Americans are the united states and the Latin Americans are the disunited states. The consequence of this lack of unity is our poverty. Furthermore, we have surrendered ourselves, divided and isolated, to the economic strength of the most powerful. Consequently, you must be audacious and adventuresome if you want to change history, and I think that Mexicans have a series of really romantic figures due to the realism of their decision. This includes (Apatzingan), Benito Juarez, and Lazaro Cardenas. I think all these people have taught us that Latin America's time for adopting a decision, for taking actions, has come. Enough of talking pretty or talking in half words, enough of talking so much; we must adopt decisions.

AUTHORITIES ON PLOT AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN CUZCO

PY212146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1558 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Lima, 20 May (EFE) -- Following the wave of strikes and clashes between the police and students in Cuzco yesterday, the Peruvian authorities today spoke of a plan aimed at destabilizing democracy. Armando Villanueva, secretary general of the ruling APRA Party [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance],and Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro made this charge in relation to the strikes that are being staged, mainly in the state sector. Villanueva urged the workers "not to allow themselves to be forced into destabilizing maneuvers against democracy." About 60,000 workers of the health sector are today expected to join the 12,500 doctors of the health and social security sectors who have been on strike for 90 days and 170,000 professors and university employees who have been on strike for 2 weeks. Tomorrow, about 500,000 public administration clerks will go on a 48-hour strike, which may become indefinite on 27 May if their salary demands are not met. Cuzco Mayor Julio Jara reported a destabilizing plan after the serious 6-hour clashes between police and students yesterday. The students built blockades on streets and roads leading to the city, 1,000 km south of Lima. Julio Jara has stated that a call for subversion and armed struggle has been formed from Cuzco's San Antonio Abad University. He added that 10 students who were handing out subversive propaganda of the illegal Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) were arrested on 17 May. He also said that yesterday, dynamite was found in a rest room of Cuzco's airport.

Meanwhile, the Sole Front for the Defense of Cuzco Interests has concocted a general stoppage in the city where its mayor, Daniel Estrada, and members of the Council today went on a hunger strike. Concerning this stoppage, Prefect Jara stated that it will only affect 15 percent of the people and that the train and airline services are normal. Estrada explained that the government "kept silent" regarding Cuzco's economic petitions, and that for this reason "a strike is the only recourse left." The Cuzco major termed as "lacking" the assistance sent by the government to alleviate the effects of the earthquake that rocked Cuzco on 5 April, killing 10 people and causing thousands of victims and serious damage. For his part, Carlos Chacon, the San Antonio Abad University dean, has denounced repressive abuses by the police, of which he himself was a victim. The dean has stated that no politics are practiced at the university and offered himself to mediate the conflict.

Labor Situation Near Normal

PY221753 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] According to the latest news, the labor situation is gradually returning to normal throughout the country. While the strikes of the CITE [Inter-Sectoral Committee of State Workers] and the Cuzco workers were basically unnoticed, the doctors lifted their strike yesterday. The doctors made this decision because President Alan Garcia promised to meet with them today. Meanwhile, SUTEP [Sole Trade Union of Education Workers] teachers yesterday met with Lima prefect and promised not to hold any more public marches in downtown Lima, thus displaying goodwill and the hope of reaching an agreement, that would permit students to go back to school. The members of the CITE did not comply with the instructions to strike on 20 and 22 May issued by their leadership. In most ministries work proceeded as usual, with little absenteeism. In Cuzco, only a few workers joined the regional strike. According to information, the Front of the Defense of Cuzco Interests has announced that the programmed strike has been suspended and postponed until 26 May. A multiparty commission will go to Cuzco to evaluate the problems and see what can be done to resolve them as soon as possible.

CONTADORA DOCUMENT, NICARAGUAN PROPOSAL VIEWED

PA221617 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 19 May 86 p 18

[By Oscar Edmundo Palma]

[Excerpt] Disagreement has persisted over the Contadora peace document, to be signed on 6 June, at the meeting of the Contadora deputy ministers and the Central American plenipotentiary representatives that recently concluded in Panama. Although Nicaragua has agreed to discuss arms limitations -- a key point in the process -- it has proposed to negotiate this point after sigining the document. This has been rejected by some of the parties. If to this we add the fact that Washington (with no direct participation in the talks) has given no signs of ceasing the aggression against Nicaragua, as Managua has also demanded, we can see that the efforts the group has been carrying out for the past 3 years are in danger of failing, this time definitively. These efforts have been unprecedented in tenacity and sincerity in the history of Latin America diplomacy.

Obviously, the draft peace document is not all-encompassing or a magic wand to resolve a conflict with such profound roots and extensive implications as the Central American conflict. In order to resolve it, many actions would be required. It is an entirely difficult and complicated process that cannot be restricted to a timetable or be subjected to static formulas. Nowadays, the document is a good start, a reasonable point of departure, despite its limitations and vagueness. This is inevitable at this time, when efforts are being made to direct and balance extremely adverse positions of the United States and its local followers, who temporarily have the initiative, and of Nicaragua, which is practically alone on the isthmus.

Managua has complete justification to ensure the establishment of the appropriate guarantees so that the Pentagon does not attack it once the document is implemented. The implementation of the document would imply a disarmament mechanism, the major results of which would be observed on the Nicaraguan side, given the balances of forces in the region. Undoubtedly, should Nicaragua gives up its defensive [as published] means while the United States maintains untouched the complete apparatus it has created against the Sandinist revolution, inside Nicaragua and on its borders, it would make a serious mistake, historically unforgivable. Such an action would be like voluntarily exposing itself to a knife attack. Furthermore, it would mean to renounce the national sovereignty and independence which, according to that proclaimed by Sandino during the years of the U.S. intervention, are not to be negotiated and should be defended with arms.

However, sometimes the Sandinists seem at times to have lost the political aspect from sight. Some wars can be prevented, avoided, and at times can be settled through peaceful solutions. So far, the repeatedly announced U.S. invasion of Nicaraguan territory has been prevented through negotiation. The Pentagon plans have had to face not only the firmness and spirited determination of the Nicaraguan people, but also that of international opinion, in particular Contadora. Without taking sides in the internal conflict, Contadora has acted as a buffer. Should the peace document be signed, this would become a more significant task, and thus deserves much cooperation.

What makes the Nicaraguan position incomprehensible is the feeling of "everything or nothing" left in some parts of their speeches. Some leaders seem to be saying: "We will get all we are requesting, or we will not sign." What they have requested is more than just. However, logic seems to indicate that it is not possible to start from the end, that in these cases one must go from the particular to the general.

Then there is some innocence. For example, last Saturday Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said there can be no illusions for peace because it is not possible to trust the United States, because Washington takes on commitments which it violates afterwards. This is true, but it is also true that they can be forced to honor them. Otherwise, diplomacy would have disappeared, peace groups such as Contadora would not be necessary, and the world would unfortunately be exposed to the worst.

EDITORIAL ON POSSIBILITY OF SIGNING PEACE ACT

PA202142 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 19 May 86 p 6 A

[Editorial: "War or Peace"]

[Excerpt] President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala does not doubt that a growing arms race would end up throwing Nicaragua into the arms of the Soviets and that the rest of Central America would be thrown into the arms of the United States. The immediate objective is to avoid that.

Costa Rica views the Central American conflict in a very different way. While President Cerezo is afraid that the arms race path could lead to an open confrontation between the superpowers, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias believes that the area's problems are a result of the East-West confrontation, and not of North-South tension.

President Arias has adopted a hard-line position toward Nicaragua. He believes that Nicaragua fears elections, that its leaders are dogmatic, and that if Nicaragua decides not to sign the Contadora act, it will be viewed as a culprit and that not even her friends will forgive her for that. The truth, we must acknowledge, is that although the Sandinist regime is not perfect, it has, among others, the virtue of using a clear and realistic language regarding the act and the possibility of signing it. It knows perfectly well that if it acts hastily it could become extremely vulnerable. Nicaragua is being harassed from abroad, not only militarily, but also by skillful diplomatic maneuvers that have subtly placed on Nicaragua the responsibility for signing or not signing the Contadora peace act. It really has much to lose if it does not sign.

The Costa Rican president has correctly pointed out his democratic vocation and trusts that the idea of forming a Central American parliament -- an idea that will be discussed in Esquipulas -- will have the support of all the nations of the area. Let's hope so, because regardless of the type of government that each country may decide to have because of its history and its interests, it is a fact that the superpowers are lying in wait and that they would take advantage of any opening favorable to them.

What is, then, the situation in Central America? The president of El Salvador has told this daily that he is optimistic about the future of democracy in the region and that he views Nicaragua as an obstacle. The president of Honduras has said that the solution is in the hands of the Sandinists, who should respect the people and give liberties. The president of Costa Rica believes that he, as a democrat, has the responsibility of making Managua see the virtues of pluralism. Finally, the president of Guatemala has said that each country "is somewhat right" and that right now Nicaragua is not an expansionist state.

Nicaragua is, of course, in the core of the conflict. It is a country economically blockaded from abroad, being attacked by mercenary forces, and accused of initiating regional militarization with support from the East.

The social project of the Sandinists -- a project that includes Marxism as one of its components -- has not been able to flourish because from the very beginning it was made to appear as evil and damned. Therefore it would be illogical to argue that Managua would benefit from prolonging the current situation indefinitely. Nicaragua would be the country that would benefit most from a definite pacification of the area. If, in spite of everything, President Daniel Ortega and the other Sandinist leaders are reluctant to sign the Contadora peace act it is because they are thinking about the warlike framework of a superpower ready to erase the Nicaraguan revolution.

Let us be realistic. The probabilities that the peace act will be signed are scarce. However, the will to take control over our own future must prevail. This is, at this moment, what is most important for Central America.

200,000 MARCH AGAINST U.S. 'INTERVENTIONISM'

PA221336 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] In an event to support national sovereignty, more than 200,000 demonstrators of all political parties, regardless of their ideologies, have marched down the city streets and gathered at the Zocalo plaza to repudiate U.S. interventionism. The absence of the National Action Party was obvious. We have a report here by Rocio Galvan and Manuel Almendra:

[Begin recording] [Galvan] Representatives of all the political and ideological groups of the country met this afternoon to protest against the U.S. interventionist intentions.

[Almendra] The so-called unity march to defend national sovereignty began at the Revolution Monument at 1700.

[Galvan] In a single front, the march was headed by Porfirio Munoz Ledo, former Mexican ambassador to the United Nations; Maria de Echeverria, wife of the former Mexican president; Juan Jose Brenes, a federal deputy; Jesus Salazar Toledano, leader of the PRI in Mexico City; Rafael Riva Palacios, leader of the Labor Congress; and all the secretaries general of leftist political parties. [end recording]

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PAPANDREOU TO VISIT

FL220157 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2334 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will soon visit Mexico to discuss matters of bilateral interest with President Miguel de la Madrid. This has been announced by Greek Ambassador to Mexico Constantino Vassis who said the Greek prime minister's visit will strengthen existing ties between the two governments. Likewise, he underscored that his country shares Mexico's concern over the Central American conflict inasmuch that region is experiencing a conflict of interests between the United States and the Soviet Union and that the solution to the conflict tends to be prolonged. He said that Central America is going through the same situation existing in Cyprus, where Turkey's expansionism threatens to aggravate the already weak stability in the Middle East. Vassis added that in both instances Greece supports the initiatives aimed at guaranteeing people's independence whose sovereignty is threatened by some countries' intervention in other countries' domestic affairs.

On another matter, the diplomat said his country wishes to have better trade relations with Mexico but that there are geographic limitations. He asserted that despite of the limited economic relations, in 1985 Mexico sold Greece various goods amounting to $2.5 million, while Greece sold Mexico $250,000 worth of goods.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT GARCIA POSTPONES VISIT

PA230157 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0044 GMT 23 May 86

["Cablegram" sent by Peruvian President Alan Garcia to President Eric Arturo Delvalle on 22 May; read by Guillermo Antonio Adames, press secretary of the Panamanian Government -- live]

[Text] His Excellency Eric Arturo Delvalle, constitutional president of the Republic of Panama

On this date I am sending you through your ambassador in Lima the following letter:

Dear president and friend:

I am particularly pleased to address this letter to you in response to the kind letter you sent me through your foreign minister, our mutual friend Jorge Abadia Arias.

Although I had set the date of my visit for 28-29 May, it so happens, Mr President, that for reasons inherent to Peru's internal politics I find it impossible to fulfill on the scheduled date this commitment that is very significant to me and which I expect to carry out soon on a mutually appropriate occasion.

Reiterating to you my gratitude for your kind demonstrations of appreciation and friendship toward my country, I beg you to relay to the Panamanian people my permanent affection and solidarity.

Cordial regards,

[Signed] Alan Garcia Perez, president of the Republc of Peru

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY FROM MEXICO -- The Mexican Embassy in Panama has reported in a press bulletin that President Miguel de la Madrid has appointed Carlos Planck Hinojosa as the Mexican ambassador plenipotentiary to Panama. [Summary] [Panama La PRENSA in Spanish 16 May 86 p 9 A PA]

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL ON PROPOSED CONTADORA AMENDMENTS

PA221635 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0330 GMT 22 May 86

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A new pro-peace bloc emerged last weekend in Panama within the framework of the meeting held by the deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central American plenipotentiaries, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry reported today. Costa Rica and Guatemala headed the initiative at the meeting and proposed a new formula to enter a "real, direct, simple, and equitable negotiation" in order to approve the sections pending in the Contadora document and to sign it next 6 June. The Honduran and Salvadoran Governments, after taking everything into account, joined the initiative and supported the terms of the proposal, it was reported The topics pending refer to "military maneuvers" and "weapons and troops," which are part of the chapter on security and the completion of the verification mechanisms. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto reported this at a press conferene at which he explained the Costa Rican delegates' participation at the conclave, which ended without approval of the Contadora document.

Among the virtues of the Costa Rican and Guatemalan initiative, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that it allows the Central American countries the freedom of reasonably fulfilling their security needs and avoiding a spiraling arms buildup that would be endless, "which is what they are trying to prevent." The proposal supported by four countries, with the exception of Nicaragua, "reduces and restricts national and international military maneuvers, in the number of participants as well as in their length." The proposal also regulates the distance between maneuvers and borders, demands the presence of observers from neighboring states, and a previous notification 30 days in advance to those neighboring states.

The new part of the initiative establishes a system to evaluate the military needs of the Central American countries and establishes the maximum levels of military development for each country. The limitations and the evaluation tables would have to be negotiated prior to signing the document, so that they could be included as an integral part of it, warned the Costa Rican delegation, formed by Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini, International Policy Director Alvar Antillon, and adviser Patricia Duran. In addition to achieving these commitments within a maximum of 90 days, the governments in the area would promise not to introduce new arms, including "arms that are excessively dangerous or which have indiscriminate effects."

Madrigal Nieto underlined that the new proposal sums up three other proposals presented separately by the Contadora Group, Honduras, and Nicaragua, which have not been approved. Costa Rica has questioned the three proposals for different reasons: the Contadora proposal, because it felt that its terms were inexact, subjective, and variable "on an issue that requires mathematical precision and does not allow subjectivity;" the Honduras proposal, because it admitted excessive periods and quantities of military maneuvers, and because it did not propose an easy formula regarding the arms buildup; the Nicaraguan proposal, "in regard to our country" does not permit the reduction of arms or military troops.

The Nicaraguan Government proposes that that chapter be divided into defensive and offensive categories, and its delegates warned that defense "cannot be subject to any negotiation" or restrictions. Describing the new formula presented by Costa Rica and Guatemala, which is now supported by El Salvador and Honduras, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said that it should be considered as "a step forward in the difficult subjects of the document pending approval."

ARIAS CONFERS WITH PANAMA'S GEN NORIEGA

PA210412 San Jose radio reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias Sanchez has denied that his government is negotiating political asylum for counterrevolutionary Commander Eden Pastora in Panama. He said this after meeting with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces, at his residence. Arias Sanchez recalled that Pastora must first face charges pending with Costa Rican justice that could be resolved in a few months. In the meantime, Pastora cannot leave the country. President Oscar Arias said that he discussed bilateral relations during a very satisfactory meeting with Gen Noriega this afternoon.

He said he hopes that relations with Panama will continue to be as friendly and fraternal as they have been in the past. During the meeting, they also made a quick review of the Central American [word indistinct] and reiterated the hope that the Contadora document will be signed by all area countries on 6 June

During their meeting this afternoon, President Oscar Arias and Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega did not discuss security matters and [words indistinct] military man on the alleged use of national territory by the Panamanian military opposition. In this regard, Noriega pointed out that the common border is one of friendship and integration and the guerrilla is only a guerrilla of words.

Gen Manual Antonio Noriega said that Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle will not attend the Esquipulas meeting due to internal reasons. It was initially announced that Delvalle would accompany other area heads of state to the meeting that will take place next Saturday in that Guatemalan City. However, it was reported yesterday that Delvalle will not attend. Noriega said that this is because the Panamanian president must work on the preparations pertaining to a vist that his Peruvian colleague Alan Garcia will make to Panama in the next few days.

PASTORA FORMALLY REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA221729 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 May 86
[Text of letter by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, chief of the Nicaraguan Sandino Revolutionary Front, "delivered" to Colonel Rogelio Castro Pinto, Costa Rican deputy public security minister; date not given]

[Text] Dear Mr Minister:

I formally ratify the terms for my request for asylum which Joaquin Vargas Gene submitted to you on my behalf on 14 May.

I reiterate my formal request to be granted political asylum in this country in accordance to the laws of the Republic of Costa Rica and with the unbreakable promise to completely abide by them.

Current circumstances have led me to withdraw from the armed struggle which I, as well as my men, had been waging at great personal sacrifice to return freedom and democracy to the people of Nicaragua. I assure you that I will not participate in any sort of armed movment against the Nicaragua Government in Costa Rican territory and that I will faithfully respect the principle of neutrality decreed by the Costa Rican Government. I intend to live, strictly engaged in civil and political activities, with my relatives living in San Jose.

I appeal to the 100-year-old Costa Rican tradition of granting political asylum contained in the political Constitution of the country. Thanks to this tradition, Costa Rica has been a haven of people who have been politically persecuted owing to the situation in their own countries. I also appeal in the name of the Costa Rican citizenship I once had and honored. I have fought only for the sake of freedom and democracy, concepts which have made Costa Rica an example to the world.

Certain of the generosity of the Costa Rican people and government, I submit my formal request as I set foot on Costa Rican territory to the official who is welcoming me as a sign of my respect and adherence to the laws of the nation. I do not preclude personally reiterating and ratifying this request to the minister to whom it is respectfully made.

With my highest consideration and respect.

Eden Pastora Gomez

C.A. NEIGHBORS REQUEST DEBT RENEGOTIATIONS

PA221503 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Honduras has updated its $30 million debt with Costa Rica. Guatemala has asked for an extension, to end on 15 June, in order to negotiate its debt. The settlement with Honduras was effected in an operation through the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, according to Eduardo Lizano, executive president of the Central Bank, who disclosed the information some days ago. Guatemalan economic authorities have asked Lizano for a 30-day extension ending 15 June to negotiate the country's debt with Costa Rica. Guatemala is about to complete an economic stablization plan. When this plan is completed, the authorities will be able to establish the basis for an arrangement with Costa Rica.

Nicaragua owes $200 million to Costa Rica and it is impossible for Nicaragua to pay its debt with Costa Rica on a short- or a long-term basis. Last year an arrangement with the Nicaraguan authorities was necessary to prevent the debt from increasing through the payment of interest and other mechanisms. The new Costa Rican economic authorities are currently considering the problem of trying to collect this important debt as soon as possible, particularly now that the country requires this money from the communists.

GUATEMALA

PART 1 OF CEREZO INTERVIEW WITH EXCELSIOR

PA210115 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 16 May 86 pp 1a, 10a, 11a

[First part of interview with President Vinicio Cerezo by Regino Diaz Redondo in Guatemala City on 15 May]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 15 May

[Diaz] What is the meaning of the Esquipulas summit, what is its origin, how did you come up with it, and what will you propose at it?

[Cerezo] The meeting of presidents has two key objectives: One, to establish a forum of permanent discussion among Central American presidents. This is basic and necessary. Following the Contadora example, we realize that it is necessary that Latin Americans, as well as Central Americans, particularly in our region, become the makers of our own history. In other words, we must become the main actors in the events that will affect us. Therefore, Esquipulas is in a way, a step forward in this effort and in the example provided by Contadora.

Second, this meeting is intended to create, for Central Americans in particular, an institution that will strengthen the ties of political unity. It is a step, never before taken, to resolve some of the old and new problems that have emerged in the attempts to unite Central America. An old problem was the lack of participation by the people in the decisions and discussions for Central American integration and the solution of Central American problems. Now, with the Central American parliament, because it would be a means for the direct election of deputies, the people would be choosing their representatives in order to participate, either as a majority or a minority. A new problem would be the possibility of discussing and establishing a forum of permanent discussion, not only of economic, social, or cultural problems, but of basic political problems, even those of security through the parliament and the creation of a council of presidents within the parliament which would be in charge of vetoing or approving decisions adopted by the president, just as the chamber of representatives and the executive branch operate in any given place.

If we are able to take that step, we would first be contributing to democracy, and thus to the resolution of internal problems in each country in a peaceful manner; we would be contributing to Central American integration, and thus to the political maturity of the area; and finally, we would be finding an instrument that would probably serve to solve certain problems that could lead us to a polarization, a confrontation and a war. And this without the intervention of the big empires, which could lead us into the East-West conflict, which may result in the generalization of the problems in Central America.

[Diaz] Are you convinced that there is an incongruency in the two empires, Mr President?

[Cerezo] The two empires are interfering in the Central American conflicts and in every conflict throughout the world. This is natural. In other words, the world has been evolving amid the competition of sectors of influence, or power, and I think that we must try to struggle because, although we cannot leave the world or avoid the consequences of having two big powers of this kind, we must maintain the highest degree of autonomy and independence possible in the solution of our problems.

[Diaz] How did you pick Esquipulas? Why Esquipulas and not some other city?

[Cerezo] Esquipulas has significance. It already has a historic background. One of the principal meetings to end the Honduras-El Salvador conflict was held there. It was held there for the same reason we choose Esquipulas now: because it is a center of Central American faith. The centers of faith do not necessarily have to be important for religion. They are places where people feel inspired and moved to do things that do not seem to be ordinary. They are moved to have faith in the future. In other words, it also is a center of inspiration for Guatemala. It has traditionally been a center of inspiration and it is located at a point where three borders meet. This allows us to make another truly interesting opportunity to solve international conflicts. It is what we refer to as "El Trifinio." On these three borders we intend to propose the creation of an area with joint sovereignty as a first step toward the solution of border conflicts. It could be a formula that Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica can use later in the Gulf of Fonseca, and we would apply it in Central America when we have become used to sharing sovereignty and authority.

[Diaz] Pragmatically speaking, Mr President, what solution do you see for the Central American problem?

[Cerezo] It is a problem of attrition. All the countries, including Nicaragua, obviously, are suffering a certain amount of attrition. I would say that in this case the country with the least amount is Guatemala, less than Mexico even.

[Diaz] Mr President, what will happen in Esquipulas? What will you propose there, specifically?

[Cerezo] It is a very serious situation; that is, look, we are going to meet there, five presidents, alone, at a time when we can truly discuss issues openly and frankly. Even more so, I would say that we must discuss matters harshly. None of the Central American presidents can talk of having just their own destiny without somehow affecting the other countries of the area. This is the first thing we will insist on at Esquipulas. This means that somehow, all the countries are linked to one another. Whatever occurs in Nicaragua or in El Salvador will affect the others in one way or another. Secondly, we must try to analyze the political process. We must rationalize it in the sense that we must reduce the passion injected into it. We must try to introduce certain reasonable elements in this analysis in order to reach agreements that perhaps will not solve all the problems, because the parliament even, stems from the premise that the solution to all political problems are processes and not accomplished deeds.

Then we could take a step and establish certain agreements that would allow us to at least affect each other less in many ways, and one of these ways would be not to continue with the arms buildup because if Nicaragua continues with an arms buildup, with the excuse of defending itself from the United States or anyone else, it is going to force Central American armies to buy more weapons to try and catch up with it and this produces two effects for Central America.

The first effect is for us to become dependent on a foreign power; Nicaragua is going to depend on Russia and we will depend on the United States or another country. The second effect is that we are going to devote more and more resources to the arms buildup and fewer resources on development. This is then a challenge to the commitment that we have made toward development. This is only to cite one example.

[Diaz] Mr President, is there any other solution?

[Cerezo] Training persons to attack from one country to another. [Sentence as published] We have to strive to create the conditions in El Salvador, Nicaragua, or in any of our countries, to foster political, internal, and opening processes, instead of clashes and polarization processes. And that is vital. For example, the Central American parliament will not be able to function if Nicaragua does not allow its political opposition parties to operate absolutely free, instead of using the pretext of the contras. Although this is a good pretext, it is just that: a pretext. We have guerrillas in the north, and yet we are not persecuting the Guatemalan opposition political parties because of this. Moreover, at present when we are trying to obtain approval of economic laws we could have a pretext to impose an emergency law and control newspapers. We could say that since the guerrillas staged an attack, we will not allow freedom.

[Diaz] But, isn't there a big difference between the fact that there are small outbursts of violence, or guerrilla activities, in countries that are not part of Central America and being supported by a foreign power?

[Cerezo] Definitely, it would be. There is always a small sector somewhere. But clearly, the situation is more serious there because one sector is receiving direct aid. However, what would happen? Let us put ourselves on the other side because we have always seen the contras' side. So now, let us put ourselves on the side asking for the political process in Nicaragua to be opened, for the parties not involved in violent actions to start to participate. Then, as the political process is increasingly opened, as was the case here in Guatemala, the violent actions by armed groups would be less and less justifiable. In this respect, simultaneousness plays a very important role. Those are the details we must discuss with total frankness.

In any case, I will tell you something I always wished someone would ask me: In Guatemala, nonviolent solutions, let alone peaceful solutions, did not exist. Solutions in Guatemala have never been completely peaceful. However, a nonviolent solution is much less costly than any successful violent solution.

[Diaz] I do not want to insist, but since this is the topic at issue, Mr President, do you not think there is a great deal of pressure on Nicaragua?

[Cerezo] Yes, indeed, Nicaragua is under a great deal of pressure. I have wanted to talk about this because that is an internal problem of the United States, which they [not further identified] must settle and discuss at length. The truth is that two things have been made clear: the decision of some [U.S.] Democrats and Republicans to discuss this matter. This is very important. However, I do feel that there has been a lot of pressure. For that reason we have stated that when the United States comes out in favor of democratic process it needs to stop stressing only the military question and pay more attention to the consolidation of democracies. Since the United States is debating the $100 million aid to the contras, it is appropriate that it debate the $200 million aid to democracy.

[Diaz] Is there democracy in Central America?

[Cerezo] The democratic processes are growing in strength. Democracy is the result of various internal processes that gradually lead to the establishment of a legal regime and of the mechanisms through which rights are exercised. These processes allow the people to organize; they bring about a balance within the people's power and the traditional forms of power.

[Diaz] Sir: allow me to ask how it is possible to have democracy in Central America, including Nicaragua, which is said to have the support of one of the two world powers. If this is indeed the case, if it has the arms, as Honduras does, as El Salvador evidently does, as the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran rebels do. This reads like a never-ending story. Going back to Esquipulas: In addition to the dialogue, what specific proposals do you intend to make? Is this a prelude to the signing of the peace document?

[Cerezo] That is correct. We want to focus on the benefits of political solutions and basically work on processes with specific timetables. That is one of the things we want to accomplish. In this context, I believe the president of Costa Rica accurately pointed out that the only problem with Contadora or any other process that may arise is the failure to establish timetables. Esquipulas will attempt to lay down a program with specific deadlines against which the success or failure of the political processes will be measured.

[Diaz] Then you intend to set forth a program...

[Cerezo] A plan for the establishment of the Parliament -- with specific months, conditions, and dates -- has already been proposed.

[Diaz] What about the signing of the document, Sir?

[Cerezo] That element must be added to the signing of the document. We will propose that in Esquipulas and at this meeting that will be proposed in Panama.

[Diaz] Do you believe the document will be signed despite the acute disagreements that plague the region?

[Cerezo] I will say this much: It will be a big political victory for Reagan if it is not signed. We must try to have it signed.

[Diaz] However, what if, as the president of El Salvador -- a responsible man whom we greatly respect because of his well-defined thought processes, whether or not we agree with him politically -- said: "Regardless of whether Nicaragua, Mexico, or the United States -- or even Venezuela -- decide not to sign, what use does the document have?

[Cerezo] From that standpoint, if all the parties do not sign the Contadora act and that process ends, then another one will begin.

[Diaz] Under Contadora?

[Cerezo] Call it Contadora II if you like. The flow of events never stops. If the Contadora document is not signed that will mark the beginning of the countdown to military confrontation in Central America. We will then have to fight time, because polarization will begin.

[Diaz] Mr President, I insist: Do you believe the Contadora document will be signed on 6 June?

[Cerezo] Yes.

[Diaz] What makes you believe this?

[Cerezo] I believe that it will be signed because everyone, including Nicaragua, is aware of the repercussions of it not being signed. In addition to this, the United States and Nicaragua, though from two extreme positions, fear that the document will not efficiently accomplish the goals each one has set out to achieve. However, if it is decided within those two extreme positions that the document can be efficient, then it will be signed. I do not know if it will be signed on 6 June. That can change, but I do believe every effort should be made on 6 June to set a final date for the signing.

[Diaz] You are right that the two positions are clear. On the one hand Nicaragua is saying: "No way that we will disarm," because then our house will be invaded and torn apart, while the United States is saying: "I will not sign until you disarm." How can these two positions be reconciled, sir?

[Cerezo] There is always a middle and that is what we are working to find. We will try to find it at Esquipulas.

[Diaz] What middle, sir?

[Cerezo] We will see.

[Diaz] What will happen if all of the Central American countries except Nicaragua sign the document? Isn't this a possibility?

[Cerezo] That will be a serious problem, and Nicaragua must be aware of this. The problem will cease to be the document, Contadora, or Contadora II. The problem will be that if Nicaragua refuses to sign any agreement to remain part of Central America it will be isolated and that will create internal problems, that hold no relation to the intervention of the United States. It will be isolated economically, socially, and politically, and could only resist for a given amount of time, even with regular and uninterrupted aid from a world power. How far is the Soviet Union willing to go with Nicaragua?

[Diaz] How far do you believe?

[Cerezo] I do not know. The cost is too high.

[Diaz] The Costa Rican president, when you were there at his inauguration, said that there is nothing more to say, that a big power is involved in the problem and that the Soviet Union is involved, too. Then, he is admitting that the Soviet Union is aiding Nicaragua. Do you agree with this theory?

[Cerezo] The AK-47's are a fact in the Soviet Union. Many of them are used here. The T-54 tanks and the helicopters that Nicaragua uses, that is, I believe that there are certain things in politics that it is better to act as if they are not happening. [sentence as published] This is one of the things we want to say in Esquipulas, and we must be sincere about the international situation. Well, [we may say] this is what is happening, this is what we have, this is what we will do, and let's not stop because if we continue as if things are happening, that is the problem. [sentence as published] There is some kind of a Soviet presence in Nicaragua. They admit it themselves. In other words, they have Soviet credits, oil shipments, weapons, technical advice, and the plane in which the vice president's 19 security agents flew in the other day was Soviet-made. They took pictures. Then, we cannot be fooled. In other words, it's as if we, the Guatemalan Army, said that it had no relations with Israel, even though it uses Galil rifles, and it will continue using them.

[Diaz] President Castro told me that it was very difficult to believe that the Soviet Union was interfering in this because of the distance. I don't know if they were political or journalistic phrases, but he told me that a year ago.

[Cerezo] I doubt it, too. Because, in addition, it involves economic, political, and strategic costs.

[Diaz] Do you think that Nicaragua would have the capability to create an insurrection at the regional level?

[Cerezo] The Nicaraguan case or Nicaragua in itself?

[Diaz] That the region itself would presnet the conditions for Nicaragua to generate a regional insurrection in the event the Contadora act were not signed?

[Cerezo] No. If Cuba interferred yes, but Nicaragua by itself would only be creating a wave of terrorism and an increase in military aid. But you realize that from a logistical point of view, the capacity that the guerrillas have to react at every level in the area to a U.S. direct intervention is almost impossible in the short term because,naturally, the vigilance over the area, the possibility of transferring weapons to increase an armed insurrection is very difficult. However, in addition to that, at that time, to begin an insurrection in Guatemala would be very difficult. Honestly, I am not saying this because I an the president. What can be carried out is terrorism, that is, bomb explosions, sabotage, which would affect us very much, right? But the people still have democratic expectations.

A long time would have to go by before the people would change their attitude. In Honduras I also doubt that they would have the capacity to react quickly to a guerrilla movement. They could also carry out sabotage acts and explosions. In Costa Rica they would also carry out sabotage and at the same time lose prestige. Terorism and sabotage is what is possible. Nicargua by itself would have the capacity to defend itself for a specific period but I don't believe that it would be a Grenada-style operation.

[Diaz] Mr President, I would like to tell you that if there are two very opposing views such as those of the United States and Nicaragua, tell me one of the points you have in mind, I only want you to tell me one. How are you going to tell the other four Central American presidents: "If we don't make progress in this, we don't sign?" What will you tell them?

[Cerezo] I am going to give you one: not disarmament, but a freeze on the arms buildup.

[Diaz] With supervision?

[Cerezo] Yes, of course, a no to the arms buildup.

[Diaz] Supervision from other countries?

[Cerezo] Of others, among all. [as published]

[Diaz] Among all?

[Cerezo] Or under a commission. There are some very neutral countries in the world: Canada and Australia, for example.

[Diaz] But, for example, how long will the United States take to pull its military forces out of Honduras? After the Contadora act is signed? Because if the document is signed here today they won't be out in 5 minutes?

[Cerezo] No, neither will the military advisers. But we can establish a gradual withdrawal process, a freeze after a withdrawal process. The biggest problem is the constant increase in weapons. Weapons go from one place to another until we reach a point in which we have a capacity for aggressiveness. In other words, with its helicopters Nicaragua now has the possibility of carrying out an attack on a border but not the possibility of invading a territory. But if it can find the technology for the Mig's, for example, things would become complicated for all. Things would get ruined for everybody.

[Diaz] Tell me, Mr President, do you think the Nicaraguan Government just has a Marxist tendency, or is it is Marxist government? How would you define the Nicaraguan Government?

[Cerezo] Look, I believe in what the Nicaraguan officials say. They define themselves as Marxists. They defined themselves as Marxists, but they asserted that they have a Latin American Marxism. I do not know if that is possible because it is an endless theoretical discussion. I prefer to believe in political processes because I have seen myself, a Christian Democrat, shift from my radical positions of 20 years ago, to much more pluralist and democratic tendencies later on. I remember how for 10 years we saw movies about the Berlin Wall, and today the Berlin Wall is a tourist site in West Germany. That is to say, the world changes. The problem is to change things in situations that have no apparent solution or way out. Whether or not Nicaragua is a Marxist country is irrelevant. If the present regime fails to become more politically flexible, sooner or later, it will be replaced by another one more or less radical.

[Diaz] Can we coexist with the current regime?

[Cerezo] If that regime does not attack other countries, if it develops a process of political flexibility, and if it does not meddle in other countries' affairs, of course we can coexist with it.

[Diaz] Mr. President, will an attempt be made at Esquipulas to influence the United States regarding its policy in Nicaragua and Central America?

[Cerezo] I think that we will have to issue a very balanced declaration, that is to say, a declaracion that favors neither Nicaragua nor the United States, but one that promotes the things we want to happen in Central America. We want to achieve economic and social development. We want to stop spending money on weapons. War was shown to be a dead-end street in Central America. That is what I have called it, and now I found out that President Alfonsin also used that phrase, which I have been using for years, without knowing who used it for the first time, although that is of little importance. It is an alignment process, and there comes a time in the conflict when the ones involved in it no longer know what they are fighting for. It is now a matter of pride. In conversation a friend from the Salvadoran FMLN told me: "Do you realize that at this point in the struggle to stop the fight would be a disgrace; it would be like showing that we were wrong?" I told him: Why was it right to fight before and not now? I am not saying that that is a leitmotif, but there comes a point during a war when the situation becomes unbalanced, and the people no longer know why they are fighting. At that point the war is no longer a solution.

As Clausewitz said, and I believe that he is still correct, war is the continuation of politics by other means, but when those other means become senseless, they must be stopped because the basic thing is politics.

[Diaz] Do you think that the U.S. approval of the Contadora document is an essential requirement for its signing and for the establishment of talks between Managua and Washington?

[Cerezo] No. It is important, but not essential because that would mean to be tied down to the longstanding problem of the egg and the chicken. It is just as bad to start from the promise that the United States should be completely excluded from this matter, considering that it is located right here... [changes thought] As Porfirio Diaz used to say, we are "so far from God, and so close to the United States." It is just as bad not to want the United States involved in anything as it is to want it to meddle in everything. I believe that the United States should be asked to recognize the authority of the document. If the Latin American peoples agree on something, the Unites States should accept the consequences of those agreements.

[Diaz] Would the United States be asked to recognize the Nicaraguan Government?

[Cerezo] To recognize the Nicaraguan people's authority, yes, because the political process will be inaugurated in the Contadora Document. The United States should say: Well, if the political process is open, let the Nicaraguan people choose

[Diaz] Do you think that in the future -- this is a leading question -- the Central American presidents' meetings could naturally replace Contadora? Let us say that I was a Yugoslav or a Czechoslovak, could I not become an arbiter in a Mongolian problem?

[Cerezo] The presidential summit -- or perhaps more properly, a Central American parliament -- can be a followup to the work done by Contadora. Contadora had one great feature: It was Latin America involved with the Latin American peoples. Contadora showed us that there are possibilities for us to sit down and discuss our own problems.

CEREZO ON BORDER SKIRMISH, PANAMA'S SUMMIT ROLE

PA240007 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 May -- In commenting on an armed attack against a Guatemalan Army detachment near the border with El Salvador, 50 km from Esquipulas, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo told a group of journalists: "A guerrilla action against the presidents attending the Esquipulas meeting and against the meeting itself would prove that the guerrilla movement wants to hinder the efforts to achieve peace in the region."

President Cerezo added: The attack was most likely just a nuisance action because the guerrilla movement wishes to make its presence felt in a meeting as important as the Esquipulas one, but it is only an act of provocation. Nothing serious happened. We have communicated with Salvadoran authorities and asked them to send reinforcements to that area because it seems that the attack against the detachment was launched from El Salvador. Finally, President Cerezo said that he does not think there will be any problem in Guatemala regarding the security for the Central American presidents.

Regarding the absence of the Panamanian president from the Central American presidential summit, President Cerezo said that Panama was invited to the meeting as an observer, but a reasonable excuse had been sent, namely that the Panamanian president has important duties to take care of during those days. Initially, Panama had accepted the invitation because the meeting had been planned for Friday and Saturday, but since it was later postponed until Saturday and Sunday, Panama could not attend because of important matters that have to be attended to Panama, Cerezo said.

Esquipulas is the center of attention because of the changes made by the organizers of the presidential summit: the presidents' return to their respective countries was moved up by a day; individual protocol was eliminated and replaced by collective protocol with the presence of each president; and the possibility of a news conference at the end of the meeting on Sunday is still under discussion.

ARMY 'GUARANTEES' OIL PROJECTS IN EL PETEN

PA220416 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Guatemalan Army can guarantee oil activities in El Peten in the face of actions staged by subversive organizations, a bulletin issued by the Army information office states. The communique says that Guatemala's economic activities, including the oil industry, are sometimes the target of sporadic attacks by terrorist bands that roam in the dark to destroy and paralyze all enterprises that strive to improve the levels of development and progress.

It adds that these bands do not care about the damage their antipatriotic actions cause, by obstructing the country's economic reactivation and directly harming the interests of the working people who support families on the income obtained through production. The Army reiterates its determination to protect honest citizens and those investors who work to improve Guatemala's future.

HONDURAS

OFFICER ON REVISION OF AID TREATY WITH U.S.

PA221428 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 86

[Report on interview with Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Minera by Jose Domingo Flores; no place or date given -- recorded]

[Text] Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Minera yesterday visited the Foreign Ministry and reports on what he discussed with the authorities.

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] We met with a commission to discuss the revision of the bilateral military assistance treaty between Honduras and the United States.

[Flores] How are the negotiations coming along?

[Gutierrez] We have been putting the finishing touches on the 1954 treaty, we are updating it and making it more dynamic in order to attain fair and dignified treatment for our country as far as our military relations with the United States are concerned.

[Flores] When will the document be ready to be presented to the national Congress for analysis?

[Gutierrez] I believe that once the commission travels to Washington and the draft of the document is reviewed, the Honduran president will have the document at his disposal so that he can make the necessary agreements at this level in Washington, and the document can be signed and ratified by the Honduran Congress.

[Flores] Colonel, have many changes been made in the 1954 agreement?

[Gutierrez] In general terms the entire document is being updated to favor Honduras' positions, because Honduras is the one that needs assistance and economic support.

[Flores] Does the treaty also consider reinforcing or aiding the public security forces?

[Gutierrez] Yes, a package is being considered for another document. At present we are dealing exclusively with the revision of the bilateral treaty of reciprocal assistance between the United States and Honduras.

[Flores] What is this reciprocal assistance? What does Honduras give the United States?

[Gutierrez] Honduras has been inspired by the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Treaty]. I will briefly recount the history of the assistance. In 1954 a bilateral treaty was signed. In general terms we received the benefits of support and technological assistance to create a defense system within the Armed Forces and throughout Honduran territory. In this sense we are taking advantage of U.S. technology and support.

[Flores] Colonel, is the Honduran Army concerned over Nicaragua's refusal to sign the Contadora document since four countries -- Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras -- have agreed to it and only Nicaragua has not?

[Gutierrez] I do not want to make a statement on this subject because many variables must still be confirmed at the meeting in Guatemala. At this meeting we will establish the policies that must be implemented prior to the signing of the document on 6 June.

[Flores] Do you believe the Condeca [Central American Defense Council] will re-emerge?

[Gutierrez] That has not been considered in this revision, but the Condeca system has not disappeared. It still has potential.

[Flores] What could you report on the Condeca?

[Gutierrez] This commission has not discussed that system. It will be discussed by other commissions, but I am not aware of its being revised.

[Flores] The Nicaraguan issue worries us all a great deal, and I believe the military should also be concerned. How much of a danger is Nicaragua for Central America?

[Gutierrez] Antagonism to this is our ideological position. On one hand we have the democratic system and on the other we have the totalitarian system. That would be a threat in any part of the world, be it China, India, Pakistan, or any other country. With Nicaragua's failure to share the democratic ideas we have had for many years, and its opposing system, we do not necessarily speak the same language. This is worrisome, especially since it is known that Nicaragua's defensive system does not necessarily come under [words indistinct] defensive position. We are concerned over the quantity of weapons that are for the most part geared toward the offensive. This causes concern here as it would anywhere.

[Flores] Do you, the military, fear a war in Central America?

[Gutierrez] I repeat, that is a political situation [words indistinct] Washington, and I do not care to make any comments on the subject because I am not well-informed. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS EXPULSION OF OFFICIALS

PA230350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Protest note issued by the Foreign Ministry, addressed to the U.S. Embassy in Managua; dated 22 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry courteously greets the honorable U.S. Embassy and at the same time refers to the request presented by U.S. State Department officials before our embassy in Washington on 16 May 1986 regarding the withdrawal, within a week, of Nicaraguan officials William Vigil and Miriam Hooker.

The U.S. officials said that this measure was adopted because the Nicaraguan Government had effectively restricted the work of two U.S. Embassy officials in Managua who were involved in espionage activities. These two officials also attempted to recruit Interior Ministry officials for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The expulsion of the two Nicaraguan officials represents a far-reaching maneuver aimed at seriously weakening our diplomatic representation in Washington because the spouses of the officials selected for expulsion also work at our embassy.

Likewise, the U.S. officials informed us that in reciprocity for the Nicaraguan protest note for the illegal presence of two U.S. officials in a war zone in the area of Siuna, all trips taken by staff members of the Nicaraguan consulates in Washington, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, will have to be authorized by the State Department.

The Nicaraguan Government presents its most formal and strong protest in view of this unfair and arbitrary measure that bears no relation to Nicaragua's fully justified attitude when it denounced the involvement of U.S. Embassy officials in acts of espionage and their unauthorized entry to restricted areas -- facts that violate the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and Nicaraguan domestic laws. Therefore, the decision adopted by the U.S. Government cannot be described as reciprocal because the Nicaraguan position is based on the fact that illegal activities were carried out by the U.S. officials, while the U.S. State Department decision has no legal basis.

William Vigil and Miriam Hooker, the two Nicaraguan diplomats, exhibited the proper conduct at all times, strictly abiding by the norms established in the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, and always respected the laws of the host country, unlike the U.S. diplomats in Managua. Facts, such as the above-mentioned, prove the U.S. Government's lack of interest in finding paths of understanding, and further hinder the relations between the two states. Likewise, these arbitrary measures are the result of the U.S. Government's lack of political willingness to establish an open and respectuful dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government which would permit the establishment of the basis for normal relations between the two states.

The Foreign Ministry reiterates, before the honorable U.S. Embassy, the assurances of our esteem.

Managua, 22 May 1986

ORTEGA ON U.S. MANEUVERS, EXPULSION OF OFFICIALS

PA230258 Managua International Service in Spanish 2214 GMT 22 May 86

[Closing statement made by President Daniel Ortega during "Face the People" program held with cotton growers in Leon on 22 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We have met here with workers from the countryside, producers, technicians, government employees, and government officials. We have met here to talk about the cotton harvest. We have here several producers. We have a sizeable group of producers here.

While we are here talking about the cotton production; while we are talking about the need to coordinate our efforts even better to produce more for the peasants' and the workers' power for the revolution; while we are here, listening to your worries and plans to increase production and productivity, the U.S. Government continues to threaten our country. The U.S. Government is carrying out military maneuvers in Honduras, and using new weapons systems in those military maneuvers being carried out in Honduras. The U.S. Government is discussing new formulas to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

We have also learned about the document which was mentioned by the companero -- the U.S. Pentagon document in which the U.S. military officers in the Pentagon, in other words, the U.S. Army, come to the conlusion that if Nicaragua signs the Contadora Group peace document, then the United States will have to intervene militarily in Nicaragua. They talk about intervening with 100,000 soldiers and establishing bases in Honduras and Costa Rica to guarantee the actions against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Likewise, two officials in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington were expelled from the United States. This was revealed today by the U.S. news media. Hence, the U.S. Government has stepped up its actions to destroy any possibility of achieving a peaceful agreement as a result of the efforts exerted by Latin America through the so-called Contadora Group and the Support Group. We have been discussing some proposals in Panama and Nicaragua has presented specific proposals to achieve peace. In other words, while the U.S. Government is increasing its warmongering actions and threats against Nicaragua, we are exerting ourselves to achieve peace. While the United States Government continues to carry out military maneuvers in Honduras and includes new weapons systems in those military maneuvers, Nicaragua continues to work for the achievement of peace.

We are willing to go and talk with the Central American presidents in Esquipulas in the next few days. We have every intention of participating in the dialogue, even though Honduras is being used as a base to carry out aggressions against Nicaragua. Likewise, while the U.S. Government talks about invading Nicaragua with 100,000 U.S. soldiers, it asks Nicaragua to disarm itself. That is the condition demanded by the U.S. Government: Nicaragua should disarm itself before accepting peace with Nicaragua. In other words, peace with a disarmed nation which will be annihilated immediately after it is disarmed.

This is a trap laid by the U.S. Government, which says that the Nicaraguan people should disarm themselves and then it will annihilate them. It wants to do to the Nicaraguan people the same thing it did to Sandino. It called him to negotiate peace, it asked him to disarm himself, and what happened to Sandino afterwards?

Of course, we will not accept the people's disarmament, and we have presented specific proposals in which we stated that it is necessary to achieve agreements concerning what may be termed as offensive weapons. We can reach an agreement concerning offensive weapons. We can negotiate this, we can limit those weapons. We can reduce the weapons which are described as offensive weapons. However, we will not negotiate the defensive weapons. We will not negotiate these weapons. These weapons cannot be negotiated.

Nicaragua's position is much stronger nowadays, when the United States is again talking about invading Nicaragua and it has all the plans to invade our country. However, the Yankees' threats and aggressions will not undermine or disarm the Nicaraguan people's capacity to work, because we have always said that production is also a defense of the revolution. We defend the revolution with rifles and we also defend it with production. By being here and talking about a specific problem like the cotton production, we are attending to a strategic area in the defense of our revolution. Consequently, what does having a successful cotton harvest mean? [repeats himself] It means winning another battle against the Yankee aggressor. It means winning another battle against the United States' terrorist policy. Thus, we must seek better conditions, from the material standpoint, for the Nicaraguan people, because our efforts will be successful and we will fulfill our goals in the measure that the people live under better conditions. The workers who participate in the cotton growing activities, sowing and harvesting the cotton, will live in better conditions.

We feel that great efforts have been exerted to make your contributions, and we feel that many contributions have been made. We also consider that we will emerge victorious, defeating the aggressor in the military sector and the production sector. Free fatherland [crowd shouts: "Or death!"]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PENTAGON DOCUMENT

PA222348 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 4-b

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry on 21 May]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry addresses the Nicaraguan people and the international community to inform them of the following:

The document drafted by the Pentagon and published in yesterday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES has received extensive coverage at the international level.

The document openly states that the signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America could lead the United States to a massive military intervention against Nicaragua in the form of the development of more than 100,000 U.S. soldiers in Central America and the reinforcement of the military facilities that the United States has in Honduras and Costa Rica.

Said document also expresses an objection to the U.S. Governmente committing itself to the Contadora document after it is signed, and demands, in open interference in Nicaraguan domestic affairs and in violation of the most basic principles of international law, the elimination of the Sandinist people's revolution through an alleged "democratiziation" that would translate as the surrender of power to the mercenary forces that the U.S. Government has created with the sole purpose of attacking Nicaragua and hindering Nicaragua's legitimate right to self-determination, independence, and peace.

The statements included in the Pentagon document clearly establish that there is no guarantee that the United States will stop its aggression against Nicaragua if it signs the Contadora document. In this respect, and in accordance with the statements being made by several U.S. Government officials, the commitmentes agreed upon will not prevent the U.S. Government from continuing its brutal aggression against the Nicaraguan people. Quite the contrary, the document clearly states that the signing of the document would not curb the U.S. policy of force, but that the signing of that document would lead the United States to unleash its interventionist plans. Within this context, the Pentagon document not only opposes the signing of the Contadora document, but also threatens an intervention in Central America should Nicaragua procede and sign the document.

These facts reassert the justness of the Nicaraguan positions which are included in the proposal that was presented in Panama during the last plenipotentiary representatives' meeting, which concluded barely 2 days ago. In its proposal, Nicaragua offered to negotiate the limits of weapons which are classified as offensive and emphasized the nonnegotiable character of defensive weapons, based on the conviction that the only guarantee we have to safeguard the Sandinist people's revolution is its armed people. Any attempt to deny the Nicaraguans the right to have the necessary defensive weapons to reject an aggression would be tantamount to condemning the survival of the revolution itself and depriving Nicaragua of its legitimate and inalienable right to self-defense.

Likewise, the statements included in the document represent further proof that the United States has never really and effectively supported the efforts exerted by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, openly opposing the Latin American positions in favor of a political and negotiated solution to prevailing conflicts.

Given these grave statements, which confirm the justness of the Nicarguan positions, the Nicaraguan Government reasserts its serious and responsible proposal which was presented to the Contadora Group and states its willingness to continue defending the sovereignty and independence of our homeland -- a guarantee which is necessary to safeguard the revolution's achievements.

Managua, 21 May, 1986

FDN: GERMANS TO BE RELEASED 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

PA221547 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The FDN, an armed organization that fights against Sandinism reported this afternoon on the health of those whom it describes as the German internationalists it captured on Saturday. The FDN stated that the Soviet-made AK-47 rifles which it seized from the Germans had been used by them and that when they were questioned, they confessed that they were forced to use them by the Nicaraguan army.

It announced that in the next few days, it will proceed to turn over the German citizens once an agreement has been reached with the cooperation of humanitarian organizations and the involved governments.

Germans Protest at U.S. Embassy

PA230012 Paris AFP in Spanish 2102 GMT 22 May 86

[By Ernesto Ramirez]

[Text] Managua, 22 May (AFP) -- The Sandinist police today evicted a group of FRG volunteers who chained themselves to the main entrance of the U.S. Embassy in this capital. "We are desperate because the contras have not released our comrades," it was explained to the Sandinist police by the approximately 20 FRG volunteers, who were taken away from the U.S. diplomatic mission after they had chained themselves to the main gate this morning. The FRG citizens chained themselves to the U.S. Embassy gate, demanding the release of their fellow citizens who were captured by the anti-Sandinist rebels on Saturday. However, the Sandinist police cut the chains with pliers and screwdrivers.

One of the internationalists told AFP: "We will continue to stage demonstrations and protest" as long as the eight FRG volunteers who were kidnapped by the anti-Sandinists are not released. Approximately 70 FRG internationalists have been carrying out a series of actions demanding the release of this eight FRG volunteers since Sunday, when they took over the FRG Embassy for 36 hours.

In addition to this action, a group of U.S. residents are participating in a "vigil" in front of the U.S. Embassy. They have carried out this action on a weekly basis for the last 2 years to protest "the Reagan administration's policy against Nicaragua." Dozens of Sandinist policemen cordoned off the area in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital and then moved the volunteers 50 meters from the main gate, where the other FRG internationalists were chanting slogans against the Reagan administration and FRG Government. No major incidents were reported, even though the Marines took out their weapons and pointed them at the demonstrators when the volunteers were advancing toward the main entrance of the U.S. Embassy.

Deputy Commander Roger Cabezas, assistant chief of the Sandinist police in Managua, told AFP that the police "will guarantee the security of all the embassies in Managua, as stated in international agreements." The police have redoubled vigilance around the FRG Embassy since yesterday, and have closed off the main street which passes in front of the diplomatic mission.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

PA230410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Official statement issued by the government in Managua, on 22 May]

[Text] Upon learning with grief and indignation about events in southern Africa where victims and material damage have been reported of terrorist actions and attacks by South Africa's racist regime on 20 May against the capitals by Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the Nicaraguan people and government vigorously condemn these new terrorist actions that constitute an escalation of the aggression that the front line countries are suffering and an open violation of international law, the UN Charter, the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement countries, and the Organization of African Unity.

These actions represent a serious threat to international peace and security, form part of the state terrorism that the Pretoria racist regime practices systematically, encouraged by the policy of constructive engagement of the current U.S. Government against the Front Line countries. Such actions again demonstrate the urgent need to take specific measures to eliminate South Africa's racist regime. While expressing its solidarity with the peoples of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the Nicaraguan people and government make an appeal to the international community to adopt the necessary measures against the Pretoria regime in order to attain peace and security in southern Africa.

Managua, 22 May 1986

ARDE, UNO, FARN CREATE SOUTHERN FRONT

PA221400 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 May 86 p 3

[Text] The Nicaraguans who are in exile decided to join and create the southern front to fight the Sandinist regime. The ARDE, UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity], and FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] militants have joined the movement.

We have received the following statement which has been signed by the commanders of the various factions:

Considering that:

1. To defeat the forces of international communism who currently occupy our homeland, the unity of all the Nicaraguans who are struggling to democratize Nicaragua is essential.

2. Divisions only harm Nicaragua and its people, who have struggled for over a century to achieve their freedom, today violated by the Marxist international dictatorship.

3. Currently, the option to unite all the fighting forces and guarantee their success is found in UNO.

Therefore, in a free and democratic manner, we have agreed to:

1. Recognize the UNO as the feasible organization for the freedom of Nicaragua and accept, without renouncing ARDE's basic principles, its objectives and postulates.

2. Unite all ARDE, UNO, and FARN forces under UNO coordination to create the southern front that will operate under a joint command.

3. Appoint and recognize Commander "El Negro" Chamorro as the southern front's military chief and "Leonel" as his second in command.

4. Struggle, unfaltering and united, until we achieve for Nicaragua faithful respect of human rights, total freedom, and a just, pluralist, and truly independent democracy.

RECENT CONTADORA MEETING, PROPOSAL VIEWED

PA221851 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] The meeting of Central American plenipotentiaries and the Contadora Group held in Panama from 16 to 18 May presented many new situations: the dubious performance of the Guatemalan delegation, the Costa Rican proposal calling for international military maneuvers in the region, the sudden turnabout of the Central American delegations following the announcement of the Nicaraguan proposal, and "the best" yet: the telling of "a dream of a Pentagon general."

This is how the Honduran proposal to set a deadline and give form and solemnity to the much-desired disarmament by the Sandinist people's revolution has been called. The Panama meeting was very important for Nicaragua. The climax of the negotiations had arrived, and the agenda reflected this by calling for commitments on security matters (a commitment on military maneuvers and on arms). Until that moment the advance had taken place on negotiations regarding domestic policy aspects of the countries and the promotion of social and economic development. Three years have gone by durng which a constant has remained: the U.S. aggression.

It may appear curious, but for the past 3 years the attacked country has been at the negotiating table with the allies of the aggressor, which has abandoned all negotiations to openly dedicate itself to illegal aggression against Nicaragua.

Because of this, the meeting of this past weekend had aroused expectations among all delegations. The so-called "Tegucigalpa bloc" did what it has been doing for years: It met in San Jose to prepare a strategy.

Most of its members thought that the Nicaraguan delegation would not be interested, that it would be "with its back against the wall," and that it would arrive at the meeting with empty hands.

Others, more "thoughtful," decided to prepare themselves just in case this was not the case.

Until that moment, the issue was the 6 June meeting and whether or not Nicaragua would sing the peace act.

The 16 May meeting was scheduled to begin at 0900. Part of the Nicaraguan delegation arrived the night before, and Sandinist negotiator Victor Hugo Tinoco arrived at 0600.

Tinoco spoke to the foreign news media at 0845. He told reporters at the Hilton Hotel that he was bringing a proposal that he hoped "would serve to add dynamism and speed" to the discussions.

At 0900, Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera told the media that the installation of the meeting would have to be delayed because the Honduran delegation had advised that it would arrive at noon.

Until that moment neither the Salvadoran nor the Guatemalan delegations had been seen by the reporters. From 0900 to 1500, the reporters passed around all sorts of rumors: that the meeting would be suspended, that it would be postponed, that a delegate from the Support Group was expected, that Contadora had decided to suspend the discussions until after the signing of the act as it stands on the security aspect.

Most observers believed that the Honduran delay meant that it had been decided to implement the plan approved in San Jose since Nicaragua had announced that it would present a proposal at the meeting.

The Honduran delegation headed by Jorge Ramon Hernandez arrived discreetly and stayed away from the public eye. It became a source of interest only when Tinoco announced that it had come up with another proposal. The meeting began at 1600 hours and only lasted a couple of hours.

The international journalists who covered the meeting have said that Nicaragua's proposal was serious and reasonable. The outcome of the Panama meeting showed: 1) that the Sandinist revolution is not an intransigent obstacle as some have tried to establish; 2) that the proposal represented a real interest in making the discussions more dynamic; and 3) that now the question is not whether or not Nicarauga will sign the act but who else would sign it.

The initial moments of the meeting were very tense, full of distrust by the delegations. A commentary at the end of the meeting told me that things did not go too well for the United States and its allies at the Panama meeting. A correspondent for an international news agency who covered the meeting expressed her concern over an "invitation" that a member of the Costa Rican delegation made to her.

The Costa Rican official asked her to fly with him becase he wanted to discuss work matters. The young journalist said that the invitation was probably due to the fact that in her reports she has objectively noted that Nicaragua's proposals were serious and reasonable, among other things. Other correspondents have said that the Honduran proposal is "completely absurd" and "some sort of puzzle."

The Honduran proposal defends carrying out international military maneuvers in the region. Contadora has proposed regulating them and Nicaragua has called for banning them. The Honduran proposal calls for a complicated system for the control of troops and arms in the region.

What would happen in Nicaragua if the United States decides to invade? It is the United States who has said that it will not respect any Contadora act. Who is really threatening Nicaragua? Do you really believe that Nicaragua represents a threat to its neighbors? Then, what is the objective in the "dream of a Pentagon general?" What role has Honduras played in presenting such a proposal? What policy, alliance, or intention is it serving?

But things did not stop there. As soon as Honduras presented its "proposal" everybody at the Panama meeting set upon it. Nicaragua was the first one to call it absurd, and this is what the members of the Contadora Group also said. That proposal was simply unacceptable.

That proposal was in strong contrast with the Nicaraguan proposal. Then there came the "conciliators."

In 1984 Guatemala first made evident that there was a distance between it and the so-called "Tegucigalpa bloc," Since then it has maintained an "active neutrality" policy meaning that it will not get involved in the Central American conflict but that it will support any negotiated solution for the region.

Referring to this conception, the delegates of those countries [Guatemala and Costa Rica] proposed -- on the very day that the work session of the plenipotentiaries was being installed -- a conciliation formula.

But the truth is that there was nothing that had to be conciliated there. First, because Hoduras' proposal was being supported by Honduras only, and second because it had been practically rejected by everybody. On the other hand, the Nicaraguan proposal, in addition to having been well received, even by the Honduran delegate -- even if only for the first day -- was the heart of the meeting, the basis for the discussions.

The second part of the plan, however, was set in motion, to try, this time, to turn the situation around, that is, to save Honduras from being isolated and to undermine the Nicaraguan proposal.

The next day, very early, the Costa Rican-Guatemalan proposal was presented. This proposal defends international maneuvers, rejects Nicaragua's proposal that they should be banned, and introduces regulations for international maneuvers establishing that:

When they take place 30 km away from another state, that state and the Verification and Control Commission must be notified.

The maneuvers will not involve more than 5,000 soldiers.

The foreign troops force will not be larger than that of host country's force.

The maximum artillery range cannot reach a neighboring state.

The maneuvers will have a 30-day duration limit, and the total duration will not be over 60 days in a year.

The conciliation proposal takes on the spirit of the Honduran proposal on arms and rejects the idea of establishing a distinction between offensive and defensive arms in the region.

Although the security-for-all concept proposed by Nicaragua was initially accepted by all, it was not included in the "conciliation" proposal. The new proposal called for the completion of the disarmament process in 3 months. The conciliation proposal was initially rejected by El Salvador and Honduras. Nicaragua made substantive observations.

When the risk that the maneuver could be defeated appeared, Honduras and El Salvador made a 180-degree turn and, alluding to "for the sake of the negotiations" and to "it is necessary to yield with a spirit of flexibility in order to advance," etc, arguments, they backed the proposal, which then lost its "conciliatory" nature to become a "formal" proposal.

The grouping then became four to one. On one side appeared "inflexible" Nicaragua, alone; and on the other the bloc of four countries with the dream of the Pentagon general, exhibiting much "flexibility." The trap was in motion, but everybody knew how it was coming. No one was being fooled. Tomorrow, Tinoco will analyze the background of the situation and will announce Nicaragua's next move.

FSLN CLAIMS OFFICIAL KIDNAPPED IN MEXICO

PA220405 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Martin Madriz, a member of the FSLNs International Relations Department, was kidnapped by two unidentified men in the MExican city of Toluca, 70 km from Mexico City. Madriz, who traveled to Toluca to speak at the Revolutionary Workers Party headquarters, was intercepted on the outskirts of the city by three white vehicles with no license plates, and was accosted by several armed men. According to the sources who provided this information, the 24-year-old Nicaraguan was forced to get out of the vehicle he was traveling in and pushed into one of the kidnappers' vehicles and driven away. Madriz was with Jose Antonio (?Resortes Villa), a member of the PRT's board of directors, when the incident took place.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH PERU'S FOREIGN MINISTER

FL221250 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has had an extensive dialogue in Lima with Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner with whom he discussed the Central American crisis, bilateral relations, and other topics. Rodriguez arrived in Peru on Wednesday afternoon for an official 24-hour visit which will conclude today. The Cuban leader will then travel to Uruguay.

Meets With Garcia

FL222126 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today transmitted to Peruvian President Alan Garcia friendly greetings from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

After a working breakfast with the Peruvian president, which lasted 2 hours, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez expressed his satisfaction at the meeting, in which they exchanged impressions on Latin America. The vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers said that, in his meeting with Alan Garcia, the close relations between Cuba and Peru were also discussed.

As an example of these good bilateral relations, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez mentioned the presence in Peru of a large Cuban delegation headed by our minister of the fishing industry, Jorge Fernandez Cuervo.

RISQUET MEETS WITH GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING

FL221404 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat, has met in Havana with the Ghanaian Ashanti King, who is on an official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of the government.

Speaking to the distinguished visitor, Risquet reiterated the Cuban peoples' feelings of friendship and sympathy with their Ghanaian brothers and their solidary with the efforts of the National Defense Council to consolidate Ghana's independence and achieve economic and social development. The National Defense Council is presided over by aviation Lieutenant John Jerry Rawlings.

COMMENTARY SEES NICARACUA WILLING TO SIGN PEACE ACT

PA210430 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Last weekend in Panama City the Sandinist government presented a new constructive proposal aimed at adding to the peace efforts in Central America. However, the Sandinist government reiterated that the signing of the final Contadora agreement must come after the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua has definitively ended.

At the meeting between the Contadora technical group and the plenipotentiaries of the five Central American countries, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto reiterated the statements made by President Daniel Ortega to the effect that if the United States wants peace in the region it must truly give up the idea of making war against Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto referred to the new proposal made by the Nicaraguan Government regarding the two topics pending in the negotiating process, which consist of banning all military maneuvers in Central America and a moratorium on offensive weapons in the area. During a meeting with the press the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister said that the Central American governments would be the ones responsible for deciding which weapons are considered offensive, as well as for establishing the number of military troops in each of the five countries of the area.

After stating that this has been the only proposal made on this subject, the Nicaraguan foreign minister recalled that despite all the efforts put forth to date, the United States is constantly using force to bend the will of its interlocutors, and has unleashed a systematic campaign of lies to create the image that the Nicaraguan Government is blocking the negotiations.

The Contadora and Support Group countries have hopes that the peacemaking efforts will come to an end on 6 June. However, Nicaragua has reminded them that before the final document is signed, the U.S. aggression and its huge aid to the counterrevolutionaries must end.

The current U.S. Administration has announced, through White House spokesman Larry Speakes, that Washington will not withdraw its support to the mercenary bands even if Nicaragua signs the Contadora peace document. The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister described the United States' disregard for all international laws and the public proclamation of its intentions to continue the aggressiion against Nicaragua as disgusting.

On Sunday in Niquinohomo, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that Washington is attempting to use the Contadora peace document as an instrument to destroy the Sandinist revolution. Daniel Ortega questioned Washington's authority to demand that Nicaragua disarm itself when the United States has the world's largest arms supply. We want to sign the peace document, the Nicaraguan president stressed; however, we will never disarm the people because this would be the same as ending the revolution.

CHILEAN REPRESSION SHOWS LEVEL OF MOBILIZATION

PA222009 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In an unrestrained manner, the Chilean Carabineros took to the main streets of Santiago on Tuesday to prevent the holding of a peace march organized by the National Workers Command. The indiscriminate repression even reached foreign legislators who tried to act as observers in the demonstration.

The reports from the Chilean capital indicate that the militarized police occupied a large area of the center of Santiago and prevented pedestrains and vehicles from getting near the location where the demonstrators were to pass.

The repression that has again taken over the Chilean streets shows the levels of the social mobilization in demand of democracy and the end of the dictatorship. The growth of the protests has worried the Pinochet regime and forced the junta to once again deploy the military forces in the streets in an attempt to halt the discontent. Since they appeared on 10 April during a youth demonstration in a square near the government headquarters, the soldiers have been participating in the repressive tasks, armed to the teeth and with their faces painted black so as to have a psychological effect on the demonstrators. In combat gear, the soldiers have made their appearance at student strikes, during the protest over Pinochet's visit to the city of Temuco, and once again in this peace march in which the militarymen pulled the triggers of their weapons without any hesitation.

The frustrated march for peace constitutes proof that the Chilean military regime is aware of the growing threats it is facing and that it is desperately increasing the violence against the have-notes who are indicating that revolutionary violence is the answer. In this sense, it must be stressed that the massive raids that have recently been carried out in the poor neighborhoods have been targeted against the sectors where Pinochet sees the greatest danger against the government stability. That is where the sectors most affected by the regime's disastrous economic policy live.

That policy has led to a more than 13 percent unemployment rate. The latest statistics show that out of Chile's total population of less than 11 million people, 1.5 million are affected by the lack of work. No solutions are in sight for the South American country's economic crisis mainly due to the payment of the interest rates of a foreign debt that already amounts to $22 billion and is increasing.

All of this means that Chilean society cannot endure for much longer the situation created by the dictatorship. That is the reason for the protest marches, the strikes by various sectors, the church's dissatisfaction, and the organization of groups that support the fundamental demands of the population and demand a satisfactory reply. In the face of the demands, the regime increases the action of mass repression and systematically refuses to hold any serious dialogue with the opposition. The violence unleashed on Tuesday against the march for peace shows the loss of political space by a dictatorship clinging to power, but which constantly wonders how long it will continue there.

PEASANT MARKETS CLEAR WAY FOR STATE MARKETS

FL220049 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 86

[By correspondent Hernan Santos]

[Text] Holguin Province's 26 peasants' free markets have disappeared and cleared the way for state parallel markets in a firm response to the agreements reached at the second national meetiong of cooperative members. Thirteen of them have already begun offering their services to the population with a large and varied produce supply while the rest will join them within the next few hours.

Holguin cooperative members have expressed their total support to the agreements reached at the second national cooperatives meeting and their willingness to work and increase production.

MIRET CALLS FOR IMPROVED SPARE PARTS PRODUCTION

FL222227 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Contracts between the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and organs of the state Central Administration of Spare Parts Producers are showing considerable delays in the development of new types of spares to replace imports.

During a regular meeting of the National Commission of Spare Parts held in Havana today, Politburo member Pedro Miret noted the need to speed up the process aimed at obtaining satisfactory results toward the end of 1986 in line with the agreements reached on that matter at the third party congress.

MACHADO PRESIDES OVER ELECTORAL COMMISSION

FL221827 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Council of State has agreed to hold elections on Sunday, 19 October 1986, to elect delegates to the municipal assemblies of the people's government for a 2 and 1/2 year term. In accordance with that decision, runoff elections will be held on Sunday, 2 October 1986, in those districts where none of the candidates exceed more than one-half of the votes cast. The agreement announced at the Palace of the Revolution takes into consideration that the 2 and 1/2 year term of the current delegates will soon expire.

The National Electoral Commission has been appointed and is presided over by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura. The commission is composed of 19 comrades. During the presentation of the commission, Machado Ventura referred to the importance of the elections.

[Begin recording] We consider the delegates to be a fundamental cadre in our country, a basic delegation. We expect that our people will take care in making the best selection when voting for the delegates in order to have good cadres that could play an important role in their work areas, districts, municipalities, provinces, and in our national assembly.

We will work for the greatest quality in the electoral process and for an atmosphere of social democracy. That is all. [end recording]

HART MARKS 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMATEUR MOVEMENT

FL221658 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture, has sent a message to the instructors, advisers, technicians, and artists of the amatuer movement on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of its founding.

In his closing remarks, Armando Mendz Vila, vice minister of culture, stressed the important role of these comrades in their self-sacrificing, complex work that gets better every year while the number of amateurs increases.

DECREE ON MATERIAL RESPONSIBILITY NOTED

FL222042 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1817 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Council of State has announced the Law/Decree Number 92 on material responsibility of leaders, officials, and other workers. The OFFICIAL GAZETTE published it today, when it takes effect.

The law/decree explains the procedure to follow in determining and demanding material responsibility from the aforementioned individuals when they cause damages to material and/or financial resources assigned to their work center as long as they do not constitute a criminal act. It indicates that the higher leadership of the system related to the work center will be in charge of identifying the person with the authority to demand the material responsibility. In all material responsibilities cases the designated authority will have to previously hear the allegations of the labor union organization at the appropriate level.

TANK, TRANSPORT 25TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

FL221822 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire 1600 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the founding of the military specialty of tanks and transport has been celebrated in the capital with a ceremony held at the General Antonio Maceo Inter-Arms School of the FAR, where a group of field-grade and company-grade officers received the Ignacio Agramonte Medal, second and third class.

In his closing remarks, Brigade General Francisco Cruz Bourzac, member of the party Central Committee and FAR vice minister for armament and technology, referred to the traditional combativeness of this specialty and said its resurgence had been a guarantor of this specialty and that its resurgence had been a guarantor of the revolution.

BRIEFS

SANCTI SPIRITUS AIRPORT -- Sancti Spiritus Airport construction continues, and everything indicates that there will be no major difficulties in completing it on time and with the required quality. The workers of the Villa Clara No 10 Construction Enterprise have fundmentally completed the movement of earth to lengthen the runway to 700 meters. They have moved hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of dirt in record time, and the ground is ready for the application of asphalt. [Excerpt] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 86 FL]

ELECTION COVERAGE CONTINUES; UNITY SEEN

Organizations Ask for Recount

PA221433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1345 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 May (EFE) -- A total of 15 political, business, and labor organizations of the Dominican Republic today asked the Central Electoral Board [JCE] to resume a manual vote by vote count of the results of the 16 May general elections. The 15 organizations, which support the candidacy of Jacobo Majluta of the social democractic Dominican Revolutionary Party, stated that their request is based on the fact that they distruct the technicians who are in charge of the JCE's computation center.

So far, the provisional partial results give a 2.08 percent lead to Joaquin Balaquer, presidential candidate of the social christian Reformist Party (PRSC).

"As professionals and simple citizens, we demand that the popular will be respected through a vote recount process free of any suspicion," the organizations stated. "We also demand that this vote recount be publicly carried out so that there will be no doubts about the results."

They added that if this recount is not made, it would mean justifying "the evident alterration of the vote count through computers and changing of the documents which has led to the allocation of votes where they do not belong."

Pena Asks for Unity Government

PA221651 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 May 86

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 21 May (EFE) -- Dominican social democratic leader Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, vice president of the Socialist International, has proposed that his country's two leading parties form a government of national unity. Pena Gomez suggested the formula in letters to presidential candidates Joaquin Balaguer, of the Social Christian Reformist Party, and Jacobo Majluta, of the social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, which Pena Gomez heads.

In his letter to Balaguer, Pena Gomez notes that even though the votes issued [as received] by the Central Electoral Board (JCE) place him in first place, it is obvious that a review of the votes, mainly the null ones, and the reexamination of the questioned ones, will favor Majluta.

Pena Gomez asserts that once the final tally of the votes is completed, the edge in either direction will be slim and, therefore, even if the present elections do turn out a winner by law, they will be in fact and in social significance a virtual standoff.

Since doubts may remain as to whether the balloting favored either Balaguer or Majluta, he recommends that a very meticulous vote tally and an exhaustive investigation of charges of irregularity be carried out so that no candidate will be left with the suspicion that he has been deprived of victory due to the partiality of some electoral authority.

He asks Balaguer to meet with Majluta and other opposition leaders before the tally is completed in order to discuss with them the possibility of establishing a government of national unity so the opposition will have the necessary guarantees which would, in turn, keep at bay the desperadoes or those who think that an eventual accession to power by Balaguer would be a good opportunity for subversion.

Pena Gomez asserts that neither the government nor the PRD would brook any undemocratic behavior or set into motion any action aimed at ignoring the results of a free and peaceful election like the one just held in his country.

Finally, he cautions Balaguer that the possibility of his becoming president of the Dominican Republic "is a fact that looks remote to many (?sectors) opposed to the PRD as well as to a large number of our militants," and "elicits in them a vague fear as well as a predisposition against a government led by you as a result of misgivings."

In his letter to his party colleague Majluta, Pena Gomez states that he feels that Majluta is right in demanding that the Central Electoral Council (JCE) abstain from declaring a winner until all questioned votes are verified and null votes are cleared up [depurados]

Pena Gomez tells Majluta that "likewise, all cases in which the actual results of polling places have been altered by the JCE's communications system must be clarified, as we have already told them."

As he did in Balaguer's case, Pena asks Majluta to get together with his opponent and the other political parties in order to select, at least before the final ruling is issued, a new electoral council composed of alternate members who are personalities unanimously approved by the presidential candidates. "Only in this way can a personal tragedy be averted because any hasty decision either in favor or against you and the PRD emanating from a controvesial electoral body will be the spark that will start a fire of unforeseeable consequences."

Finally, Pena Gomez makes reference to the new ingredient that has been added to the JCE's crisis, i.e., the fact that yesterday, without prior notice, JCE Secretary General Amable Diaz tendered a written resignation and left the country for the United States amid charges that he was a Balaguer sympathizer. "The new incidents that took place yesterday within the JCE and the disarray that was already visible in the vote tally demand the establishment of an unimpeachable electoral authority in order to keep this controversy from developing into a struggle of a different nature capable of bringing discredit to the country and disrupting constitutional order," Pena Gomez tells Majluta.

Balaguer, Majluta, Agree

PA221909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 May (AFP) -- Presidential candidates Jacobo Majluta and Joaquin Balaguer today agreed to designate a new Central Electoral Board, to re-examine the counting of the votes of the 16 May elections and to have, regardless of who wins, a national unity government, according to what the two politicians told the newspaper ULTIMA HORA following a meeting that lasted 85 minutes. The meeting, which created much expectation following the crisis that resulted from the vote counting, took place in Balaguer's residence from 1640 to 1805 GMT. The surprise agreement between the two candidates who received the most votes opens the possibility of a solution to the post-election crisis in Dominican Republic.

CARICOM LEADERS SEEK INCREASED REGIONAL TRADE

FL222022 Bridgetown CANA in English 1751 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 22, CANA -- Trade and economic issues will once more be the central talking point for Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders when they meet in Guyana July 1-4. They have little to show for three years of near unbroken efforts to breathe some life into sagging trade among them except perhaps a string of agreements to do something about the decline. But the Caribbean Development Banks' latest annual report, issued at the CDB's governors meeting in Venezuela last week, showed that the only success registered thus far has been to slow the rate of decline.

Imports of goods from within the region fell almost 13 per cent in 1983, a further 12 per cent in 1984, and, according to the CDB, will probably show a fall of 10 per cent when the figures for 1985 are totalled.

At the centre of the recovery efforts is the so-called Nassau understanding, a 1984 agreement the leaders signed at their Bahamas summit. But the trade provisions of the accord have not been unanimously entered on the local statute books of members of the community, so that in some territories regional products are offered greater protection from outside competition than in others.

One of the major problems has been the lack of any definitive facility to finance intra-regional trade since the collapse of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) when it reached its U.S. 100 million dollar limit three years ago. The facility was the chief mechanism for trade credit among the 13 members of the community, so that its collapse has had a predictably severe impact on intra-regional trade, which peaked in 1981.

The issue of either a revival of the CMCF or the introduction of a new mechanism has been on the agenda of the community's most important meeeings of trade and finance ministers as well as government leaders since the CMCF was scrapped. But the CEB acknowledged that the difficulties surrounding the CMCF had not been resolved. A great deal of technical work is, however, being done on alternatives to the CMCF, and, according to the CEB, a draft proposal is now being considered by members of the community.

The trade difficulties have been complicated by individual members of the community instituting measures aimed at protecting their own balance of payments position, in the face of falling export revenues. This has been particularly true of Trinidad and Tobago, whose hitherto oil-rich economy offered manufacturers elsewhere in the community a ready, and often hungry market for their processed foods, garments, and furniture.

But with the collapse of oil prices, spending has been restrained, demands for imports cut, and dense bureaucratic barriers applied to check the outflow of foreign exchange. The upshot has been curtailed production elsewhere in the region, with factory closures and layoffs leading to higher unemployment.

The decline in intra-regional trade has combined with the failure to resuscitate the CMCF or to develop a quick alternative to spark interest in bilateral contacts and accords among community members. Trinidad and Tobago has been the leading recent exponent of a bilateral approach to trade, concluding an agreement this year with Jamaica, and unsuccessfully offering Barbados similar arrangements. Antigua and Barbuda is about to send a delegation to Port-of-Spain for talks at foreign ministers level about trade difficuties between them.

Bartering has also cropped up as a prospective short-term answer to the shortage of hard cash for financing intraregional trade. Guyana and Dominica have moved in the direction of some bartering arrangement, while both Guyana and Jamaica have been trading their bauxite for heavy goods, and, in Guyana's case, oil from third countries outside the region. Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford of Jamaica commended bartering, and urged a study of this method of trade.

Trade has tended to push political issues on to the back burner in recent Caricom leaders conferences, especially since the collapse of Greneda's leftwing government in 1983. Some of the leaders' concerns about Guyana's leftist directions during the presidency of the late Forbes Burnham have apparently been considerably eased by the contacts they held with Burnham's successor, Desmond Hoyte, in the holiday island of Mustique earlier this year.

It is significant that since the Mustique mini-summit, the early criticisms of the conduct of the December 1985 general elections in Guyana from official circles in Caricom have subsided. Hoyte's more conservative neighbours may now be somewhat more comfortable with his style, especially since he has embarked on a programme of restoring economic ties with western countries, businesses, and institutions, though not at the expense of ties with the eastern bloc. Dominica, which during the Burnham presidency said it would boycott the Georgetown summit, is now reportedly willing to attend. Prime Minister Eugenia Charles was in Mustique to meet Hoyte, and posed with him and other leaders on one of the tiny island's beaches. The Mustique seaside summit appears to have reduced political tensions in the region, and may thus permit more time for leaders to address the seemingly intractable problems of trade in the area.

BARBADOS

ADVOCATE APPLAUDS REJECTION OF VIOLENCE

FL221908 Bridgetown CANA in English 1759 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 22, CANA -- The BARBADOS ADVOCATE newspaper today praised the leaders of the two major political parties contesting the May 28 general elections for their condemnation of violence during recent public meetings.

Three people were injured in a stone-throwing incident Monday night at a meeting of the main opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) in a suburban district, and the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) has said that attempts were made to damage cars of BLP candidates and the headquarters of one of its candidates last week.

The leaders of the two parties are to be highly commended for their condemnation of the violence, for violence can never be an acceptable or sane solution to any political problems, the daily paper said. Too often have we seen the effects of violence between opposing political factions to believe that it can serve Barbados in the context of change or progress.

The ADVOCATE said incidents of stone throwing had injected an insanely dangerously element into the electioneering. The examples of Grenada, Jamaica, Latin America, (Northern) Ireland and several African states have been seen. There is no way that the course or result of violence can be predicted, the paper said. We condemn any form of violence in the process of electoral choice. Our nation's future depends on sane assessment and logical thought, not senseless, criminal actions.

FBIS

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CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ, ALARCON ARRIVE 23 MAY

PY231423 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1352 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May (TELAM) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived here early this morning on a private visit. According to a Cuban Embassy spokesman Rodriguez will travel to Uruguay, after which he will return to Argentina to begin an official visit. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon arrived with Rodriguez. They arrived in Argentina after meeting with Peruvian President Alan Garcia in Lima.

ALFONSIN SENDS LETTER TO C.A. PRESIDENTS

PY232328 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has sent personal letters to the Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Nicaraguan presidents, who will meet in the Guatemalan town of Esquipulas over the weekend.

In his letter the Argentine president conveyed his support for the efforts that these governments are making in search of proper formulas for tackling their problems at a time that is particularly difficult for peace in Central America. Alfonsin said that he is convinced an open dialogue based on the exchange of views and a broad debate can lead to an accord. He added: The political will of your countries is now essential for overcoming the differences that still persist and for reaching a consensus, which should set the pace for other nations with interests and ties in the region, with due respect for the principles of law and international coexistence.

Alfonsin concluded by saying: In this regard, I would like to reiterate that Argentina will spare no effort in cooperating with the quest for peace, democracy, security, and socioeconomic development in the sister republics of Central America.

III CORPS COMMANDER GENERAL VERDURA RESIGNS

PY262143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2058 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 26 May (TELAM) -- General Anibal Verdura, III Corps commander, announced his resignation during an interview grantd to a radio station here a few minutes ago. He disclosed that he will probably announce his resignation tomorrow during a troops formation at which time he will bid his subordinates farewell.

General Flores New Commander

PY262349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2334 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 26 May (TELAM) -- General Anibal Verdura, commander of the III Corps, disclosed that General Leopoldo Flores will be sworn in as his replacement. Speaking to journalists of Radio Universidad Gen Verdura annonced that the ceremoiny, which will take place on III Corps premises, will be attended by Army Chief of Staff, General Hector Rios Erenu, and Defense Minister German Lopez.

Verdura on Resignation

PY242200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 24 May (TELAM) -- This morning General Anibal Verdura, III Corps commander, said that he is the only one responsible for the failed attack against President Raul Alfonsin on 19 May and denied knowing the names of those who planted the bomb that was discovered and defused. In statements made to LV2 Radio General Paz of this capital, Verdura denied possessing a report containing the names of those responsible for the attack, as had been alleged. However, Gen Verdura said that once the investigations are concluded, he will give his own report to his superiors.

Asked about his situation and the future of his military career in view of the many rumors that are being spread throughout Buenos Aires, Verdura noted: I want to make one thing perfectly clear: There is only one person responsible for this situation, and I am that person.

He added: I assume complete responsibility for the unfortunate incident. It will be up to the chief of the Joint Staff to decide what to do with me after he studies and evaluates the report I have submitted to him. I have read some newspapers that state that Gen Verdura has avoided his responsibility, but that is not true. I assume all responsibility in this case. Gen Verdura said: I have not yet finished the investigation at the III Corps regarding the failed bomb attack against the president because in view of the secrecy that surrounds this or any investigation, the judge has not yet allowed me to question the police personnel involved in the incident.

When asked about the rumor that the report says two Army and two police officers ae involved in the incident, he answered negatively, saying: I categorically deny this. I have not made any charges against the police at any time, and if something like that was interpreted from what I said to a journalist, it is due to a detailed report and a certain professional zeal. [sentence as received]

When asked about a one-page pamphlet that is circulating, and allegedly reveals some of the contents of his own report that annoyed the police, Gen Verdura replied that he has not talked with the police about the subject, but with the proper minister.

When asked if his report included details leading to the planting of the bomb, Gen Verdura answered that there is a list of facts as reported by military personnel but they will later have to be compared with those of the police report.

Finally, he did not discuss his possible trip to Buenos Aires today, since anything he says now would add to a small scandal, it is better to remain silent, he said. Thus he indicated that he would not make any further comments until the report is finished.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

PY231913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 23 May (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that the Bolivian Government, headed by President Victor Paz Estenssoro, has publicly condemned the South African military aggression against the African nations of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has sent a telex to the United Nations stating that the Bolivian government categorically repudiates and condemns the brutal aggression carried out by South Africa. The telex adds that the government reasserts its categorical repudiation of all military actions that seriously violate those international laws which are aimed at safeguarding peaceful coexistence and neighborly relations. It states that Bolivia is opposed to any kind of racial discrimination and that its international policy is based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, independence, and noninterference and the peaceful solution of controversies.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PRC

PY240237 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Fernando Valle has said that the PRC will grant Bolivia the economic and technical aid that was provided by Taiwan in the past. As is known, Bolivia has established relations with the PRC and, therefore, Taiwan has withdrawn its diplomatic representatives and ended its aid to the Bolivian Army. However, according to the defense minister, the PRC will provide assistance to our Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Valle] The PRC will somehow replace the military aid programs previously provided by Taiwan when we maintained relations with it. I reiterate that the PRC has very good intentions, that it will provide military training assistance, and that we expect to reach a series of agreements to receive war materiel and military equipment that are of proven excellent quality.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this mean that there will be technical and economic cooperation?

[Valle] This cooperation envisages these two fields. The technical cooperation will include the exchange of Bolivian and Chinese officers to take general staff courses. It is in this field where we will receive the greatest help from the PRC. [end recording]

Afterward, the minister was questioned about the possible presence of Shining Path groups in Bolivia, to which he replied that there is no such evidence.

[Begin recording] [Valle] Well, this was denounced by General Mercado Jardin, a former Peruvian prime minister, who said that the Shining Path has transferred its operations to Puno Department. We are investigating these charges, and I reiterate that the moment we obtain some concrete, truthful information on this subject, we will so inform the media. However, there is no evidence of such a presence at this moment.

[Reporter] Have dragnet operations been conducted?

[Valle] We know nothing about any operations. [end recording]

REPORT ON LETTER TO SHULTZ, U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT

PY241721 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday received a letter from Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre referring to the restrictions on the computers market. Although Itamaraty did not discuss the contents of the letter, it is known that Abreu Sodre has reasserted the Brazilian Government's determination not to alter Brazil's informatics law.

On 26 May Abreau Sodre will meet here in Brasilia with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who will try to convince Brazilian officials to be more flexible regarding restrictions on the market for micro-computers and mini-computers. According to an Itamaraty Spokesman Minister Rui Noguera, the U.S. deputy secretary of state's visit is just a working visit.

CENTRAL BANK HIRES U.S. LAWYERS FOR FRAUD CASE

PY241716 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The Central Bank has hired the services of a U.S. law firm to find a way to obtain from the Morgan Trust [as heard] the names of Brazilian citizens who were cheated out of $6 million by former Central Bank Director (Antonio de Bauer). The Central Bank disclosed that Brazilian and U.S. financial laws will be carefully studied to find a way to learn the names of the bank account owners.

The Central Bank's foreign affairs director, Carlos Eduardo de Freitas, suggested that bank secrecy could be broken to honor a request by Brazilian courts, the Federal Revenue Office, or the Chamber of Deputies. Carlos Eduardo de Freitas explained that the attempt to find out the names of the Brazilian account owners is an effort to determine whether any fraud was committed which could have caused the flight of dollars from the country's international reserves.

SODRE BIDS FAREWELL TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR

PY230137 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Speaking at a luncheon given at Itamaraty to bid farewell to Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre stated: "Brazil participates in initiatives for a broad discussion on the international economic system, opening a dialogue for the promotion of new forms of cooperation, in defense of our interest, and against protectionist measures. We also want to warn our partners about the seriousness of the current economic-financial situation."

Sodre said that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has studied specific matters related to the foreign debt, employing diplomatic channels to show the need for new methods of dealing with the issue, taking into account all aspects, including the social and economic aspects.

Besides the priority attention paid to the urgent need for a new international economic order, Brazil condemns the arms race and supports the negotiations that may lead to nuclear disarmament. Sodre stated: "We feel that the United States and the Soviet Union have special responsibilities within the disarmament process which must progress through the effective preparation of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, especially at the UN Conference on Disarmament."

ARGENTINA'S SOURROUILLE MAKES UNEXPECTED VISIT

PY230044 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 May 86 p 3

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille unexpectedly travelled to Brasilia yesterday to speak to the Group of 77 developing countries assembled there and discussing Global Commercial Preference Systems (SGPC).

Sourrouille was accompanied by Foreign Trade and Industry Secretary Roberto Lavagna, Undersecretary of Commercial Exchange Guillermo Cambell and Director of Foreign Political Financial Economy Ramon Dabouza.

Speaking at the airport Lavagna said Argentina had agreed to trade with Brazil on a set number of products to make exports reciprocal. The minister did not deny that Sourrouille's team may be discussing with the Brazilians the possibility of their importing Argentine beef which they had previously rejected in favour of the better priced European Common Market meat.

Already in Brazil were Economic Coordination and International Economic Relations Secretary Jorge Romero. Also in Brazil but in the city of Sao Paulo was Undersecretary of Political Economy Jose Luis Machinea who was lecturing on the progress of the Austral Plan.

BISHOPS DECIDE TO EXCOMMUNICATE MARANHAO GOVERNOR

PY240342 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 May 86 p 2

[Text] Sao Luis -- In disagreement with the violent situation in the rural areas and dissatisifed with the manner in which the state government is handling the problem, the 11 bishops of Maranhao decided during a meeting to excommunicate Marnhao Governor Luis Rocha, Public Security Secretary Colonel Silva Junior, and the directors of the Rural Democratic Union [Uniao Democratica Ruralista, UDR], "on account of their slandering declarations and anti-evangelial attitudes." "I am a most devoted Catholic. I make the host I take out of my own wheat, because the wheat mixed with blood of criminal hands cannot be made into God's host," the governor reacted, without explaining who is the criminal.

In a letter of "explanation to the people of God," the bishops state that the mechanisms that are generating violence are being reinforced by the UDR, "which is acting with the state's political and police forces, which in turn justify their actions by charging the Catholic Church with promoting public disturbances in rural areas." The letter also repudiates the declarations made by the governor and the secretary against the church's pastoral task in Maranhao.

The note adds: "Those people must account for the seizure of land, the unpunished murder of peasants, the devastated towns, the arbitrary actions, and the uncountable illegal actions and human rights violations."

The note stresses that the situation "became even more threatening after the appearance of the UDR's, in which ranchers are getting ready to resort to all legal and illegal means to jointly defend private property and their domination over the land and over the rural communities, which they have always used as their electoral strongholds."

Archbishop Denies Report

PY241532 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Sao Luis Archbishop Msgr Paulo Pontes has denied that the church excommunicated Maranahao Governor Luis Rocha. According to the archbishop, reports of that nature are a misinterpretation of a document issued at the end of a bishops meeting in Teresinha. Msgr Paulo Pontes, archbishop of Sao Luis, Maranhao, has said that he did not excommunicate Maranahao Governor Luis Rocha; Joao Ribeiros Silva, public security secretary of Maranhao; and the leaders of the state Democratic Ruralist Union [Uniao Democratica Ruralista], who are accused of opposing land reform and of blaming the church for conflicts between squatters and landowners. The conflicts are beginning to involve organized crime. In a letter to the people of God, 11 bishops of Maranhao repudiated the charges against the church and stated that Governor Luis Rocha, Colonel Joao Ribeiros Silva, and the leaders of the Democratic Ruralist Union have been banned from taking communion.

[Begin Pontes recording] Every sinner who commits a serious crime against the peace or the fraternity of a community is banned from taking communion. [Words indistinct] whoever offends the fraternity, whoever offends the church fraternity, bans himself from taking communion. It was not the church that banned them, it was their slanderous statements and their attitudes against [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BAPTIST MINISTER SHOT TO DEATH IN MARANHAO

PY221531 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Another clergyman has been killed in Maranhao. This time it was Baptist Minister Jose Ignacio da Silva Filho who was murdered in Timo District as a consequence of the struggle for land ownership. The priest died after being shot seven times as he was leaving his home. The murderers have not been identified yet.

UFOS PROMPT GENERAL ALERT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY231814 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portguguese 22 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] On the evening of 19 May the skies of Sao Paulo, Sao Jose dos Campos, and Rio de Janeiro were virtually invaded by some 20 unidentified flying objects, prompting a state of general alert at Air Force bases in charge of defending Brazilian airspace. Four supersonic planes, two Mirages and two F-5s were scrambled to investigate. Even President Jose Sarney was notified. The information was released officially yesterday at the Planalto Palace by Aeronautics Minister Brigadier General Octavio Moreira Lima. General Moreira Lima is expecting to receive today the reports from the Air Force General Staff, the Combined Antiaircraft Defense Center, the Air Traffic Control (CINDACTA) and the pilots who participated in the interception of the UFOs. The Brazilian fighters were up in the air only minutes after the UFOs completely flooded the radar screens. The planes left simultaneously from the bases of Anapolis, 150 km from Brasilia, and Santa Cruz, in Rio de Janeriro, carrying express orders to contact and identify the mysterious objects. According to the report of the aeronautics ministers, however, the pilots saw only highly luminous objects that were flashing various colors. The pilot of one of the F-5 fighter planes flying at supersonic speed was surprised to see six UFOs flying on one side of his plane and seven on the other. The minister himself admitted that the information supplied by the pilots and the land bases "are fantastic" and for the time being, impossible to explain. He said that officially, the whole thing is "an inexplicable phenomonon."

PERU'S WAGNER MEETS PINOCHET, DEL VALLE

PY262234 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner held a meeting which lasted over 45 minutes with President Pinochet in La Moneda Palace. During the meeting, the minister broached various subjects of bilateral interest. In particular, he reported to the president on the recent meeting between military chiefs from the two countries. The subjects of the meeting were made known by Allan Wagner as he left Government Palace.

[Begin recording] It was a very important meeting during which we were able to (?discuss) with President Pinochet subjects of interest to our two countries within the framework of the talks being held with Foreign Minister Del Valle. [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

He was also asked about the situation of the Chilean-Peruvian integration programs. The Peruvian foreign minister replied that work is going on in two areas. One area involved the full execution of the 1929 Lima Treaty and the limitation of arms purchases. The other is to take advantage of this opportunity to install the eighth [number as heard] meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian mixed cooperation commission, which will deal with important questions of common interest in the fields of trade, financing, transport, as well as other areas.

When asked about his talk with President Pinochet regarding the limitation of arms purchases, the Peruvian foreign minister said that it was an exchange of impressions.

[Begin recording] We have exchanged impressions regarding the result of the first meeting of the military chiefs. We will continue the talks with Foreign Minister Del Valle on this subject. I believe we have initiated an interesting process which should be understood as a gradual process over a long time, because undoubtedly it has a regional scope, but we are on the right road. [end recording]

He also said that the Chilean president conveyed to him a very cordial greeting for Peru.

After the meeting, President Pinochet invited the visitor for breakfast at La Moneda Palace. The breakfast was attended by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, the interior minister, the defense minister, the deputy foreign minister, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the foreign policy director, the Chilean ambassador to Peru, Minister Francisco Cuadra, and the minister secretary general of the presidency. The Peruvian ambassador and other officials of the embassy were also present. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has expressed his optimism over the results of the talks he is holding with his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner regarding the implementation of pending questions of the 1929 treaty. The foreign minister made comments before the opening of the seventh meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian mixed commission in the Red Room of the Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Del Valle recording] [Passage indistinct] I can say with all optimism that all the topics will be dealt with, absolutely everything will be discussed. There are few points of disagreement. [Words indistinct] have become very clear, both through the message sent by President Alan Garcia through his foreign minister, and the reply given by His Excellency [President Pinochet]. There is the political will absolutely necessary [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle also said that the building of the railway station at the service of Peru will begin, since the Peruvian Government has approved the plans. Del Valle added that the construction work will also begin to expand customs facilities to service Peruvian trade.

The foreign minister and his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner also inaugurated the meeting of the seventh permanent mixed commission for Chilean-Peruvian integration. Jaime del Valle concluded by saying that a joint statement on the results of this new meeting of the Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers will be released tomorrow.

OFFICIAL ON UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT, U.S. ENVOY

PY241401 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Mario Calderon, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Special Affairs, has expressed confidence that the recent shantytown raids and the presence of military forces in downtown Santiago will not affect Chile's answer to the UN Human Rights Commission. He added that there will be no difficulties as long as these cases can be rationally explained.

Here is Jose Francisco Contreras' report which also refers to U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes' statements about human rights. What did Ambassador Barnes really say?

[Began Contreras recording] U.S. Ambassador Barnes, who met with Foreign Ministry Director General for Foreign Policy Gaston Illanes, stated that the human rights issue is very important for his government, and pointed out that it must be dealt with in a similar way in all countries, without discrimination. He said this in reference to statements by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters.

As you have just said, this matter was also discussed by Foreign Ministry Director for Special Affairs Mario Calderon. Calderon was asked whether the shantytown raids and the presence of military men in downtown Santiago would affect the answer Chile gives to each section of Volio Gimenez' report on human rights. Mario Calderon said that if this subject appears in the report, Chile must refer to it. He added that there will be no problem if these measures can be rationally explained.

Calderon was then asked if the raids and the presence of Armed Forces personnel in the streets could be exaplined rationally. Calderon answered: I hope so. If we can determine that they were obeying court orders, there is no reason for problems.

On the other hand, Ambassador Calderon termed positive Vernon Walters' comment that selective treatment is given to Chile in the field of human rights. In this regard, Calderon recognized that there is no longer any discrimination in the UN General Assembly, and that human rights violations in Chile are treated just like any other topic. He said, however, that there is still discrimination in the UN Human Rights Commission, where the Chilean ase is being analyzed separately from those of other countries. [end recording]

PRESIDENT BETANCUR ADDRESSES NATION ON ELECTION

PA260414 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 26 May 86

[Address to the nation by President Belisario Betancur -- live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening. Fellow countrymen: I am proud and happy to report a victory for all Colombians, a victory for peace and good citizenship that confirms the strength of our institutions and portrays us as one of oldest, most effective, and mature democracies of the American continent.

Today Colombians have written another proud page in our history. A new president, chosen by the popular will, enters it, and thus, the ideas and programs of those who forged this free nation and modeled this wonderful, sovereign state are preserved and brought forward into the future.

I wish to congratulate all of the presidential candidates without exception. I wish to congratulate all of the political parties and all of my fellow countrymen for their exemplary participation in this memorable event.

Every electoral contest needs not only winners, but all those who compete in it. Those who win and those who lose are equally important. The losers also won, because they participated in the overall democratic contest. Fellow countrymen, democracy cannot exist without real options. That is why I congratulate both winners and losers. Without them the success of these exemplary elections would have been impossible.

The outcome is already clear, and it pleases all of us because the very act of voting freely means that we participated and that we have the right to make demands on the government which we contributed actively or passively to elect, voting for or against it. This is the meaning of democratic progress. This is the strong meaning of an unquestionable result that grants the victory to Dr Virgilio Barco Vargas. The country's flag has been placed in good and firm hands.

Everyone deserves the country's appreciation. Aware that their duty to the people is compulsory, the authorities fulfilled to the word the instructions of objectivity they received, ensuring that all of those Colombians who wished to do so could freely exercise their right to vote.

I particularly want to underscore the exemplary behavior of the public servants who followed our instructions of strict objectivity and impartiality to the letter, because the government as such did not have a candidate. The only candidate it had and has is Colombia. The only partiality was and is partiality toward Colombia.

I express appreciation to the Armed Forces. The country is slow to appreciate or fails to fully appreciate the admirable, truly professional mission fulfilled by our officers, warrant officers, troops, policemen, and security agents. Thanks to all of them, the elections were held in peace thoughout the nation's territory. Their dedication and propriety must be commended at this time when the hearts of patriots and those who love peace, freedom, and democracy beat with pride.

I commend the honorable Supreme Court of Justice; the justices who heard all of the citizens' complaints; the Attorney General's office and its district attorneys, who also heard citizens' complaints; appreciation, gratitude, and friendship to the media, the press, radio, and television

They had a valid complaint against our zeal to release only the figures provided by the registrar general of the civil registrar at the national and provincial levels. Together we worked to serve our country better. The members of the press have given a lesson of professionalism, loyalty, responsibility, and patriotism.

Colombians: We have completed another historical cycle with the renewal of the people's will. Tonight I will go with my wife and several of my ministers to greet Dr Virgilio Barco, congratulate him, and hand him a document on the country's situation, particularly on the nation's financial situation. I will offer him the government's full cooperation in the transition stage. This transition will be conscientious, open, and public. We have no mysteries, secrets, or figures to conceal. Everything is on the table-top for examination.

Now, serenity. I will complete my constitutional term on 7 August; not a minute sooner or a minute later. We have the responsibility entrusted to us by you in another happy electoral tournament that took place 4 years ago. What we did reaffirms the consensus that constitutes the concept of a nation and country that transcends the democratic struggle of ideas and the political parties that express them.

Every time a process like the one that ends today concludes, the people, who were its agents -- you -- portray to the world your exercise of sovereignty, express your hopes as a civilized society, confident in its future. Let us all congratulate one another for what we have done to make this presidential election exemplary for its purity, solemnity, cordiality; and let us optimistically open a new horizon for peace, in the hope that Colombia and those who live here will receive the best, because they deserve it by virture of their intelligence, work, and patriotism.

Let us thank God for his constant help in the forcing of our future. Good evening.

LATEST VOTING RESULTS CONFIRM BARCO VICTORY

PA260420 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0405 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The total of votes, according to the latest figures released by the National Civil Registry Office, is 6.402 million votes, of which 3.74 million votes are for Barco and 2.308 million votes are for Gomez Hurtado. In other words, at this time the difference between the two candidates is 1.4 million votes. For his part, Patriotic Union's candidate Jaime Pardo Leal has publicly acknowledged Virgilio Barco's victory.

Gomez Admits Defeat

PA260234 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0218 GMT 26 May 86

[Statement by Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, presidential candidate of the Conservative Party; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The figures released by the Civil Registry show that Virgilio Barco will be the next president of Colombia. I stood as the symbol of the Movement of National Participation. I am proud of this. Our effort has not been in vain. Our campaign focused on the country's problems. Our proposals moved many Colombians. They are apolitical solutions. That is why they will continue to be valid in the future.

I strove to establish a new majority to offer the country new opportunities to develop. This democratic purpose was not granted to me. I come before you because I have always been and will continue to be a fighter. Politics is the center of my life. I will make my presence felt, expressing opinions on the problems faced by my beloved Colombia, which has granted me the greatest honors that can be bestowed upon a citizen.

To all of those who supported me with faith and enthusiasm in this noble democratic struggle I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and my sincerest friendship and solidarity.

Barcos Addresses Nation

PA260350 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0259 GMT 26 May 86

[Address to the nation by President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Barco]...always overcome. [applause] We will immediately initiate the preliminary activities of the coming government by gathering all the necessary information to determine the current state of the nation. In order to fulfill this basic purpose, I appreciate President Belisario Betancur's offer to put at our disposal the official and pertinent registers, plans, and documents. I also invite all the citizens at large, the civic, community, labor, peasants, and employers' organizations to indicate their views on specific aspects of our national life. [applause] This procedure will be carried out with the necessary strictness and order so as to not hinder the current government's tasks and to preserve the autonomy of the coming government and the independence of the current one. [applause]

My task now is to unite the nation. Our aim is to construct a more egalitarian' just, and sound society. I convene all Colombians for this promising task. United, we will effect the change. My message is for all Colombians; it is a message of hope. Thank you very much. [applause]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, after this announcement of victory, what do you mean by your promise of a liberal government for all Colombians?

[Barco] This means that the government we have promised to establish on liberal principles and a liberal platform will be applied to all Colombians with no exception.

[Reporter] Mr President, are the electoral results higher than your most optimistic expectations, or have you always been this optimistic?

[Barco] As I toured the country and saw the enthusiasm of the crowds and the presence of a large number of young people and women, I saw a great possibility of victory and that the party would make a great effort because it has in mind Colombia's reconstruction. This great effort has crystallized in the great, unprecedented victory that the party has attained today.

[Reporter] Mr President, to conclude, I thank you for these preliminary statements. What is your message for the Conservative voters? [music heard in background]

[Barco] I hear someone put music to conservatives. [laughs] I repeat for the Conservative voters what I have been saying all through the campaign. This will be a government program.

This is the program that the Liberal Party has approved. It is a program to put an end to absolute poverty, create jobs, afford security, and improve the standard of living of all Colombians. This program will also be for the good of all Conservatives, without any exception.

Further Barco Remarks

PA270339 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0238 GMT 27 May 86

[Speech by President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas; not date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The splendid democratic event held on Sunday, when the Colombian people overwhelmingly voted for the change I have proposed, has opened a new and promising phase in our republican life. The victory attained on Sunday belongs to the Colombian people; it is a victory for our democracy. With this victory we begin the process of uniting our people in the great cause of building a better Colombia.

I wish to state my gratitude to all those who made this great victory possible: the leaders in my party who generously and loyally accompanied me; all my fellow citizens, women and men, who shared a common ideal, and -- particularly -- the new generations who gave us their support for this campaign in the large cities and small towns. I made a pledge to all of them, and this victory has reasserted the pledge that we will fulfill without hesitation.

I also state my recognition to the Armed Forces for their efficient and patriotic role, which contributed to the normalcy of Sunday's democratic event. The government institutions in charge of the electoral process are also worthy of our recognition for the efficiency and honesty with which they carried out their work.

I offer all my consideration and respect to my adversaries; they will find in me a president for all Colombians.

Our campaign was not that of a candidate; it was the campaign of a party and a cause. Our program is a program that advocates changes; our message is a message full of hope. This message reached all the corners of our great country and received an extraordinary response. We witnessed a strong movement of unity and the rebirth of the Liberal Party, the party that responds to all the people's hopes and will mark a new course to the nation.

I urge all the Liberals, as of this historic moment, to not assume victorious attitudes. We must all exert ourselves with faith and optimism in the great battle for a national reconstruction to benefit all Colmbians. All Colombians spoke quite clearly on Sunday; we will rebuild an economy that generates jobs; we will exert ourselves so that the people may live in peace. This is a historic moment, a landmark in the life of our homeland. We have faced other challenges in the past, and we will face them again with decision and work. We have taken a giant step on the road toward national unity, on the road toward a prosperous, just, and secure future -- which we all hope for and will fill us with pride because of what we are and for our homeland. Allow me to reassert, from the bottom of my heart, my admiration and gratitude to the great majorities and all my fellow citizens. All of them made possible the victory of our Colombian democracy. Thank you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ECHEVERRIA KIDNAPPING

Alfaro Lives Requests Release

PA230445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Quito, 22 May (AFP) -- The subversive Ecuadoran group Alfaro Lives has asked its comrades in the Free Homeland Montoneras to release Enrique Echeverria, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, given that President Leon Febres Cordero "has already been tried by the Ecuadoran people."

A woman, approximately 20 years old, came to the AFP this afternoon and was arrested by agents before leaving the premises, where she had delivered a communique from Alfaro Lives to the local and international news media. The same agents, dressed as civilians, had previously arrested two minors from the Free Homeland Montoneras who were also distributing printed material.

The Alfaro Lives members, who have been operating in Ecuador for more than 3 years, ask the Free Homeland Montoneras to release the president's representative at the Court of Constitutional Guarantees (TGC) because "President Febres Cordero has already been tried by the Ecuadoran people, and the results will be seen in the elections which will be held on 1 June." The Alfaro Lives members also proposed that the National Congress form a commission to mediate between the Free Homeland Montoneras and the TGC to negotiate Echeverria's freedom.

Government Rejects Demands

PA231830 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1731 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by Francisco Sanchez at the Government Ministry in Quito -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza has reiterated that the national government will not yield to the demands of the kidnappers of Dr Enrique Echeverria, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, because this is not in line with the principles established in the Constitution. In the face of the demands of the members of the subversive Free Homeland Montoneras who were located in a house in Calderon, near Quito, and who are demanding a plane or the possibility of political asylum in a friendly country, the minister stressed that those requests are not feasible. He said that the asylum does not depend on Ecuador. Nevertheless, the minister gave guarantees for the lives of the kidnappers and said that they should abide by the laws and accept the respective trials for comitting such an action. The government minister reiterated the position of maintaining the country's social peace. He also said that the guarantees of the law will be given to the kidnappers if they release Echeverria.

President Addresses Nation

PA240345 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 86

[Address to the nation by President Leon Febres Cordero over a national radio and television network -- live]

[Text] Compatriots, for the past hours an act of violence and hatred has moved the Republic: the kidnapping of a distinguished Ecuadorean:

A good man, our representative before the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees; an unblemished citizen, journalist, teacher, and jurist; a man who has not participated in struggles involving passions; a man who shows no attitude that could be described as sectarian; an Ecuadorean with obvious talent and a clean conscience.

Due to the impeccable attitude of the National Police, the place where he is being kept was found. Top organization leaders have maintained contact with the kidnappers and are listening to their demands. Systematically, actions to confront the goverment and destabilize it have been taking place in the country. There has been no hesitation as to the means to carry them out. The reason behind Dr Enrique Echeverria's kidnapping is an example of this, because its objectives are clear: to exert pressure to move the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees to try the constitutional president of the Republic for no reason, and to incite the Ecuadoran people to vote no in the popular consultation.

However, this must not weaken our Ecuadoran spirit at this time when a life we are obliged to save is at stake. We must use all our means and put together all our efforts. The moment being experienced by our country demands a united effort involving all, without exception. The national government is willing to accept all mediation not violationg the principles specified in our constitution and law.

They will not provoke us. We will act with impartiality -- but without violating our juridical principles -- without alienating our present and future in hopes of bringing the useful life of Dr Echeverria back to his home, city, and our fatherland.

It is paradoxical that those who practive violence accuse us of being violent. Ecuadoreans, you can rest assured that the prudence of the government will be as always the characteristic of our action in the face of this difficult situation. There will be no weariness preventing us from being ready to offer our help independently of what the risks might be. We are convinced that the present and future peace and security of the Ecuadoran people depend on the level of responsibility with which we handle this situation.

Thank you, and good evening.

Official Meets With Kidnappers

PA241551 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1250 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Efren Cocios Jaramillo, president of the TCG, has said that all the members of that court are interested in saving Enrique Echeverria Gavilanes' life. He added that it is necessary for the government authorities and the kidnappers to arrive at a solution.

[Begin Cocios recording] A second spokesman asked for a plane and guarantees to leave the country. I replied that this request was beyond the capabilities of the TCG and the president, and that obviously the request was not within my purview. Under thoses circumstances, Echeverria again approached me and told me: Efren, I want you to contact the government minister. He added: After evaluating the situation, we have concluded that the youths who are holding me captive are not common criminals, they are not terrorists -- I am citing Echeverria's words -- this is a typical case of a political crime, because there has been no murder, there have been no injuries, the case does not involve common crimes such as assault, robbery, no ransom has been demanded in the form of money or any other property, and there is a political proposal.

Therefore Efren, in my opinion, this is a political crime that allows the possibility of granting political asylum to the youths, in order to obtain my freedom. This is the formula I am asking you to convey to the president of the Republic... [corrects himself], to the government minister. This was precisely what the court has done after receiving my report: to convey Echeverria's request to the president of the Republic and the government minister at approximately 0500, after a few contacts had been made. Naturally, I told Echeverria that I would convey his message. After two or three conversations, during which Echeverria desperately asked me not to leave the place and to accompany him, for security reasons, and because I was asked to do so by the men themselves, I withdrew from the place where I had been standing with the megaphone to a distance behind the area, to try to talk with the policemen, since it was impossible to contact the government minister from there. In view of the circumstances, I decided to leave with Marco Landazuri to meet with the TCG members. This, gentlemen, is what occurred between approximately 0215 and 0545, when we met with the members of the court, and decided to send this (?telegram).

However, gentlemen, there is no doubt that the Ecuadoran public in general, all the government institutions, as well as many other institutions, such as the National Union of Journalists' Association [Colegio de Periodistas], even the Ecuadoran Episcopal Conference, the Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club, the political parties that have gathered here at the call of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, the Nunciature, some bishops, some prefects and mayors, as well as the media, are earnestly seeking a negotiated solution that will make it possible for this incident to have the outcome and solution we all want. As president of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, and as its representative I add my voice to theirs. Gentlemen, by all means, we must save Echeverria's life. [end recording]

Kidnappers Demand Mediation

PA251608 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] While the national government insists that it will not listen to the kidnappers' request for asylum, they in turn refuse to turn themselves over to the authorities. The intervention of the president of the National Union of Journalists, Dr Asdrubal de la Torre, was not successful. The union leader talked to the kidnappers for an hour, trying to convince them to turn themselves in and that their crime would be viewed as political. He also talked to Dr Echeverria, whom he found to be in good condition. This was the last thing I could do, Dr De la Torre said, regretting that things had come to this point.

At 2220 the wife of the president of the Republic, Eugenia de Febres Cordero, and Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza arrived at the site of the event followed by a line of official vehicles. Their intention was to persuade the abductors to change their position. As a sign of goodwill, Mrs Febres Cordero offered to take one of the members of the subversive group to the [word indistinct], but the reply was negative.

At some point, Robles Plaza put a touch of good humor into the conversation, but the response remained unchanged: The kidnappers demanded that they be allowed to leave the country at any cost. Around midnight it was learned that the kidnappers had asked for the formation of a mediating commission to reach an agreement. It was also learned that there was a young girl inside the house.

Montoneras Release Echeverria

PA260019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Quito, 25 May (AFP) -- A group of subversives of the Free Homeland Montoneras, which kidnapped journalist and attorney Enrique Echeverria last Tuesday, surrendered this afternoon in the township of Calderon, 15 km north of Quito, and at this time are heading for a military garrison, an Ecuadoran Government spokesman confirmed to AFP.

The subversives are going to the Vencedores Military Garrison, some 25 km south of Quito, aboard an escorted police bus, while Echeverria left with the mediating commission. "His condition is good," and they are also going to the same military garrison where an act will be signed.

The Montoneras were discovered in a farm house on Thursday night (local time) and were surrounded by the police.

They surrendered after they received assurances that the national government and the Court of Constitutional Guarantees will ensure the physical safety of the Montoneras and their fair trial.

This condition was endorsed a few hours before by President Leon Febres Cordero on the condition that they surrender peacefully.

OPPOSITION LEADER LAINO TO SEEK U.S. SUPPORT

PY231736 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Washington, 22 May (AFP) -- Domingo Laino, Paraguayan political leader living in exile, stated here today that he hopes to convince U.S. authorities that President Stroessner's permanence in power is bad for the entire world, especially for democracy. Laino arrived in Washington today to meet with high-ranking State Department officials and political and religious leaders, as well as to visit the headquarters of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH), within the framework of a tour through various U.S. cities.

During a press conference Laino expressed hope that his meetings will contribute to increasing international pressure so that the Paraguayan regime will allow him to return to his country. Laino, vice president of the the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), currently is the only Paraguayan citizen not allowed into his country, after Storessner's government lifted the ban on author Augusto Roa Bastos and Christian Democratic leader Luis Alfonso Resk about 1 month ago.

Regarding the climate of social unrest in Paraguay, Laino said that the dictatorship is becoming weak as a consequence of the leaders' age, and the new democracies that surround it, as well as the economic crisis, corruption, and now, U.S. disapproval. The United States believes that Stroessner, who is 73 years old and has remained in power for 32 years, is one of the four remaining dictators in the hemisphere along with Fidel Castro in Cuba, Augusto Pinochet in Chile, and Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua.

This, plus the fact that U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay Clyde Taylor has maintained permanent contact with opposition politicians has clouded relations between Asuncion and Washington.

Laino said that many opportunists are appearing in Paraguay seeking to accommodate themselves in view of Stroessner's eventual exit, but he warned that it is difficult to predict what will happen in his country because Stroessner seems to enjoy good health and is quite capable of securing an eighth 5-year term in office during elections scheduled for 1988.

Regarding his desire to return to Paraguay, Laino said that no Paraguayan law provides for the ban against his return to the country, not even under regulations of the state of siege, which has been in force uninterrupted for the past 32 years. On three occasions the Paraguayan authorities prevented him from leaving aircraft that had brought him to Asuncion and, on a fourth occasion, they prevented him from passing through customs at Clorinda, on the border between Paraguay and Argentina.

FRG AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS STEUER'S DEPARTURE

PY231417 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 p 5

[Text] In response to a question by the press, FRG Ambassador to Paraguay Conrad Gracher yesterday stated that relations between Paraguay and the FRG are excellent. He said: "I see no reason why these relations should change." He added that his government's development policy "is not a short-term policy." Regarding Press Attache Armin Steuer, who recently returned to his country, Gracher stated that his departure fully complies with routine procedures, because Steuer had already completed his 3-year tour in Paraguay. Armin Steuer left the country with a contracted debt that was not paid, according to a paid advertisement published recently.

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES CITE RADIO NANDUTI ATTACKERS

PY240225 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 p 11

[Text] Radical Liberal Party Deputy Blas Manuel Mangabeira tonight denounced in the Chamber of Deputies "those who have participated in the attack on freedom of the press in our country." He was referring to the attack on Radio Nanduti. In this regard, the deputy stated: "I want to cite some of the names of these political criminals: Manuel Modesto Esquivel, Mario Pastor Almada, Lorenzo J. Romero, Carlos Ruiz Sominguez, Carlos Guillermo Chilavert, Carlos Sosa, Maximo Ozuna, Lidio Dominquez, and others, whose names will be written in the black book of the fatherland's history.

In a lengthy speech last night, Mangabeira also questioned the police repression and the work of the executive branch and of the Interior Minister, "who have violated Article 76 [on the state of siege] of the nation's Constitution, which guarantees the right to petition the authorities, the right of association for legal purposes, and the right for peaceful meetings."

Among the opposition deputies, Carlos Baranda and Percio Franco also spoke. Franco criticized the little respect the police and parapolice troops pay to congressional immunity, citing the attacks he suffered during the latest events. He said that the whole judicial branch has been made tabula rasa "by one single person who has practically assumed all government functions.

Among the Colorado Party deputies, the first to speak was Dr Martin Chiola, who said that from the very moment of its foundation the Colorado Party has "loved democracy, respected freedom, and sought and found social justice. In this way, our political association and ruling party has achieved and consolidated full democracy in our country throughout its entire history since 1954." Chiola added: "We must return to the past to fully understand the Colorado Party government's action in the quest and consolidation of the social peace and the social tranquillity we are enjoying today. It was the Colorado Party as a ruling party, wih its leader, President Stroessner, that sought the path to social peace and order." He went on to say that since then there has been a national dialogue in the country. Chiola added that errors can be admitted, "because this is not a government of gods, but of men. However, we also believe that within the laws and the constitution, and the legal and legitimate dialogue, we Paraguayans will be able to find the solutions to our quarrels and errors."

Deputy Vicente Battaglia Doldan referred to the recent problems of the Hospital de Clinicas. Closing the list of speakers, Colorado Party representative Genaro Espinola Farina referred to the recent events by saying: "The agitators and provokers left their cubbyholes to instigate certain student sectors to raise alleged union concerns and to disrupt public order." He added that Article 76 of the Constitution has not been completely read by the opposition legislators, "which has always been the case with the press." Afterward, he read that article of the Constitution.

It is appropriate to mention that yesterday several draft bills were submitted to Congress granting pensions to several persons, as well as draft bill on fees charged by notaries public. A draft resolution was also presented asking the executive branch to report on the detainees at police headquarters. This was presented by the Radical deputies, and the petition was passed to the committee for Petitions and Powers.

COLORADO PRECINCT LEADER ON NEED FOR CHANGES

PY232113 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 22 May 86 p 10

[Interview with Luis A. Becker, leader of the Ypacarai Colorado Party precinct, at his home in Ypacarai by unidentified reporter; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In your opinion, has the Colorado Party, in its capacity as governing party, strayed from the basic Colorado Party doctrine?

[Becker] The principles and programs of the Colorado Party, which is made up of a group of free men who, as such, should seek the harmonious coexistence of the people, are not being complied with.

[Question] Does this imply the need for changes in the party leadership in order to revive the democratic tradition to which you referred to?

[Becker] Everything must be changed...

[Question] Specifically, a change in the party leadership?

[Becker] That's right. We must regain the Colorado Party's internal liberty and achieve the full democratization of the country.

[Question] Will this change be possible with those who currently administer or hold the party's political power?

[Becker] This rectification will not come with President Stroessner. It will be carried out by honest men who abide by principles, are sincere, and are identified with Colorado Party ideology and doctrine through words and actions and not through mere lyrical expressions.

[Question] Are there any sincere men in the party leadership, or have they all been set aside?

[Becker] There are men of that sort within the Colorado Party...

[Question] Why do they not correct what is wrong?

[Becker] The problem is that they are prevented from doing so.

[Question] Is there no margin for action to achieve that objective?

[Becker] The truth is that there is no margin left. This is what is being sought and will continue to be sought.

[Question] The division then, does not lie between the "traditionalists" and the "militants" but rather between the "upstarts" and those "who abide by principles"?

[Becker] I do not think there are any divisions within the Colorado Party, because for this there must be a difference of ideologies. The problem within the Colorado Party is that some upstarts, profiteers, and opportunists have seized some key posts in public administration, and this goes against the essence and decency of the Colorado Party.

[Question] Mr Deputy, what do you think about the measures recently taken by the medical students and employees of the Hospital de Clinicas? Do you think that it was a movement against the government or do you consider the demands fair within framework of democracy?

[Becker] I believe that the demands made by the Hospital de Clinicas were fair. I think that the government should attend to the demands and pay the salaries established by law. If those salaries are not enough, they should be increased so that the workers and professionals, in this case, may live decently. This is why I consider their demands to be fair. The Colorado Party, as a popular party, should be the champion of unrest and should solve the basic problems of subsistence and well-being. It should not repress acts designed to defend the peoples' rights, and it should not repress political demonstrations because, by doing so, it undermines human dignity and the decency of authentic Coloradism. As a Paraguayan citizen or Colorado Party representative in Congress, I cannot approve any criminal act, no matter who perpetrates it. The Colorado Party has historical background. We have always struggled and will continue to struggle with decency and respect for our fellow men. The party has no right to repress anybody and it is not repressing anybody.

[Question] If the party is not repressing anyone, then certain acts of violence are personal doings, or are they being carried out by some fellow partisan in power?

[Becker] The police are abusing their power. These acts of violence go against the principles of the Colorado Party. No responsible, fair, conscious Colorado Party member would approve these acts...

[Question] What is your attitude on this?

[Becker] Well, we Colorado Party members must adopt an attitude. It is something that concerns us and we must suggest some positive solutions to the problem. Above all, we must seek a harmonious coexistence for our society. One cannot coexist peacefully by force of truncheons.

[Question] Have you voiced your concern to the party authorities?

[Becker] Yes I have.

[Question] But not all Colorado congressmen think the same way you do.

[Becker] I think all my fellow congressmen have the same concerns. It is just a question of talking to them.

[Question] The important thing is that some of them have approved police actions for example.

[Becker] Well, that is a very personal matter....

COLORADO PARTY SUSPENDS PRECINCT MEETING

PY241921 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] The Colorado Party Executive Board, through its President Juan Ramon Chaves, has decided to suspend a meeting scheduled by the Ypacarai Colorado Party precinct for 28 May. This issue was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the party's political committee.

At the end of the meeting, Colorado Party Vice President Sabino Augusto Montanago, who served as the committee's spokesman informed the media of the committee's decisions. Regarding the meeting in Ypacarai, Monanaro said that President Chaves had already informed Deputy Luis Becker, chairman of that precinct, of the decision.

When the media asked Montanaro about recent statements by Becker harshly criticizing the government and party leaders, he said: "The political committee discussed several subjects, we even discussed the 100th anniversary of the foundation of our party, and we instructed Becker to appoint special work commissions to receive instructions from the Executive Board president and members during the next few days. The appointment of these commissions will allow an appropriate celebration of our party's 100th anniversary.

Regarding Deputy Becker's statements, Montanaro added that the president of the party's Executive Board, unanimously supported by the political commission, "has informed Mr Becker, chairman of the Yapacarai Party Precinct, that the meeting he has summoned has been suspended by decision of the party for having overstepped his authority as chairman of the Executive Board's auxiliary organ." Asked why the Ypacarai meeting on 28 May had been suspended, Montanaro explained: "Because of the need for auxiliary organs of the party to develop within the framework of party statutes, discipline, and order."

Asked if Colorado Party precincts are allowed to hold meetings independently, the vice president categorically stated "that a meeting like the one being organized by the Ypacarai precinct cannot be held without authorization from the party's Executive Board."

He added that the meeting "cannot and will not be held."

Asked his opinion of the comments by Deputy Becker that the meeting planned in Ypacarai summoned the true Colorado partisans to discuss the problems the party is facing, such as possible division, Montanaro stated: "First, I categorically deny any division within the party. That one precinct or precinct chairman should claim authority to summon a meeting or say who is authentic and who is not authentic is totally unacceptable within the party." Montanaro said: "The party is well aware who its leaders are and the executive branch is not concerned, because the members of the Executive Board, which is headed by Juan Ramon Chaves, are worthy party members who struggle for the party, and the precincts are not going to determine who is authentic and who is not."

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE WANTS TO MEET RULING PARTY

PY230249 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 May 86 p 11

[Text] The secretary general of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference [CEP], MSGR Jorge Livieres Banks, has sent an official note to the Colorado Party Executive Board asking for a meeting with its representatives to discuss the national dialogue issue. The note, which is signed by Msgr Livieres Banks was delivered to Executive Board President Juan Ramon Chaves on 9 May. In the note Msgr Livieres Banks states the CEP's desire to meet with the Executive Board to discuss the CEP's objectives for the national dialogue.

The note, which is now in the possession of the Colorado Party Executive Board, will be studied this afternoon by the political committee of the ruling party, which will decide on the matter.

In his note Livieres Banks stated that those responsible for developing the national dialogue, Bishops Oscar Enrique Paez Garcete, Felipe Santiago Benitez and himself, requested this preparatory meeting, "which does not imply a commitment in itself, although we have faith in the experience and the personal and overall democratic judgment of this almost century-old party, which has given birth to many leaders of outstanding civic quality.

Msgr Livieres Banks also said in his note to Chaves that the purpose of the meeting was to "coordinate and develop a system that would make possible a rapprochement and understanding among all those who believe in representative democracy."

CITIZENS' ADVERTISEMENT ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

PY231800 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Paid advertisement: "To the National and International Public"]

[Text] Alarmed by the systematic persecution Radio Nanduti is experiencing and alert to unconfirmed rumors of the imminent closure of this radio station, the undersigned, citizens and representatives of social, cultural, political, and labor union organizations, considering that the access to information and the freedom of expression are basic rights that deserve to be strongly defended:

Charge that these events are part of a plan to intimidate the citizenry, designed to protect further greater violations of basic rights by blocking all the information media; urge the people to actively express solidarity with the defense of the right to information; urge the international democratic organizations to join this campaign for the freedom of information in our country; demand the immediate cessation of the harassment and persecution of Radio Nanduti and other sectors of the media; hold the government responsible for the lack of guarantees, which allows these incidents to take place.

Asuncion, 18 May 1986

[1,194 signatures]

POLICE RELEASE DR FILIZZOLA AFTER 21 DAYS

PY241906 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 May 86 p 7

[Excerpts] Physician Carlos Filizzola was released at 2155 last night after being held by police for 21 days. On 2 May Filizzola had been summoned "for a chat" with police officer Domingo Galeano, head of Police station No 1. On that ocassion Filizzola was arrested and sent to the Investigations Department, where he remained for several days. As a consequence of a writ of habeas corpus filed in his favor, he was transferred to the Security Guard premises while the police informed the Supreme Court of Justice that Carlos Filizzola was being held under Article No 79 of the Constitution, and that he was at the Executive Branch's disposal.

Shortly after being released, the young physician went to the Hospital de Clinicas, where he was received by physicians, nurses, hospital employees, and medical students who were attending a cultural meeting. Last night's meeting was marked by excitement, tears, and embraces.

SHINING PATH MURDERS GOVERNOR OF ASILLO

PA260445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- Guerrillas of the Shining Path organization murdered the governor of the Peruvian community of Asillo today, destroying with explosives a total of five vehicles in two attacks staged in that area within the past 24 hours, the Civil Guard has reported. Today's attack took place on the highway between Asillo and Azangaro, where nine hooded men led by two young women intercepted three trucks of the government's Popular Cooperation Office. Some 30 peasants who were doing voluntary work in nearby farming communities were forced out of the vehicles and one of the women shot Asilio Governor Lucio Macedo in the head, witnesses of the Shining Path action said. Then they proceeded to place dynamite charges inside the vehicles and set them off, totally destroying these and then fleeing shouting slogans in favor of the armed struggle in that region in the province of Azangaro, Puno Department, approximately 1,300 km southeast of Lima. The police said that Saturday night going on Sunday the same group presumably intercepted a government vehicle and a passenger bus on the road between Azangaro and Juliaca. The passengers and drivers were forced out of the vehicles and the two were also blown to pieces, the report adds.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER TWO LIMA RADIO STATIONS

PY241202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2356 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Lima 23 May (EFE) -- Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] today took over two Lima radio stations, overpowered their employees, and transmitted a subversive proclamation. Two MRTA terrorists armed with guns entered Radio Oriente in downtown Lima, locked the employees in the bathroom, and transmitted a subversive message recorded on a cassette. About five other MRTA terrorists also armed with guns carried out the same operation at Radio El Sol in downtown Lima. The employees of the two radio stations were not harmed in either case.

TERRORISTS USE PASSES TO ENTER CONGRESS

PY270146 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] This week the Shining Path was going to commemorate its sixth anniversary of violence, but the police were on its tracks and were able to thwart subversive preparations. A large quantity of subversive materials have been seized and several Shining Path and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement terrorists have been arrested. With the help of shantytown residents the police also found eight alleged terrorists who had managed to infiltrate the congressional building by displaying credentials issued by Senator Genaro Ledesma [of the United Left].

SHINING PATH TERRORISTS MURDER CAMPESINOS

PY270300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- A column of the Maoist Shining Path made a surprise attack against the tectec campesino community, located in Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department, where it slit the throats of three campesinos, including a woman, and sacked and burned their homes, according to a report released today by the Peruvian authorities.

Approximately 100 terrorists, divided into 2 heavily armed groups, attacked the community, 190 km north of Huanta, during the night of 22 May and after murdering the Campesinos sacked and burned homes, according to a witness, who reported the attack to the Huanta police. The attackers also took cattle and other farm animals with them when they fled toward the Andean foothills. The Huanta military garrison yesterday ordered a military patrol to pursue the subversives. Eight alleged terrorists were arrested on 24 May when they were caught prowling around the neighborhood where Congress is located. The eight persons, whose names were not released, have been placed at the disposal of the Antiterrorist Directorate (DIRCOTE), which will carry out a thorough investigation.

APRA SECRETARY ATTACKED, ASSISTANTS KILLED

PY270323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0007 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Lima, 26 May (EFE) -- Alberto Kitasono, secretary for organization of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA, escaped unhurt from an attack staged today. His wife, who was with him at the time of the attack, was also uninjured. However, three of his assistants were killed. Four individuals armed with submachine guns and explosives attacked Kitasono's group as it was leaving his residence early this afternoon. Kitasono's three assistants were machine-gunned to death but Kitasono managed to save himself by taking the weapon away from one of the women in the attacking commando group. The woman in question was Judith Galvan who was later turned over to the police. According to eyewitnesses, the commando group was made up of two men and two women dressed in school uniforms.

Because of the nature of the attack, police sources believe that the Shining Path organization, which does not usually claim credit for its actions, is responsible. This is the first attack on an AFPR leader of national standing, and the most significant one since the assassination of Vice Admiral Ponce Cannessa 3 weeks ago.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST BRAZIL

PY241636 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister Hubert Wieland has criticized the U.S. Government's announcement that it will adopt measures against Brazil because it has decided to close its market to the U.S.-made computers. Wieland made these comments before leaving for New York heading a Peruvian delegation to the UN extraordinary assembly summoned to discuss the serious economic situation in Africa.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] It has been disclosed that the U.S. Government is studying measures to sanction Brazil for its decision not to acquire U.S.-made computers. What can you say about this?

[Wieland] I have read in the media that the U.S. Government is studying the possibility of adopting economic reprisals against Brazil because that country has decided not to open its market to U.S. computers. According to the media, the United States has allegedly threatened not to allow Brazilian-made shoes, iron ore, and other products into its market. Undoubtedly, these U.S. measures violate the norms that regulate economic relations.

[Reporter] Does this call for Latin American unity in order to confront the protectionist measures and biased monetary policies?

[Wieland] Undoubtedly. The Latin American countries are faced with protectionist measures and must join together and strengthen their unity. They must jointly tackle this problem.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. DELEGATION CALLED 'PROVOCATION'

PA221532 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Text] Four well-known agents or spies on Senator Jesse Helms' payroll arrived in our country last night on a visit that is clearly a provocation against Panamanian democratic institutions.

They are individuals who in the United States are known to love war and who are considered enemies of peace, including David Sullivan, who is called the "Mad Dog" [preceding words in English followed by Spanish translation] by the U.S. media. Sullivan is a retired Army colonel who is permanently calling for U.S. intervention in latin American countries. Another is Ms Deborah Moss, who is Senator Helms' "ears," but who acts as an "aide." There is also Lieutenant Colonel Murray, an active duty military officer who is constantly urging U.S. youths to go to foreign shores to preserve the "American dream" and who has not hidden his hatred for Panama. Finally, there is a Sam Ballenger, assistant to another congressman [as published]: Paul Laxalt, an ultrarightist.

The clearest and most tangible indication of the provocative attitude of the ultrarightest Yankee delegation can be seen in their working agenda: They will meet with representatives of the U.S. Southern Command, as they are here to "investigate" the status of that command post; at the same time, they are there to carry out meetings with opposition leaders who are well-known for their seditious activities.

However, CRITICA has learned that the real motive that has brought Senator Helms' delegation here is to gather information adverse to Panama's struggle to have the Torrijos-Carter Canal Treaties honored, particularly with respect to the turning over of the Panama Canal, Panama's total, definitive, and irreversible jurisdiction and sovereignty, as well as its total control over the inter-oceanic canal.

Another aspect in the mission of Helms' four agents or spies is to learn of the progress made by the "Contadora Group" in its peace process in Central America, given that Senator Helms is a declared enemy of the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

In addition, the same group of U.S. ultrarightists will analyze the problems of the Nicaraguan contras, as they want to know "what the real needs are" of that paramilitary group.

C.A. LEADERS GATHER FOR ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

Cerezo, Arias, Azcona Comment

PA242032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Esquipulas (Guatemala), [no date as received] (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central American parliament will be an instrument to support the Contadora Group but will not replace it, three area presidents who arrived in this southern Guatemala city for a 2-day summit have said. The Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rican presidents arrived in Esquipulas, 222 km west of the capital, between 1030 and 1130 this morning, in Israeli-made Arava aircraft. The heads of state of Nicaragua and El Salvador arrived by car from the capital.

"The sole fact that the Central Americans are meeting without the presence of other countries is a step forward in the forging of our own future," host President Vinicio Cerezo said upon exiting the airplane. The presidential summit, Cerezo said, intends "to establish a permanent instrument of peace" to support the "structural" nature of the Contadora Group.

Contadora, made up of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, has acted as mediator between the Central American countries since 1983 to help them reach a regional peace solution, but its efforts have increasingly clashed with the polarization that exists between Nicaragua and the other countries.

"There is a point of agreement that we all share," Cerezo said: "All of our peoples want to make Central America's voice more important in the forging of its future." "The Central American parliament will never be a replacement for a Latin American instrument," the Guatemalan president said. Cerezo acknowledged that there are "differences of interpretation" on the document that will be signed at the end of the 2-day meeting. These differences were made known by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias who does not agree with the Esquipulas Declaration saying that it counted on the participation of "democratically elected" chiefs of state. Arias was clearly alluding to Nicaragua.

In stepping out of the plane that brought him here Oscar Arias said: "Costa Rica does not believe that all the (Central American) presidents were elected democratically." Daniel Ortega was elected president of Nicaragua in the November 1984 presidential elections, criticized by the local Nicaraguan opposition which did not participate because of limitations imposed on public liberties.

Oscar Arias said that he was going to propose a modification of the document because "it is not necessary" to point out how the chiefs of state of the region were elected. He said that "the possibility of speaking frankly is more important" than the signing of any final document. Arias said he is "very happy and optimistic" about this meeting. He noted: "For the past 150 years, Central America's dream has been to have a regional parliament." He added: "Contadora and a Central American parliament do not exclude each other."

Jose Azcona Hoyo, president of Honduras, has declared that he was coming here with "a broad and open mind" and noted that "it is important" to create a regional legislative forum.

It was not possible to obtain a statement from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega or from Salvadoran chief of state Jose Napoleon Duarte because they came by car and immediately went to the monastery of Esquipulas' Black Christ Basilica, where the presidents will stay and hold meetings. In addition to the Central American parliament, the chiefs of state will discuss the work of Contadora, mechanisms to revitalize regional commerce, and the means for facing the region's foreign debt of approximately $17 billion.

Cerezo Interview

PA242121 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2045 GMT 24 May 86

[Interview with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo by Ana Julieta Cardenas in Esquipulas; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Cardenas] What can we Central Americans expect from the summit in Esquipulas?

[Cerezo] A firm step toward the creation of an institution, of an instrument that will allow us to engage in dialogue and seek peace in Central America.

[Cardenas] Do you feel that all of the Central American heads of state have the political will to seek peace through dialogue?

[Cerezo] The political will to seek peace exists on our part. We will get a confirmation of the attitude of the other presidents at the Esquipulas meeting.

[Cardenas] Would you [word indistinct] that Nicaragua really has the will to seek peace through dialogue?

[Cerezo] I do not wish to adopt a prejudiced attitude in that regard. I hope they will understand that the only possibility of maintaining peace in Central America is to seek agreements and to respect all of the countries.

[Cardenas] What would the operation of a Central American parliament mean to the area?

[Cerezo] A very important step toward Central America's unification and toward the creation of a real political instrument for the resolution of problems.

[Cardenas] What is the significance for Guatemala of being the site of the presidential summit?

[Cerezo] It means that we are again assuming the international leadership that corresponds to Guatemala and the position that corresponds to us within the group of nations in the region.

Cerezo Delivers Opening Speech

PA242210 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2123 GMT 24 May 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo opening the summit of Central American presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala on 24 May 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] Central American leaders, dear national and international journalists, dear people of Esquipulas, dear people of Guatemala:

This day we initiate [words indistinct]. For the first time the five Central American presidents meet to talk and to exchange points of view on common problems. And we meet with a disposition to talk and to face the role we have in representing the people we represent. Our true intention is to talk as a first step on a long road to make true an old Central American dream: the unification of all the Central American countries in a great federation of sister republics that want to contribute to the building of their own future. With this meeting we do not pretend to eliminate the historic process we are going through. We want to take a first step in the search for the resolution of problems that are strictly our repsonsibility to resolve.

With this meeting we want to acknowledge the concern that the world and other Latin America countries have shown for the problems that our nations have endured. We do not want to substitute for that effort. We want to contriute to it. We do not want to be a substitute for any institution acting with good will. We want to contribute, with our decisions and our good will, to the efforts being made in Latin America in the search for peace. We still do not know what will be the specific result of this meeting, but we are sure that the very fact that we are meeting to openly and honestly discuss our problems represents a big first step, that shows the world that the presidents of Central America have the will to seek solutions for our conflicts and differences through dialogue and peace and not through confrontations and war.

The Central American people have already suffered too much from war and polarization. We definitely reject -- and this has been stated at the meeting that preceded this one -- becoming a battlefield for resolving the differences of other countries of the world. What we want to do at this meeting is to discuss how we are going to satisfy the need for peace, concord, solidarity, and social justice of all the Central American countries. Thank you for accepting this invitation. Greetings to all the people of the world. Our deepest desire is to contribute with this meeting to peace, justice, and democracy. Thank you.

Arias-Ortega Friction

PA252052 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The tension between Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and Nicaraguan Chief of State Denial Ortega has increased in Esquipulas. Neither of the two presidents spoke to the other yesterday. The orginial text of the Esquipulas document has changed. Guatemala awarded the Central American presidents who arrived for the Esquipulas summit an authentic fiesta atmosphere, but while the president of Costa Rica was around to greet the people, the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, was hardly seen. Neither of the two presidents spoke to, or even looked at, the other during a protocol ceremony, clear evidence of the conflict that exists between the two.

In a brief statement, Daniel Ortega said that no one can argue that he was not elected by the majority of the Nicaraguan people, something that was questioned by Arias Sanchez while discussing the document that the presidents are expected to sign. At the Esquipulas presidents meeting Costa Rica was able to change the text of the document. The document included the following statement: We, the Central American presidents elected in free elections.... Now the document will simply read: We, the Central American presidents.... This has been the core of the Arias-Ortega conflict. The Nicaraguan president was visibly bothered by this objection from President Arias Sanchez.

Meanwhile, the host president, Vinicio Cerezo, said in opening the meeting that the objective of the summit is to defeat the wishes some have to turn the dialogue and hopes for peace into a battlefield.

No Conclusions Reached

PA251620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1520 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Esquipulas, Guatemala, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The presidents of Central America will close today the 2-day summit they have been holding in this eastern Guatemalan City. After the first round of talks yesterday, no conclusion had been reached.

During a dinner with his regional colleagues around midnight last night, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said: "So far all we have done is discuss the subjects, but we have not reached a conclusion." Cerezo -- the host of the summit -- said that the dialogue among the Central American chiefs of state has been "open and sincere, in a way that had not occurred in many years."

The presidents of Central America met to discuss the creation of a Cental American parliament and the peace negotiations being promoted by the Contadora Group and to study forms to reactivate commercial relations. The Guatemalan chief of state said that there are no practical differences regarding the creation of the parliament. He said that today the participants will discuss the position of each country toward the 6 June deadline set by the Conadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) for concluding the regional peace treaty that has been in the process of being drafted for over 3 years. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has said that 6 June is "a sacred date." He has noted: "Latin America would be greatly disappointed if the act is not signed on 6 June."

The Contadora negotiations are pending on the parties reaching an agreement on the chapter dealing with international military maneuvers and the reduction of the arms buildup. On this there are two radically different positions, on one side the one being held by Nicaragua alone, and on the other that of the rest of the Central American nations. It is expected that the 2-day summit will conclude early this afternoon.

The presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Daniel Ortega and Oscar Arias Sanchez, respectively, have called for separate news conferences. It is possible that the other chiefs of state will do the same.

Cerezo Reads Joint Statement

PA252206 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1957 GMT 25 May 86

[Statement by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo at the closure of the Esquipulas sulmmit -- live]

[Text] Good afternoon, gentlemen. With the respect that a holy place deserves, I will take this opportunity to inform you that after a lengthy analysis of the various topics that reflect the concern of the Central American countries and peoples, we have signed... [corrects himself] or agreed on, I am sorry, a joint declaration by the Central American presidents which will be signed in the presence of the national and international press today, and also in the presence of our special guests.

The presidents have asked me to inform you about several important things. First of all, this has been a highly rich experience, in which there has been frankness, willingness to talk, and willingness to conduct an in-depth analysis of the problems that have been affecting us. During the course of these discussions, we have found some differences or discrepancies on fundamental problems, but that there are also points in which we concur, and on which we agree to a certain degree on the main issues: the quest for peace, the need for dialogue, the need to strengthen democratic and pluralist processes in order to consolidate the possibility of a nonviolent process for resolving our problems, and to create the conditions for our peoples' political, economic, and social development.

We also agreed on the need to sign the Contadora Group's agreement. However, it will be necessary to resolve beforehand some problems, such as the need to reach an agreement on the subject of weapons, and the verification and control of the compliance with the agreements. Each one of those details are contained in the declaration I will read today on behalf of the presidents. In addition, we agreed on the convenience of joint efforts to promote and create a Central American parliament within the time frame and formulas established in the declaration.

Therefore, I will now proceed to read the contents of the declaration, which will be distributed to the press afterwards, duly signed by the presidents. However, since the declaration has just been signed, the copies will be delivered to the press in approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour. The document reads as follows:

The Central American presidents who met in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 24 and 25 May 1986, hereby state that they have had a productive meeting because of the sincerity with which the Central American problems were discussed. During the meetings the points of agreement and the differences that persist in connection with the concept of life and the structure of power in pluralist democracies have been examined. They agreed that the best political instrument that Central America has now to reach peace and democracy and reduce the tensions that have arisen in the countries isthe Contadora process, created through the effort of various Latin American countries and recognized by the international community. They agreed to continue the dialogue on these topics and others that have not been addressed at this time.

In consequence, they declare:

1. Their decision to give formal structure to the presidents meeting as a necessary and adequate forum to examine the most urgent problems that arise in the area with regard to peace and regional development and to seek appropriate solutions to them.

In this context they express their deep appreciation to the international community for the various efforts undertaken to help resolve the grave problems we face, while they reaffirm their confidence that they will be able to continue counting on them for their valuable support.

2. Their desire to sign the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America, assuming full compliance with the totality of commitments and procedures therein.

3. Their realization that there are aspects that are yet to be resolved, including military maneuvers, arms control, and verification of the compliance with the agreements. However, in this dialogue of heads of state of sister nations it has been found that the various proposals submitted by the countries are sufficiently fruitful -- because of their realism -- to permit the signing of the document.

3. [number as heard] We see the need to generate and complement efforts of understanding and cooperation through institutional mechanisms that will allow the strengthening of dialogue, joint development, democracy, and pluralism as the key elements for peace in the area and for the integration of Central America.

Therefore, they agree to create the Central American parliament. Its members will be elected freely by universal, direct suffrage, in which the principle of participative political pluralism will be respected. To this end, the vice presidents by consensus will propose to their respective governments within a period of 30 days the creation of a commission to establish the Central American parliament. The commission will be in charge of drafting the charter of said parliament within a period of no longer than 90 days after its creation.

4. Peace in Central America can only be the product of a genuine participative, pluralist democratic process that implies the promotion of social justice, respect for human rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, and the right of all nations to freely and without foreign intervention of any kind determine their political, economic, and social systems, understanding this determination as the product of the people's free will.

5. Their desire to examine, update, and reactivate the processes for economic and social integration of the area for the better utilization of the development potential to benefit their peoples and to be able to face better the serious problems caused by the crisis plaguing them.

Likewise, the intention to promote and advance joint positions to address the common economic problems, including the foreign debt, deteriorating exchange rates, and the transfer of technologies adequate to the needs of the area. Also, they express their decision to institutionally and financially consolidate the Central American integration agencies and promote regional agreements and actions that will give these agencies and the region in general treatment congruent with its needs and peculiarities.

They thank President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, the Guatemalan Government, and its noble people for thier great visionary initiative of this presidential summit and the important accomplishments obtained to benefit peace and democracy in the region.

They appreciate the hospitality and fine treatment afforded them and their delegations, wishing success to President Cerezo and his administration and well-being and progress for the sister people of Guatemala and the hospitable city of Esquipulas, Central American symbol of faith, unity, and peace.

This declaration was signed in Esquipulas, Republic of Guatemala, on 25 May 1986. The signatures of the Central American presidents follow.

Ortega News Conference

PA252343 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2213 GMT 25 May 86

[Report on news conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra with unidentified reporters in Esquipulas, Guatemala, date not given, by Conrado Monroy]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Ortega, in progress] ...had been an opportunity for the first time [words indistinct] for Central Americans to meet and discuss our problems profoundly and seriously.

[Question] Mr President, [words indistinct] what is your opinion on the position assumed by [Costa Rican President] Oscar Arias regarding the elimination of a phrase the presidents freely elected by the stating that... [changes thought] in other words, that the phrase people's will should be eliminated?

[Ortega] Well, I think that it is a reality that there have been elections in Central American countries and the people have participated in those elections. We have (?expressed) our viewpoint in this respect. We (?defend) the principle of self-determination regarding the way in which each country implements democracy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of the act on 6 June?

[Ortega] Well, we have said that we are willing to sign the act. However, we must reach an agreement on the pending points.

[Question] What are the possibilities of a direct invasion of U.S. troops in your country?

[Ortega] I think that this meeting has shown the desire for peace in Central American countries, and that this should be taken into consideration by the U.S. Government, which insists in attacking Nicaragua and has even said that if Nicaragua signs the peace act, it will be necessary to invade Nicaragua. [end recording]

[Monroy] Here is another part of the news conference held by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra after the signing of the Esquipulas declaration.

[Begin recording] [Ortega, in progress] ...armaments, military maneuvers, security aspects, and aspects on verification and control.

[Question] What is Nicaragua's position in this respect?

[Ortega] We have a constructive position. We have made a proposal, we have also presented here to the presidents all the proposals made by Nicaragua. In the next few days we will (?thoroughly analyze) these proposals in Managua. The presidents who met here in Esquipulas have shown a Central American spirit in discussing frankly the problems we are confronting.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, the document is clear in pointing out the viewpoints on the topics concerning the establishment and development of democracy [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] Ramirez could be presidential candidate [words indistinct]. Does this mean that there will be free elections in Nicaragua, and that there will be freedom of expression?

[Ortega] Well, there have already been free elections in Nicaragua. There were free elections in 1984. Seven parties participated, which are represented at the Nicaraguan congress or parliament [words indistinct]. An amnesty has been decreed in Nicaragua, which can be accepted by all those engaged in counterrevolutionary activities.

[Question] [Words indistinct] to determine which weapons are considered offensive and which are not?

[Ortega] We will discuss this in Managua in the next few days. [end recording]

Duarte Interview

PA260045 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2220 GMT 25 May 86

[Report on interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by Cadena de Emisoras Unidas reporters in Esquipulas, Guatemala, date not given, by Conrado Monroy]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Duarte, in progress] ...offensive and defensive weapons, which is the concept presented by Nicaragua. Then, within that context, discuss what quantities of offensive or defensive weapons will be permissible. As you may see, there are two different concepts here concerning the arms buildup.

[Question] What was the objective of your South American tour?

[Duarte] To discuss the same things we have discussed here today, to let the South American presidents know how I think, what is the political project that El Salvador has as a nation in the quest for peace, what is El Salvador's political project regarding the meaning of life and power. We do not believe in hegemonic power, but in the distribution of power. Third, the fundamental concept of democracy, in the sense that we, the presidents, are not eternal, but assume that position when elected by the people and for the term for which we are elected. When this time is over, we are going to deliver the power freely and democratically to those elected by the people. This has been my message to the South American countries. In this regard, I have said that we must seek peace in Central America within the framework of democracy, and within a spirit of dialogue, comprehension, tolerance, and understanding, so that we may achieve a unity which is fundamental in a pluralist democracy. [end recording]

[Monroy] Here is another part of the interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Duarte conducted by our special reporters in Esquipulas. Reporter Jose Ramon Hernandez asked President Duarte to comment on a demonstration held in San Salvador by a group of women who protested the alleged violation of human rights in that neighboring country and who shouted: Duarte is a murderer.

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] One question. A Salvadoran television station carried a report in which a group of women said that human rights are not respected in your country. What is your opinion on that?

[Duarte] Well, I do not know if what occurred yesterday in San Salvador can be done in another country. As I told Commander Ortega today, during a demonstration the participants shouted Duarte is a murderer, Duarte is this or that, Durate has done this or that. That is a demonstration that El Salvador is on the path toward absolute respect of human rights, and, what is very important, that there is freedom of expression and no one is deprived of that right. [end recording]

Azcona, Duarte Depart

PA252308 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2247 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Honduran and Salvadoran Presidents Jose Azcona Hoyo and Jose Napoleon Duarte have just left Esquipulas for their countries of origin. It has been reported that President Azcona should have returned to Tegucigalpa at 1100 local time at the latest today because he must travel to the United States tonight. He is scheduled to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Durate should also have returned home early after his extended tour through several South American countries. Only Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez and Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan president, have remained at the abbey.

Military Chiefs Meet

PA261606 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The military chiefs of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala also met in Esquipulas. According to Salvadoran Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova, the meeting was to further strengthen the ties of friendship. Following the 2-day meeting Vides Casanova said that Nicaragua, one of the countries invited to the summit, did not send a representative to the meeting. Guatemala was represented by Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez and Honduras was represented by General Humberto Regaldo, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. Costa Rica, the fifth nation at the summit, abolished its army in 1948.

General Vides Casanova said that at the meeting the possibility of reactivating the Central American Defense Council, Condeca, an organization that became inoperative approximately 10 years ago, was discussed. Nicaragua was also a member of Condeca, but Vides Casanova said that for the time being Nicaragua is not a part of the regional military organization reactivation attempt.

Condeca was created early in the sixties following an initiative presented by Nicaraguan dictators Anastasio Somoza. It was created in an attempt to coordinate the struggle against the guerrilla movements that were beginning in the region.

Gen Humberto Regalado, the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said recently that the Esquipulas summit would be an appropriate time to study the creation of a Central American military organization, similar to Condeca, with which to struggle against communism.

HONDURAS

AZCONA PREVIEWS ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT, U.S. TRIP

PA231658 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by Regina Osorio]

[Text] President Jose Azcona Hoyo has shown great interest in the Esquipulas summit to such an extent that the first publicity campaign of this government has been the pacifist message that Honduras will use as a platform. "This Very Day" newscast obtained exclusive statements from the president.

[Begin recording] [Osorio] Do you think that the presidents of the area will reach an agreement to subsequently sign the Contadora peace document?

[Azcona] What is planned is to issue a delcaration that will be called the Esquipulas declaration. We have a draft. We have our viewpoints about that declaration and I do not think there will be any difficulties in having the five presidents sign the declaration.

[Osorio] [Words indistinct] that the Nicaraguan Government will adopt a position similar to that of the other Central American countries and that it will also sign the Contadora document?

[Azcona] Well, in the declaration we are going to state that we welcome and desire the signing of the document. We do not know the position [words indistinct].

[Osorio] Regarding the visit that you will make to Washington to meet with your counterpart, what specific (?plans) is the Honduran Government taking to present to the U.S. Government?

[Azcona] We have drawn up a document that we have already sent them that more or less includes the economic measures of our government program [words indistinct] possibly in Washington [words indistinct]. We will make general proposals to President Reagan regarding economic matters, support and improvement of the [word indistinct] of the role of Honduras, regarding a fair treatment in trade, and other proposals that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DISCUSSES ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT MEETING

PA270029 Managua International Service in Spanish 2317 GMT 26 May 86

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters; place not given -- live or recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] [Question] ...two questions. First: The Esquipulas Document signed by the presidents discusses the designation of a parliamentary commission within 30 days.

Will the National Assembly be asked to draft this within 90 days? Second: The problem of the rifles is not included here. Central America has claimed that Nicaragua's infantry is the best equipped. Can you expand on this?

[Ortega] The parliament question will be addressed in the National Assembly. The central government supports the initiative, but we believe the National Assembly must be more directly involved in it.

Regarding the arms, we have said that arms can be classified as offensive weapons and others can be classified as defensive weapons. Rifles are defense weapons. Therefore, there is no reason to discuss rifles there. We are not concerned that any Central American government possess as many rifles as it wants. We are not worried about that, we do not feel threatened; our security is not threatened.

[Question] [Name indistinct], MIAMI HERALD. Mr President, I would like to know if that [words indistinct] implies that Nicaragua is not willing to discuss the size of its Army.

[Ortega] The size of the Army is not what complicates the discussions. Nicaragua does not want to have a gigantic Army. It has never wanted that. Nicaragua believes that the country needs an Army responsive to its needs and situation. When we speak of 200,000 or 300,000 fighters in Nicaragua, or of 500,000 or 1 million fighters, we are not talking about an Army, but of a people. The people face the need to confront the aggression imposed on us by the United States. The Nicaraguan people are entitled to defend their country and this is why all of the people are mobilized to defend the country. For example, a peasant in a farm cooperative: If you go to the countryside and you see a peasant with a rifle while he works, he is not a member of the Sandinist Army. He is a worker, a farmer, who has a rifle as part of the doctrine of defense. However, he is not a member of the Army, he does not earn an Army salary. He is a farmer, and he has a rifle to defend his crops.

The voluntary incorporation of the people to defend the revolution cannot be subjected to discussion. They are not part of the Army.

[Question] If the other Central American countries want to discuss the size of the Army with you [words indistinct].

[Ortega] It is no problem for us to discuss the size of the Army.

[Question] Mr President, allow me to sidestep Esquipulas for a moment to ask you if you know [Colombian president-elect] Mr Barco. How do you think he will handle Contadora?

[Ortega] I believe he will continue to work for peace. The problem we have in Central America is a Latin American problem and Latin America is involved in the efforts to achieve peace. Colombia has been very active in this effort.

[Question] What is your view on the meeting of the military leaders of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, who are discussing the reactivation of Condeca [Central American Defense Council]?

[Ortega] I was able to meet with all of the Central American defense ministers and Army chiefs who were in Esquipulas. Guatemala wants to reactivate Condeca. Guatemala is the headquarters; the Presidency or seat is there. They want to reactivate it. We were asked how we felt about this, and we are willing to discuss this. From what we spoke with them, we understand that it is not an action that excludes Nicaragua.

[Question] [Name indistinct] I understand that the European Parliament is the model on which the Central American parliament is based. During the talks, however, were concrete discussions held on cooperation between the EEC and the Central American community?

[Ortega] We discussed this, and found that it is necessary to discuss further the topic of Central American integration. The Central American trade situation is in crisis, the integration policy has been broken, and alongside that we see the importance of undertaking efforts with the EEC and the Central American countries so that they help Central America.

However, I believe the goal Central Americans dream of, even as Latin Americans, is a whole nation, and one sovereignty; the day when we can talk about one whole Central American sovereignty, one Latin American sovereignty, the day when we have eliminated borders. Well, that is a dream now; it may be said it is sort of a utopia. However, we must pursue dreams. An this effort must be very pragmatic. That is, in order to reach that goal, we must follow each step.

['Fionseco'] Commander Ortega, (Pedro Fionseco) from PRENSA LATINA. As the Esquipulas summit was being held, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported new U.S. activities seeking to increase the provocative and threatening atmosphere against Nicaragua. Do you believe that the consensus achieved by Central American presidents for peace could have some effects on this U.S. aggressive policy against your country?

[Ortega] The United States has not changed its policies toward Nicaragua. It maintains its policy of aggression, its terrorist policy against Nicaragua, ignoring international law, and The Hague court. Parenthetically, it was very important that on Saturday night in Esquipulas, Honduras and El Salvador expressed their determination to settle their problem at The Hague court. Thus, the fact that we, the five Central American presidents, met in Esquipulas, the fact that we held a dialogue and that we showed our willingness to resolve these problems through a negotiated solution, I believe, should be interpreted by the U.S. Government as a political attitude that is contrary to the attitude it maintains. The U.S. has tried to resolve problems only through force, as if problems have to be resolved through force, moreover, as the U.S. Government has said, complementing it with the element of military pressure. We hope this will lead the U.S. Government to have a positive reaction.

[Question] The media is saying that the members of this parliament would be freely elected by universal suffrage. I had understood that at the beginning Guatemala and Nicaragua did not agree with this way of electing representatives to the parliament. Was this position changed?

[Ortega] Well, honestly I have not been in the discussions about this subject. These have been discussions at the parliamentary level. These have been extensively discussed by the representatives of the Central American parliaments, the respective congresses, national assemblies. As in the case of Nicaragua, they have discussed this. There have been several proposals for rapprochment, to solidify the effort, to start the effort, and the result is this, what has been gathered. This is what we will work on.

[Reyes] Commander Ortega, Alberto Reyes of Radio Sandino. I have two questions. In Esquipulas it was reported that you met on an informal basis with President Azcona. The Hondurans have fully admitted the presence of the counterrevolutionaries in their country. Did you directly address this problem with Mr Azcona?

Second: The press reported in Esquipulas that the Costa Rican president objected to a phrase in the introduction to the Esquipulas dclaration stating that the presidents of Central America, freely elected, stated such and such a thing. What is your feeling on this?

[Ortega] We had good rapport with President Azcona and all the presidents who were there. We discussed with President Azcona our concern over the contras' activities at the border. They are concerned, too. However, it is a complex situation, as we all know. Regarding the first document that was drafted by the deputy foreign ministers and altered by the Central American vice presidents, who approved it, this was not the document that was ultimately released. A new document was drafted, taking into consideration that during the discussions between the presidents new ideas that were not included in the initial document arose.

The issue of democracy and pluralism in Central America was very important. There were different interpretations on this. We discussed this and did not agree, as the document states. Therefore, we cannot say that was the decisive factor, but one more factor that was compounded with others that emerged during the discussions. Then the initial document was used as the basis, and then we redrafted it to compose the final document.

The point on the date is among those. The original document stated that 6 June was the date for the signing of the document. In the final document 6 June is not mentioned. There were changes in that regard.

[Montalban] Eligio Alvarez Montalban from Radio Sandino. Cmmander Ortega, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government sees this Central American parliament with supranational powers. That is, the respective republics would have to give in some of their sovereignty in order for this high parliament to issue decrees, laws, or provisions of a supranational nature. I believe this is the way the European Parliament and the Cartago Central American Court -- which died due to the signing of the Bryan-Chamorro treaty -- work...

[Ortega] In this case, I would give you my personal opinion. This would have to be discussed, and a mechanism has been established for this. Therefore, if we are going to be realistic, it is a matter of achieving gradual progress, and we cannot have big expectations about having an integrated Central America at this time.

LIST OF NEGOTIABLE WEAPONS PRESENTED AT SUMMIT

PA262011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Managua, 26 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government presented today a list of 14 types of weapons it is willing to negotiate with the other Central American governments in the search for regional peace. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega presented the list of weapons that was given to the presidents of the region yesterday at the Esquipulas presidential summit in Guatemala. Nicaragua is willing to negotiate the reduction, control, or elimination of the following weapons:

1. All types of military airplanes.

2. All types of military helicopters.

3. Military airports.

4. Tanks.

5. Heavy mortars of more than 120-mm.

6. Self-propelled antiaircraft cannons.

7. 122-mm multiple missile launchers.

8. Artillery of more than 160-mm.

9. Self-propelled artillery.

10. Surface-to-surface missile launchers.

11. Warships of more than 40 meters in length and more than 100 metric tons displacement.

12. International military maneuvers.

13. Foreign military bases.

14. Foreign military advisers.

Following his return from Guatemala, President Ortega said that this list will be presented tomorrow in Panama when the Contadora Group talks continue.

VICE PRESIDENT RAMIREZ TO VISIT EUROPE

PA251720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Managua, 25 May (AFP) -- The Information Office of the Presidential House has announced that tomorrow Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez will begin a tour of several countries in Western Europe. Ramirez' tour includes a visit to Spain where he will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, government officials, and political leaders. It also includes a stopover in France where he will meet with President Francois Mitterrand, and working visits to Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, and the EEC.

Ramirez will be accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez, Deputy Foreign Minister Javier Chamorro, and Deputy Foreign Cooperation Minister Pedro Antonio Blandon. During the tour, Ramirez will explain Nicaragua's position on the Central American crisis and the Contadora peace document. Nicaragua links the signing of the document -- scheduled to be held on 6 June -- to a U.S. commitment to halt "its aggression" against the Sandinist government.

FRG SAYS GERMANS HELD BY CONTRAS 'ALL RIGHT'

PA241246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (AFP) -- The eight West Germans kidnapped last Saturday by contras in Nicaragua "are all right," a Foreign Ministry communique issued in Bonn states today, adding that "it has received several indications they are alive."

"The kidnappers are willing to release the Germans, but are demanding safe conditions for the release. There are concrete proposals on how the turnover should take place. These are currently being negotiated. The Federal Government pressured for a speedy resolution, the ministry continued. [quotation marks as received] The Foreign Ministry recalled that bonn requested and obtained from the Managua government a promise that it would "prevent any military action that might endanger" the lives of the hostages. The Bonn Government, the Foreign Ministry added, "is working on the principle that the group of kidnapped West Germans is still in Nicaragua."

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGES TO TAMBO, NUJOMA

FL241258 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Party First Secretary Fidel Castro has sent messages to Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, on the occasion of the celebration of international solidarity with Africa.

The messages reiterate the energetic condemnation of the criminal policy of aggressions practiced by South Africa, such as the recent aggression against South African patriots in asylum in the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, in imitation of the U.S. attack against Libya.

U.S. LAW 'PUNISHES' COUNTRIES FOR REEXPORT

FL231150 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Cuba has denounced U.S. agricultural law as a new economic aggression to punish third-party countries that reexport sugar to the U.S. market, which flagrantly violates GATT agreements. Upon speaking in Geneva, Switzerland, at the council of GATT representatives, Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga said that this Washington action is a direct attack to punish those countries who exercise their sovereign right to maintain trade relations with Cuba.

RODRIGUEZ CONTINUES REGIONAL OFFICIAL VISITS

Leaves Peru

PA231713 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has noted the level of relations, communications, and agreements existing between Cuba and Peru, and added that there are many possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation.

In a press conference shortly before he concluded his official visit to Peru, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reiterated Cuba's position in favor of a peaceful solution for Central America and of respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty. Nicaragua is being attacked and threatened by the United States, he added.

Rodgriguez termed as very satisfactory his talks with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro and other high government officials, with whom he discussed important aspects of the situation in Latin America.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will arrive next Sunday in Uruguay for an official 5-day visit.

Arrives in Argentina

FL231456 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has arrived in Buenos Aires on his way to Uruguay. Rodriguez will stay in Argentina until next Sunday. He arrived accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon and by Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, consultant to the vice president.

Rodriguez will make an official visit to Uruguay, which has made him guest of honor; the visit will last until the end of next week. Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Fernando Lopez Muino and other members of our diplomatic mission received the delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at the airport.

Arrives in Uruguay

FL261153 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Upon his arrival in Montevideo, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez underscored the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Uruguay and the need to continue working toward Latin American unity. As he stepped out of the plane that took him from Buenos Aires to Montevideo, Rodriguez was welcomed by Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and Deputy Foreign Minister Alberto Rodriguez, and other government officials.

Uruguayans Praise Visit

PA262000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A group of Uruguayan legislators stated in Montevideo that the presence in Uruguay of Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is important for the strengthening of relations between the two nations. Juan Raul Ferreira, chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the Senate, said that it is hoped that beneficial results for both countries will be obtained from this visit, essentially in the trade field.

On his part, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who arrived in Montevideo on Sunday, stressed that Latin America's historic needs demand a unity of which Cuba and Uruguay are a part. He confirmed that he will deliver a message from President Fidel Castro to Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DIZDAREVIC ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL231328 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived this morning in Havana on an official 2-day visit. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli welcomed Dizdarevic at the Jose Marti International Airport. Malmierca was accompanied by officials from the two countries.

Dizdarevic will meet with Cuban authorities to discuss international and bilateral affairs and matters related to the nonaligned countries movement. The head of the Yugoslav diplomatic delegation will meet with his Cuban counterpart and Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, as well as other Cuban personalities.

After concluding his visit to Cuba, the Yugoslav foreign secretary, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, will travel to New York to attend the special UN Assembly meeting on Africa's economic situation.

ELECTION REPORTAGE CONTINUES; VOTE COUNT RESUMES

Majluta 'Prepared' for Defeat

PA240320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 May (AFP) -- Jacobo Majluta, presidential candidate of the official party, said today that he is "prepared" to admit that Joaquin Balaguer, the opposition candidate, won the elections of Friday, 16 May, because "there are sectors which are not interested in having the electoral process end in a state of freedom, peace, and tranquility." Majluta asserted that he would acknowledge Balaguer's victory, "even though I am not convinced of it," at the opening of the session of the Senate, which he chairs. The Senate must elect a new central electoral board to complete the vote count, which was interrupted on Tuesday. The Senate has declared itself in permanent session until it does so. Majluta made the statement approximately half an hour before the acting president of the Central Electoral Board [JCE], Ponciano Rondon, said during a news conference that he had "very serious information to the effect that President Salvador Jorge Blanco plans to stay in power illegally," a charge he did not substantiate. In addition, Rondon reiterated that he will not resign from his position as alternate president of the JCE.

Board Resumes Functions

PA250133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 24 May (AFP) -- Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo, president of the Dominican Central Electoral Board, and two other members of the board reassumed their functions this afternoon, according to a communique from the presidency of the Republic. The presidential communique explains that the three members of the board personally asked the president to resume their functions after meeting with the Electoral Assistance Committee, made up by independent observers. The president "immediately" agreed to their request. According to the communique, the three members of the board sent a note to the Attorney General requesting the cooperation of the Armed Forces. The request was immediately complied with.

PRD Backers Withdraw From Board

PA252254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 25 May 86

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 25 May (EFE) -- The delegates of the six parties that back presidential candidate Jacobo Majluta of the social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, at the Central Electoral Board, JCE, withdrew from the Electoral Rector Tribunal [Tribunal Rector Electoral] today. The delegates withdrew in disagreement over the fact that president Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo and principal member Ruben Suro Garcia, whom the delegates had rejected, were restored in their positions today.

Count Resumes; Balaguer Leads

FL261249 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Elections officials in the Dominican Republic have resumed counting ballots cast more than a week ago in the presidential elections. The Central Elections Board announced late yesterday former President Joaquin Balaguer was ahead by more than 42,000 votes with 96 percent of the vote counted.

BARBADOS

REPORTAGE ON 28 MAY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

DLP Denies Racism Charge

FL221420 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Barbados, the opposition Democrat Labor Party [DLP] has denied allegations that it is using the theme of racism in its campaign for the May 28 elections. In advertisements in Barbadian newspapers, the DLP says its platform calls for unity among all Barbadians, not disunity. They also claim the ruling Barbados Labor Party is using the racism charge to divert public attention.

Political Parties Clash

FL261705 Bridgetown CANA in English 2252 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 25, CANA -- Six people were injured today when supporters of Barbados two main political parties clashed in a suburban area, witnesses reported. Among the injured were businessman Muhammed Nassar, a ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) candidate for Wednesday's general election. His son, Orlando Kirton, and two brothers were among those who received cuts and bruises during the clash.

Witnesses said the clash between BLP and opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) supporters was triggered by a row over posters Nassar was putting up. The DLP supporters claimed the candidate was covering their posters.

BLP spokespersons said Nassar had fired some shots in the air after his party had been attacked with bricks and stones. It was the second violent incident of the elections campaign. Last week stones were hurled at a DLP meeting.

DLP, BLP Campaign Heavily

FL261925 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 25 May 86

[By Hallam Hope]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 25, CANA -- The two main Barbadian political parties today dug in with more big newspaper ads and public meetings as political analysts remained divided on who would win next Wednesday's general election. Both the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) and the incumbent Barbados Labour Party (BLP) splashed full-page ads throughout the two daily newspapers, maintained radio and television advertisements and planned major meetings for this evening to woo more voters.

Some 176,739 persons are now eligible to vote -- an increase of 5.8 per cent over the 1981 electorate, according to the electoral office.

The DLP, seeking a return to power after 10 years in opposition, has organised a mass political rally and cultural presentation for the capital, Bridgetown, this evening. The party said it planned spot meetings in the 27 constituencies. The BLP has also organised several in addition to six major public meetings.

University of the West Indies (UWI) economics lecturer Tyrone Barker said the BLP would win a closely-fought poll, scoring victories in 15 constituencies with the DLP winning in the other 12. He added: I believe the record of the BLP over the past two years, especially in the areas of social policy and physical planning, has been oustanding. In the final analysis the public will weigh this performance against the promises of the Democratic Labour Party and on sober reflection, they will stay with the BLP. It is going to be a very slim victory, Barker added.

But pollster Dr Farley Brathwaite, who is also a university lecturer here, said a careful reading of the results of three independent public opinion polls this year suggested that there was a much stronger advantage in the polls for the DLP.

A third poll conducted for the daily NATION newspaper last week indicated that the DLP had a 30.3 per cent support among the 1,510 respondents compared with 27.4 per cent for the ruling party. ...In both long term and short term perspectives the DLP has been outstripping the BLP as it marches on to victory, Dr Brathwaite said.

The general secretary of the Barbados Workers Union (BWU), the island's biggest trade union, today urged workers to turn out and vote solidly to enlarge the basis of democracy where the workers can look forward to a future of work, progress and prosperity. Frank Walcott said the unemployment situation was a national social disaster and the public transport system lacked the efficiency and direction to which the public was entitled. Walcott said the union was looking forward to initiation of a programme of public works that would provide employment for the thousands who have been left idle, after relatively high taxation.

The final register of eligible voters shows increases in all 27 constituencies and THE NATION newspaper reported that the electoral office had taken on temporary staff recently to cope with an influx of persons wishing the join the electorate. For the first time, metal ballot boxes will be used in a move to improve polling security. The electoral office also said that the press would not be allowed in the counting centres for the poll -- a novelty. Chief electoral officer, Dennis Smith, said the press would be granted facilities close to the centres.

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CONTADORA NEGOTIATIONS RESUME IN PANAMA

PA280226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 27 May (AFP) -- In a new attempt to complete the document for peace and cooperation drafted by Contadora, the five Central American countries resumed negotiations in Panama City this afternoon on the pacification of the area. The Honduran and Nicaraguan representatives, who have been key figures during these deliberations, reiterated their willingness to complete the discussion of pending matters related to security and verification of the accords. The delegates of these two countries have announced that for this meeting they have brought specific recommendations concerning the proposals presented on 16, 17, and 18 May during the latest round of negotiations.

Nicaraguan representative Victor Hugo Tinoco detailed a list of weapons classified as offensive weapons which Nicaragua is willing to give up in the framework of the peace negotiations. Tinoco proposed the freezing of all arms purchases and proposed arms limitation talks.

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister repeatedly indicated that it is necessary to be more specific on military matters and stressed that his country is willing to negotiate even the size of its Army. He said: "We do not object to signing a peace instrument on 6 June, although the matters pending are relatively complex." Finally, Tinoco commented that, for the first time during the Contadora talks, substantial topics related to security have been discussed.

In turn, Jorge Hernandez from Honduras said that the classification of armament, as proposed by Guatemala and Costa Rica, would be analyzed this very same afternoon.

Meanwhile, Ricardo Acevedo, Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, said briefly that he would agree with Hernandez on some additional recommendations.

Hernandez said that he has been instructed by his government to complete the negotiation process in order to comply with the deadline set by Contadora, so that the doocument can be signed on 6 June. Hernandez stressed: "We will have the necessary time to sign the document on the date scheduled, provided there is willingness instead of delays."

The meeting initiated today has a new feature: The presence of military advisors of each of the countries participating in the meeting, particularly Honduras and Nicaragua, including security chiefs and several staff members of each country.

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES 23 MAY RALLY ON DEMOCRACY

PY240217 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 May 86

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin to Radical Civic Union, UCR, rally in Plaza de Mayo, from the balcony of Government House in Buenos Aires, broadcast over a national hookup -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen... [applause, shouts] fellow countrymen, I know very well that your presence at this large rally is not meant merely to support a government but actually to show the people's determination to struggle and preserve Argentine democracy. [applause, shouts]

There is another political rally going on a few blocks from here. [hissing] It is a political act like our own act ... [hissing] sponsored by another party. We should not feel that it is being held in opposition to our rally. They can criticize us but, since they are also part of the Argentine people, I am convinced that they are as determined to defend Argentine democracy as you are. [applause, shouts]

Perhaps the fact that these two rallies are being held simultaneously faithfully reflects the objectives of our call, because the institutions cannot guarantee democracy by themselves. The participation of the people is absolutely essential. Therefore, let everyone be welcomed to the streets of Buenos Aires! [applause, shouts]

It has been 30 months of hard work in power. I recall that 1 year ago I called upon Argentines to adopt a war economy against our own limitations and difficulties. Today, I want to tell you that based on everyone's efforts, particularly the heroic efforts of the poorer sectors, we can begin a new stage. Today, I will tell you that we will take off in our march toward Argentina's greatness. [shouts, applause]

All of us together, people and government, have succeeded in restoring the democratic institutions, the full exercise of democracy, and the full powers of each branch of government. We have restored freedom and justice. But the peace that we achieved has also been reflected beyond our borders. All of us together, with the help and the strong support of the Argentine people, could solve the border conflict with Chile and guarantee peace with that brother country. [applause]

Our democracy emerged in the middle of a tremendous economic crisis, perhaps the worst in our history, both at the domestic and at the world level. Despite all this, we were strong enough to fight decisive battles, thus reaching the possibility of promoting growth in our country. We had rampant inflation. For the first time in a long time, the inflation this year has not reached 10 percent. The Argentine people played an essential role in this accomplishment. [applause]

Our democracy was born in the middle of an extremely serious crisis affecting our external accounts. At the very beginning of our term, we began to seek Latin American solidarity. In Cartagena we show to the world and to the powerful in the North how developing nations struggle for national dignity. [applause]

I have heard people say that Argentina has not actually changed, that it is the dictatorship that is ruling under the disguise of democracy. [hissing]

I would like to ask those people to show us the list of missing people, of tortured people, of murders, of court injunctions, and of lawyers who have been sent into exile for having filed these injunctions. [applause, shouts]

Torture has ended, and the law is respected in Argentina. There is no messianism, and there will never be messianism in Argentina. There will be no illegal political order. The Argentine fatherland does not and will not accept either revenge or injustice. [applause, shouts]

Let us build the country. Let us build Argentina. [shouts and cheers] To say that democracy was restored in Argentina on 10 December 1983 is only a half-truth. Only if one is carried away with enthusiasm can the supposition be made that by the simple act of a presidential inauguration, the whole past and its woes have been buried; that the whole past of authoritarianism has been entombed. The restoration of democracy implies a daily battle, great or small, against the pockets of authoritarianism. It must be understood that in the political life of Argentina those pockets still exist. Proof of this is the recurrent outbreaks of terrorism that are disturbing the Argentine people. Proof of this is the psychological war that is casting shadows over the possibility of national coexistence; the sneaking attitude of those who have not learned their lesson and are intent on conspiring against the coexistence and peace of the Argentines.

Despite these obstacles, we will continue to uphold the state of law, bolstering the rights and freedoms of everyone and confronting, as we have always done, any kind of violence, whatever its source. We will continue to work for peace among the Argentines. But I want to seriously warn the nation that the problem can be understood in two ways. If we make the mistake of thinking that overnight on 10 December we fully instituted democracy and fail to realize that the struggle must be continued until the cries of the old Argentina are silenced by the decision of the new Argentina, we will be misled. And we will certainly be misled because that would mean finding the reasons for terrorism and insecurity in the flaws or failures of the democratic institutions, or of the men conducting the democratic government. This in turn will imply that the struggle against terrorism will not be the struggle of the men of democracy against the men of autocracy, but an internecine struggle within the new Argentina. It would have serious consequences for the country if the struggle against insecurity and terrorism developed into a struggle between the government and the opposition.

I do not know when there has been in Argentina the same demonstration of respect for public freedoms as under this government. Certainly, this government can be criticized for many things. True, this government has committed mistakes, but no one, in justice and truth, has the right to point his finger at us to say that we have managed public freedoms in Argentina with an oppressive hand. [applause] We have to work together, not to set aside pluralism and criticism, but to discover the common denominators that set limits to political activities. We must realize that there are practices that cannot be trampled in the conduct of discussions under a pluralist democracy. We have to understand that we have to rally behind the great causes. We are in a serious situation in which the errors and the frustrations of Argentina are permanently repeated in a vicious circle. Our society is beginning to believe that the future is the work of fatalistic forces, not the achievement of human efforts. We have to react, and rapidly. We must do it through participation, putting the necessity of transforming Argentina above all else.

Only through our joint efforts will this transformation be accomplished. I can foresee this possibility through modernization in various basic aspects: modernization in the realizations between the state and society; modernization in the economy; modernization in international relations. As for the relations between the state and society, it is imperative to transform nation's institutions.

If you and the Argentine people want, we will move toward a modernization of the state by furthering the federal system, by reforming the constitution, and by streamlining the administration. But a modern state would be hollow if society also did not undergo a process of modernization to make the modern state work. We believe that the modernization of the Argentine society must be brought about in three fundamental areas: health care, education, and labor-management relations.

However, our society will never achieve its full development if changes conducive to its material well-being are not made. This is why it is necessary to modernize our economy in the fields of investment, technology, and exportation. In order to prevent foreign interventions in our internal modernization, it is likewise necessary to modernize our foreign diplomacy to guarantee Argentina's independence, to strengthen our prestige abroad, and to work for Latin American integration.

Therefore, regarding the state, we will immediately work in favor of administrative rationalization. We will use informatics in all the branches of administration in a few more months. We will work over this base until any Argentine -- from La Quiaca to Ushuaia -- will be able to benefit from the services provided by a computer terminal and know the status of his different legal procedures with the state.

All of you know about the excessive number of public employees. However, we will not create unemployment. There is a surplus of hundreds of thousands of public employees. But we have not and will not cause unemployment. We have not discriminated. We have not and will not create any sort of superfluous posts.

However, we have frozen the number of posts, and despite the increase of personnel in the fields of security, education, and health, we have managed to reduce, since September, 2,500 positions monthly by means of this freezing policy. We will continue this task because it will make the state more efficient and it will make it possible for Argentina to develop its production further. Public employees will also be able to obtain better wages than their current ones.

I believe that a debate on constitutional reform is necessary. We must end hypocrisy. We have been more careful about not changing the Constitution than respecting it, and what we did, based on respect for the Constitution, was to create illegal and vicious laws.

We must thoroughly study the possibility of a constitutional reform to make the Constitution more flexible so that it can better adjust to political and social changes. It will without any doubt be an instrument for modernization, an instrument that will prevent hegemonic and sectorial forces from trying to impose their will on the people. Through this constitutional reform we will be able to strengthen the role of the national Congress and create new institutions to make Argentine democracy more participative.

Countrymen, Argentina now commands respect throughout the world not only because of our domestic policy but also because of our foreign policy. We have respect because we have always done what we said. We promised to project abroad what we want for ourselves and have done that. We have been able to recover the prestige of the Republic of Argentina.

We have worked for peace not only in our own conflict with Chile but also in Central America by creating the Contadora Support Group and also by joining with the presidents of five countries to form a commission to see if we can prevent a nuclear holocaust.

We need to fulfill the unfulfilled dreams of the liberators. We need to achieve Latin American integration, and this is another pillar on which our policy should be based.

We must obtain greater political agreements through continental solidarity and greater economic cooperation throughout the entire region. We are doing that. We have made progress in our relations with the sister nations. We have splendid relations with all the democracies of Latin America. We are also courageously building a new stage. We can see how the European countries have taken the road of integration. After years of wars and the problems of different languages, the European countries began their integration by solving the conflicts that divided them: coal and steel. This is how they made progress toward political integration.

Perhaps we can make progress the other way around, by putting aside the prospects of economic integration. Perhaps we can make progress of economic integration. Perhaps we can make progress in the political aspect to officialize in some way the Latin American parliament. Perhaps we can institutionalize the meetings of ministers and presidents to create the possibility of achieving more respect, because only by jointly using our purchasing power are we going to prevent the discrimination we still suffer in foreign trade. We have to project our voices with the necessary force so they can be heard. This is what we are going to do. The future of Argentina is within our reach. The question is clear: Either we modernize or decline, and this applies to every aspect of national life.

We have to support this effort. We must make a decision to move ahead with vigor. It is not a question of political parties. This is the time to build the Argentina we dream of, the Argentina our forefathers wanted. This is the Argentina we are going to build with peace, justice, and freedom. This is the Argentina we are going to leave to our children, for the future generations. Let us unite, let us work together to strengthen peace in Argentina. [applause, cheers]

GENERAL FLORES APPOINTED III CORPS COMMANDER

PY271707 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (TELAM) -- The executive branch with Decree No 779 has appointed Brigadier General Leopoldo Hector Flores commander of the III Army Corps in Cordoba. The decree was signed by President Raul Alfonsin and Defense Minister German Lopez, and is dated 26 May 1986. The decree notes the vacancy in the position and the fact that the national executive branch has the power to fill it in accordance with current regulations and laws.

MORE ON QUERY OF BOMBING ATTEMPT ON ALFONSIN

PY271925 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 26 May (NA) -- The bomb found at the III Army Corps base during President Raul Alfonsin's visit was today submitted to a test. Experts had said that the bomb could not have exploded in the condition in which it was found, because it lacked a detonation system.

The reconstruction of the events was ordered by Federal Judge Julio Rodriguez Villafane and was carried out between 1200 and 1600. It has been unofficially reported by a court spokesman that "serious contradictions" have occurred between personnel from the provincial police and the military garrison over the events. The test was attended by III Army Commander General Anibal Verdura, Federal Police Delegate Elcides Jose Bresso, Acting Provincial Police Chief Eduardo Bazan Duran, and personnel from the police and Army who were directly or indirectly involved in the security of the La Mezquita zone in the military base on the day the bomb was found.

As the bomb squad vehicles were arriving at the bomb site and during the briefing of the military authorities at the reconstruction, "serious contradictions developed between military and police personnel." Journalists who were allowed to observe the procedure from a distance and out of earshot, could hear at one time Gen Verdura seriously questioning the testimony being given by the bomb squad chief, Alselmo Campos.

According to sources contacted, Commander Verdura asked Judge Rodriguez Villafane to call in Lieutenant Colonel Corvalan to recount the time and manner in which he was told that the bomb had been found. Campos then recanted and accepted the version of the military.

In the words of a Federal Court spokesman, "there are contradictions" between the police reports and what the judge could see on the videotapes of Television Channels 10 and 12, which recorded the president's visit to the III Army Corps.

The reconstruction ended with a test detonation of the bomb to verify its destructive power.

For this test, the bomb found on Monday, 19 May, was used, but it was placed in an outdoor site and not where it was found. It was determined that the bomb could not explode without the addition of a detonation mechanism, providing the electric discharge to active the detonator.

For today's test, 150 meters of cable were added to the 40 meters which were attached to the bomb when found. It was then placed among panels of various heights, and silhouette figures set up at various distances. It was set off at 1542 by a remote detonator. The explosion left a 60-cm diameter, 30-cm deep crater, and the shrapnel hit some panels and silhouettes but did not cause total destruction.

ISCARO REMOVED FROM PCA CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PY250116 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0012 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Communist Party (PCA) today confirmed that Rubens Iscaro has been removed from its Central Committee and that Youth Leader Patricio Etchegaray has been appointed in his place. According to a press communique issued this afternoon, Iscaro will remain the Argentine Communist Party's Political Commission.

The Communist Party's Central Committee today ended its meetings during which it decided to continue working on the establishment of a social and national liberation front, a branch of the people's front, which is a tool to conquer power.

It also approved the speech delivered yesterday by Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava and studied the discussions being carried out on the preparatory documents for the 16th party congress that will be held in the first week of November.

As for Iscaro's situation, it was noted that he holds opinions and interpretations regarding the points of view and fundamental points of the project [not further identified] which differ with those held by the Central Committee. Iscaro was described as a sectarian, after his 1 May speech.

Moreover, it was reported that Antonio Martinovich's resignation has been accepted. Martinovich resigned from the Political Commission for health reasons. The appointment of Alberto Rodriguez as his replacement has been approved.

Internal Debate Predicted

PY271654 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1401 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA) -- Argentina Communist Party [PCA] sources today stated that the removal from the PCA Central Committee Secretariat of leaders Rubens Iscaro, Fernando Nadra, Oscar Arevalo, and Irene Rodriguez "foreshadows an internal debate." The leaders, who were removed from their posts on 23 May, were replaced by Athos Fava, Patricio Echegaray, Luis Heller, Jorge Pereyra, and Alberto Rodriguez.

The same sources confirmed that the measure is "a consequence of internal self-criticism in preparation for the 16th Communist Party Congress" and that it is aimed at forming a National and Social Liberation Front [Frente de Liberacion Nacional y Social] by combining the current People's Front [FREPU], with the leftist Peronists and Maoists. They added that "it was decided to remove those leaders because they rejected an electoral alliance with the Movement Toward Socialism [MAS] before the November elections, and because of their evident anti-Peronist position." "This attitude was condemned by Athos Fava in a document he read during a meeting on 23 May at the committee's headquarters, which was supported by a large majority of the participants," the sources added. The sources said, however, that "the leadership changes must be approved by the 16th PCA Congress in November."

They did not rule out the possibility that before November, "an internal debate" may take place to try to define a policy line and front tactics to overcome the anticlassist position that is distinguishing the PCA.

The removed leaders, who were members of the political secretariat, the most influential executive organization of the party, had participated actively in Argentine political life. Rubens Iscaro is well known for his activity in the Argentine labor movement during the 1940s; Oscar Arevalo was considered the historian and theoretician of the party; Irene Rodriguez distinguished herself as a women's leader, and Fernando Nadra was respected as the party's most "brilliant" public law expert.

Finally, the sources said that the decision to remove Iscaro from the political leadership had been adopted soon after he delivered an anticlassist speech on 21 May at the Ferrocarril Oeste Stadium. His speech was publicly rejected by leftist Peronist leader Osvaldo Villaflor.

PCA SHAKE-UP HERALDS PARTY DEMOCRATIZATION

PY230340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0532 GMT 17 May 86

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (AFP) -- The Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] is currently experiencing a real shake-up, which is undermining its 68-year-old structures with a great deal of self-criticism and accusations of sectarianism and dogmatism. This foreshadows revolutionary changes in its congress, which will take place in August. In a speech on 1 May, Rubens Iscaro, member of the PCA Central Committee, marked the culmination of the silent confrontation between the renewal and orthodox trends. The PCA top leadership termed Iscaro's speech sectarian, contradictory, mistaken, and a disappointment to our military and to our allies.

After a clandestine and semi-clandestine life, the PCA achieved legal status in 1982. It thus began the democratization of its rank and file, which, for the first time, was going to participate in discussions on political guidelines and on the criticism of its orthodox doctrine.

The categorical electoral failure in its alliance with Peronism (its irreconcilable enemy for 40 years) in the 1983 elections and its recent failure in the November 1985 legislative elections -- this time in alliance with Trotskyism --have accelerated the process for revision within the PCA.

An official PCA source told AFP that it was in this manner that the undermining began of the PCA's arrogance, its absolute alignment to Moscow, its indifference to the problems of Latin American communists, the disregard of the populist Justicialist (Peronist) Party, and the praise of the military regime that was installed in Buenos Aires in 1976.

Fernando Nadra, member of the politcal commission and one of the party's outstanding leaders in addition to Secretary General Athos Fava, this week made a speech to the PCA organization. It was one of the harshest self-criticisms Argentine observers remember hearing from a communist militant.

We must say, he stated, that we have been slow to understand and thus to admit opportunistic deviations to the right, which were serious enough to weaken our desire for power, to cause us not to condemn a fascist dictatorship, and even to allow us to harbor expectations in sectors such as in Videlaism and Violaism (Generals Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola, military president after the 1976 coup).

Nadra stated: We have disregarded the objective causes of the resurgence of the leftist trends in the 1960s, in open opposition to the proposals of the Cuban comrades and of Shafick Handal, commander of the FMLN of El Salvador. We must add that on preparing our own guidelines, we did not take into account the Latin American experience. We used to praise and even to express solidarity with the fronts and revolutions of Cuba, Nicaragua, Chile, El Salvador, Uruguay, or Peru, but we did not diligently study their rich experiences. We were too proud to take into consideration what was general and what was particular in each case, he added. Nadra also recognized that because of ordinary, center-right bourgeois politicians who looked at us haughtily, we neglected to join revolutionaries with whom we disagreed tactically or even ideologically. According to Nadra, many comrades have completely overcome these disagreements but, many other disagreements remain, although they are now expressed in an indirect manner.

Disagreements persist regarding the formation of a popular front encompassing leftists and dissidents -- as does Uruguay's Broad Front. Some raise sectarian reservations about Peronism while others advocate following the Peronist line. Others raise strong objections to leftist sectors only because we are separated from them by ideological or tactical differences.

Nadra stressed that we have to turn our eyes toward the continent. Latin America teaches us that the forming of the united vanguard of the revolutionary forces and the theoretical-political synthesis are achieved in the mass struggle for power.

Therefore, the 16th PCA Congress, to take place in August, will have characteristics quite different from those of previous congresses, because for months the grass roots members have been so vigorously discussing the points to be raised at the Congress that it would not be surprising if the Congress has to be postponed for 30 or 60 days.

A member of the PCA also told AFP that it would also not be surprising if one or several orthodox members lose their seats on the Central Committee unless the listen to the suggestions of the grass roots members.

The PCA member added that the ideal of the party reorganizers is to achieve a PCA that is well planned and involved in Latin American problems, keeping its distance from Moscow and the Eastern countries, in order to be able to work coherently inside Argentina itself.

SPY RING INVOLVED IN CAR THEFT, NARCOTICS

PY241601 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1328 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 24 May (TELAM) -- Police investigations have disclosed that the spy ring discovered in this city, which was working for Chile and other nations, is involved in a crime network that operates in several strategic places in the country. It has been confirmed in Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province, that five people linked to Isabel Carmen Luna have been arrested. Luna is connected with a car-theft gang, which apparently is linked to a drug ring. This gang's basic operation was to steal cars, which they exchanged for drugs at strategic points along the country's borders.

Reports received from Santa Rosa today indicated that five people have been arrested and placed at the disposal of both the federal and local courts. The investigation will determine if the five people are involved only in car theft or if all of them, or just some of them, are involved in drug trafficking, especially cocaine and marijuana. Those arrested in Santa Rosa have presumably confessed that the crime organization, represented in Mar del Plata by Isabel Carmen Luna, had operational bases in Paso de los Libres, Posadas, Comodoro Rivadavia, Mendoza, Bariloche, Corrientes, Rosario, Neuquen, Jujuy, and other important cities in the country. They have also admitted that some time ago in the area of Paso de los Libres a large number of blank green cards [used for owner and vehicle identification purposes] had disappeared, and that they were to be used to facilitate the sale of the stolen cars and to make it seem as though the sale were normal.

Isabel Carmen Luna, currently jailed at the Federal Police Delegation in Mar del Plata, was one of the gang's key figures. She managed two garages in downtown Mar del Plata, and she was also connectd with Miguel Guillermo Arreghini, who owned a car agency. The police found the woman in possession of important blank documents which were used to make the sale of stolen vehicles appear legal. According to reports published today in LA CAPITAL of Mar del Plata, she was commercially linked to two individuals named Gonzalez, who have been arrested in Buenos Aires and accused of stealing vehicles. The two Conzalez' received the vehicles and exchanged them for large quantities of cocaine and marijuana in Bolivia and Paraguay. Luna acted as a spy, but apparently her main activity was to steal cars, a key source of funds for her illegal activites.

Meanwhile, the five people who were arrested for spying in Mar del Plata are currently jailed on the premises of the Federal Police on the orders of Judge Eduardo Julio Pettigiani. This case has now been sent to the Federal Court of La Plata.

CAPUTO, URUGUAYAN MINISTER DEDICATE BORDER POST

PY262207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1631 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Parana, 26 May (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias this morning dedicated a single border control post on the eastern end of the San Martin Bridge, between Gualeguaychu (Argentina) and Fray Bentos (Uruguay). The Argentine foreign minister crossed the bridge from the Argentine side to Fray Bentos where he met with his Uruguayan counterpart to dedicate the border control post. At the end of the ceremony the two delegations went to Gualeguaychu where Entre Rios Governor Sergio Montiel hosted a luncheon.

BEDREGAL SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH PRC

PY271611 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 May 86 p 1

[Text] The PRC will grant Bolivia a $6.5-million interest-free loan to be repaid over a 10-year period. Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has also announced that the PRC has approved a $650,000-credit for agricultural projects. Minister Bedregal obtained this aid during his visit to the PRC last week.

According to Bedregal's report the following are the four most important agreements that were signed during his visit:

1. Technical and Economic Cooperation Agreement. This grants a 20-million-yuan ($6.5-million) interest-free credit to be repaid over a 10-year period for investment in agricultural projects. It also creates an intergovernmental permanent joint commission to implement the projects under this agreement, and to find new areas for cooperation.

2. Protocol on the Technical and Economic Cooperation Projects. This grants a 2 million-yuan ($650,000) nonreimbursable credit for the execution of the following projects:

2A. The installation of a peanut and soybean experimental station.

2B. The installations of a rice and vegetable experimental station.

2C. A project dealing with tea planting and processing.

3. The exchange of notes. In these notes, the PRC Government agreed to implement the project for partial rehabilitation of the Bolivian national irrigation system No. 1 in Cochabamba Department, under a contract to be signed by the institutions designated by their respective governments.

4. The Cultural Cooperation Agreement. Under this agreement, cultural and sports cooperation and exchange programs will be promoted, facilitating relations among the appropriate institutions in accordance with the laws of the respective countries.

The Bolvian foreign minister proposed to the PRC Government a cooperation plan aimed at the "creation of joint enterprises to develop production activities in Bolivia, involving the transfer of technology from the PRC." He also suggested the creation of joint enterprises for maritime transport and the use of PRC risk capital for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in Bolivia. Minister Bedregal reported that the possibility of jointly marketing minerals produced by Bolivia and the PRC -- tin, antimony, and tungsten -- was considered.

During his trip to the PRC, Foreign Minister Bedregal stopped over in Hong Kong to study a proposal for the immigration of Chinese families to Bolivia. He said that the prospective immigrants are technicians with capital who intend to invest in Bolivia. This project will now be submitted for study by the appropriate state organizations. Minister Bedregal said he favors the immigration of this group, which could settle in the northern region of La Paz, Beni, or Pando Departments.

SARNEY INTERVIEW ON TRANSITION, ECONOMY, DEBT

PM231010 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 May 86 pp 10-11 (special supplement)

[Interview with President Sarney by M. Bettencourt Resendes; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr President, what assessment do you make of the recent process of democratization of Brazilian life?

Jose Sarney: The record of just over a year speaks for itself. Despite the disappointment and grief caused by President Tancredo Neves' unexpected death, the transition from authoritarianism to the democratic system was completed without traumas and at a surprising pace.

The Democratic Alliance's commitments were almost completely fulfilled. The list of political gains is impressive: Direct presidential elections were restored; the National Constituent Assembly was convened; the vote was granted to the illiterate; extensive freedom of organization for the political parties, including the so-called "underground" parties, was allowed; interference in the trade unions was stopped; the "National Security Municipalities" were abolished, and orderly and peaceful elections were held in them, as well as in the state capitals, in November 1985, with the participation of over 28 million voters. Last, there is, within the law, the most unrestricted freedom of organization and demonstration, assembly, and the press.

While these results were making it possible to release the tensions inherited from the past, the economy grew by 8.3 percent -- one of the highest rates in the world. For the third consecutive year, we achieved a balance of trade of 12 million dollars -- one of the highest after Japan and the FRG. The unemployment rate fell in December to 3.2 percent -- the lowest since January 1980. Some 1.3 million new jobs were created. The minimum wage today has a purchasing power 12 percent greater than it would have shown if the previous review system had been maintained. The average wage in industry increased by 7.5 percent in real terms.

Last, we adopted in February one of the most extensive and radical economic reforms in Brazilian history, and with the people's participatory support, we succeeded in halting inflation and speculation. All this demonstrates that, despite the difficulties, the democratic system was consolidated and proved its ability to surmount the difficulties which defeated the previous regime. It confirms that the government is carrying out the Democratic Alliance's slogan -- reconciliation and change.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Assuming that the results of the anti-inflationary measures come up to the government's expectations, what will be the broad outlines of the Brazilian Government's policy in the medium and long term?

Jose Sarney: With stabilization, the government will be able to attend to other priorities, previously made impracticable by the distortion caused by inflation and the inability to plan and allocate resources rationally. Preceding the stabilization program, we had already implemented an extensive tax reform. Next we set up the Secretaryship of the Treasury and adopted other measures to make possible control over public expenditure. We have now prepared measures to adjust the financial and banking system, productive credit, and the housing finance system to the new situation. At the same time, we are going to tackle and resolve problems which were dragging on, such as the imbalance in the distribution of income, the agrarian reform, and industrial policy. The structural problems, which were relegated to second place because of inflation, can finally be tackled.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In what ways does the gigantic foreign debt influence the government's economic policy?

Jose Sarney: The great challenge for the Brazilian Government is the annual outflow of over 4 percent of GDP, which is an extremely high percentage, because of the foreign debt. It would be difficult to find a record in economic history of instances of a transference of resources of the order of 4 percent and more for lengthy periods of time. If we continue at this rate, in my period of office we will have transferred over 50 billion dollars abroad.

Renegotiation of the foreign debt will be essential to ensure stable and noninflationary growth of the economy capable of guaranteeing the creation of jobs at the rate demanded by the population. This year the outcome has been favorable, since we succeeded for the first time since 1981 in rescheduling the foreign debt in direct negotiation with the banks and without subordination to the IMF's terms. We also secured a reduction of the spread rate, although Brazil is the first country to conduct renegotiation without the IMF. This represented a savings of 320 million dollars. Now the attainment of price stability will provide even better conditions for the process of negotiation of the foreign debt.

This year, the fall in the price of oil, the economic recovery in West Europe and in the United States, and the reduction of interest rates are tending to help our balance of payments, as has been seen, moreover, in the remarkable balance for the first quarter.

However, our economy's more favorable situation does not blind us to the fact that no satisfactory and final solution has yet been found to the debt problem. Most Latin American countries still face grave difficulties. I am convinced that in the interest of everybody -- debtors, creditors, governments, and international bodies -- it is essential to make an extensive effort at negotiation, as recommended by the Cartagena Consensus which will inject into the appraisal of the issue an overall political dimension and attention to the social and human aspects.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr President, how do you view Brazil's role regarding the main conflicts persisting in Latin America -- specifically, the cases of Nicaragua and El Salvador?

Jose Sarney: The crisis in Central America has structural origins of a political, economic, and social nature that increase its vulnerability to external pressures and make clear the need to seek comprehensive solutions addressing the causes and not just the effects of the problems.

In this spirit, Brazil has always advocated for the conflicts in the region an approach through negotiation and not force, which would be conducted by Latin American countries with a tradition of contacts and familiarity with the area, and which would avert the exacerbation of traditional antagonisms through the transference of the East-West ideological dispute to Central America.

These are precisely the characteristics of the Contadora Group, whose effort has been able to avert a conflagration, bring the sides to the negotiating table, and make progress in drawing up a draft agreement.

Together with Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay, Brazil helped set up the support group at a time when the Contadora initiative seemed to be facing increasing difficulties. With this decision, our intention was to move from words to deeds, with a view to giving more tangible political support to the negotiating activity through joint action by four Latin American countries concerned about the difficulties impeding a final solution to the crisis.

In fact we can see no valid alternative to persistent negotiation with a view to reconciling the conflicting stances and interests.

Within the limits of our ability to exert influence, we will continue to strive to help create conditions for a lasting and just solution which will bring peace to Central America and open up for its peoples the possibility of economic development, social justice, and participatory and pluralist democracy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you define relations with the United States and with the Soviet Union?

Jose Sarney: Brazil's relations with the United States are based on a lengthy and strong tradition that dates back to our political independence and has been enhanced by the increasing diversification of the sectors in which the two countries conduct their trade and their cooperation.

We have no political problems of any kind with the United States. Bilateral disputes are confined to some commonplace disputes in the area of trade stemming from the natural diversity of interests in some sectors. We have a tradition of finding satisfactory solutions to disputes of this kind through open, frank, and persistent negotiation, and we fully trust in the two governments' readiness to seek agreement by means of dialogue and conciliation. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that Brazil also maintains extremely diversified and mutually advantageous relations with West Europe -- our largest trading partner -- and with Japan, among the major centers of the industrialized world. Our relationship with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe is developing under conditions of normality, mutual respect, and use of the opportunities for the expansion of economic and trading ties.

In this summary of Brazil's foreign interests I must not forget, because of its importance, the privileged place held in them by the priority relationship with Latin America and the increasing ties we are developing in all spheres -- political, economic, cultural, and that of technical cooperation -- with the developing nations of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr President, it is frequently said that relations between Brazil and Portugal are sustained by "eloquent declarations of intent," but have "little substance." -- specifically in the economic and trading areas. Could the fact that Portugal has been a European Community member since 1 January 1986 help change this assertion?

Jose Sarney: There are good prospects for joint ventures between Brazilian and [Iberian] peninsular enterprises for the manufacture of products intended for the Community market. However, Portugal, as a European Community member, will now be subject to the Community rules, which are not always favorable to the free entry of Brazilian products, such as, for instance, steel, soya flour, textiles, sugar, and alcohol -- all of which are subject to quotas or restrictions of one kind or another. So this is a complex situation which will require planning and effort by the two countries to enable our cooperation to be exploited in the most efficient way.

Our common language, the relative proximity of Portuguese ports, and Portugal's great experience in specialized sectors such as tourism are factors which could help increase the opportunities for trade. In the medium and long term I trust that the expansion of prospects brought about by Portugal's entry into the EEC will be beneficial for the Brazilian-Portuguese relationship.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In your opinion, what kind of affinity could Portugal and Brazil together consider with respect to the Portuguese-speaking African countries?

Jose Sarney: I believe that Portugal and Brazil could develop close cooperation with those countries, in a disinterested manner, seeking to expand the forms of support for their development, their independence, and their sovereignty. This cooperation should develop spontaneously, without assistance, using the sound basis of the cultural affinities of the linguistic tie, cultural motives, and the complementary characteristics of their respective economies.

An eloquent instance of the possibility of this kind of exchange is the work which is being done jointly by all the Portuguese-speaking countries to standardize the orthography of the language. It is a specific form of that cooperation in which each has something to offer the others and can benefit greatly contributing to the intensification of ties in other areas. We also have much to offer the fraternal countries in Africa in the training of human resources, not only because of the ease afforded by the linguistic community, but also because of the relative closeness of each country's experiences.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY

PY271423 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre met with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and said that Brazil and the United States will stop using the world reprisal when referring to the Brazilian Informatics Law. We have made progress toward solving the differences between Brazil and the United States, Deputy Secretary Whitehead said yesterday as he left Itamaraty Palace after meeting with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre. The U.S. assistant secretary came to Brazil on an official mission for the U.S. State Department to inform the Brazilian Government of the debates in the United States regarding the Brazilian Informatics Law.

Despite remarks made this weekend by the Brazilian foreign minister making it clear that he would discuss this matter only with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Abreu Sodre talked for more than 1 hour with Whitehead. After the meeting Sodre said that progress had been made, and neither the United States nor Brazil is now considering commerical reprisals.

[Begin Sodre recording] The word reprisal has been removed from our dictionary. We have discussed the word reprisal and agreed that it should no longer be used. We are democratic countries and are able to find solutions without resorting to threats. [end recording]

The meeting of Foreign Minister Agreu Sodre with Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the Informatics Law whereby the Brazilian mini-and microcomputer market is protected from foreign competition was not confirmed during Sodre's meeting with Whitehead, but it is expected to take place between 16 and 20 June, as suggested by Shultz.

Today Whitehead will meet with President Jose Sarney, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer. Tomorrow he will visit an irrigation project in Juazeiro and Petrolina, and then he will return to the United States.

OPPOSITION OFFICIAL HITS U.S. AREA POLICY

PY280237 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 May 86

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Deputy Jacques D'Ornellas has criticized the U.S. Government's war policy for Latin and Central America by criticizing U.S. interference in Brazil, Chile, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. According to D'Ornellas, the Reagan administration is carrying out its most ambitious effort, that of halting the course of regional history by implementing a new kind of domination.

D'Ornellas condemned the increasing U.S. interference in the Salvadoran [as heard] conflict by noting that the fact that the Reagan administration is financing, organizing and commanding a mercenary army against that country, is violating international laws.

Regarding Brazil, the legislator criticized the U.S. Department of State's efforts to interfere in the issuance of the Brazilian informatics law and urged all Brazilians to repudiate U.S. interference in this issue.

VENEZUELA WANTS TO BUY, LEASE BRASILSAT CHANNELS

PY221850 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 20 May 1000 GMT

[Text] Venezuela wants to either buy or lease channels of the Brazilian Satellite, Brasilsat, for a telecommunications network that will cover the entire Venezuelan territory. Negotiations began here in Brasilia with a visit by Venezuelan Transport and Communications Minister Juan Pefro del Moral to his Brazilian counterpart Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. During the meeting the two ministers also discussed the possibilities of Venezuela and Brazil renewing previous agreements. [recorded passage indistinct] Today the Venezuelan minister will travel to Guaratiba, Rio de Janeiro state, where he will visit the Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company] premises and the Brasilsat programs.

THIRD WORLD SGPC MEETING ENDS IN BRASILIA

PY261820 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2056 GMT 23 May 86

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] Brasilia, 23 May (EFE) -- Fifty-one Latin American, African, and Asian nations took a historic step today in Brasilia by establishing a South-South Trade and Cooperation Movement. The event, umprecedented in the efforts of the Third World, was described today by Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille as the first step on "a long road of cooperation."

The so-called Brasilia Act, signed by 51 countries from three continents, today paved the way for trade and cooperation talks in the Third World. The Global System of Commercial Preferences [SGPC] -- a system similar to GATT -- is a response to the world economic crisis, the reduction of international trade, the price slump of raw materials, the lack of dialogue with the industrialized countries, and the fact that the foreign debt has surpassed $1,000 billion. Brazilian Paulo Nogueira Baptista told EFE that the 51 signatory countries, which are members of the 127-nation Group of 77, made rapid progress in Brasilia toward forming the cooperation bloc because of the political will of their governments in view of the acute crisis.

Bolivian Commerce Minister Roberto Gisbert, speaking on behalf of the five countries of the Andean Group, said that the movement does not intend to fight the industrialized countries or ignore the commitments that each country has with such organizations as the GATT.

The 51 signatory countries represent 2 billion consumers and their trade is one-third of the total trade volume of the Third World.

Nogueira explained that the preparation of product lists starts today; the countries will confirm their willingness to belong to the SGPC in October; the proposal for export products will be negotiated in the first quarter of 1987; and trade will be initiated during the Belgrade meeting in September.

A Colombian delegate explained that a total of 17 Latin American countries participated in the Brasilia meeting, and that the regional integration experience was valuable for the new trade and cooperation effort.

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas condemned the unfair rules imposed by the industrialized countries on the Third World countries and stated that the effort made in Brasilia should not limit the struggle for a new international economic order. Cuba confirmed its position that the foreign debt should not be paid.

Indian Minister Shri P. Shivshankar reported to the plenary meeting that in 1984 and 1985 the Third World countries lost $65 billion because of the decline in raw materials prices, which directly benefited the industrialized countries. The so-called "framework agreement" was the result of 1 year of negotiations that started in New Delhi among the members of the Group of 77, which was formed at the United Nations in 1972.

Following the Third World meeting in Brasilia, the SELA will meet on 26 May to take measures to face the threat by the industrialized countries to include services and technology transfers in the GATT system.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre closed the Third World meeting, voicing his satisfaction with the agreement to create a South-South cooperation and trade movement.

SARNEY VOWS TO PROTECT LAND REFORM EFFORTS

PY241646 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney said yesterday in Juazerio do Norte, Ceara State, that no force will hinder the development of the land reform in Brazil. The president made this statement during a ceremony to launch the irrigation program for the northeastern area.

In a speech at the Padre Ciceros Plaza before more than 100,000 persons, Sarney said that the development of the land reform program will not be hindered by the pressure of those who wish to keep their land as a mere capital investment.

[Begin recording] Land reform will bring justice and progress to the rural areas. It will be implemented in order to support those who produce, and to create opportunities for those who wish to produce. Land reform will not be hindered by pressure exerted by those who wish to keep their land merely as a capital investment in order to speculate instead of produce. We are not going to allow land to remain idle. The program will not be hindered by those who do not want to carry out land reform, and who want land reform to remain just a slogan, when it should be an active program to benefit the people. [end recording]

Interior Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto also referred to land reform here in Juazerio do Norte. He said that this program will be carried out in a sensible, serious manner, respecting everyone and fulfilling its main objective: to help the have-nots of the interior of Brazil.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Do you think that the presence of military troops will be necessary to carry out land reform?

[Costa] There might be some disagreement, but, on a whole, land reform will be welcomed by producers as well as those who will directly benefit from it. There are a few localized problems such as in Bico do Papagaio and other focuses of tension but they existed before the land reform program was launched. [end recording]

In Minas Gerais, for example, there will be no need for military troops to help carry out land reform. At least this is what Minas Governor Elio Garcia has asserted.

The situation in Bahia state is also calm according to statements made here, in Juazeiro do Norte, by Governor Joao Durval.

Ceara's governor will also give full support to the land reform program as will the governors of the other northeastern states, who were here at the ceremony to launch the irrigation program.

Justice Minister Comments

PY231838 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] "Agrarian reform is a government undertaking and no person or organization will be allowed to take it over or trample on it. It is unacceptable for organizations or people claiming to be owners of the agrarian reform and trying to set its course or interfere with government efforts." This remark was made by Justice Minister Paulo Brossard, who did not try to hide the intended addresses of his message: part of the clergy. The minister's desk is strewn with reports on the so-called "Parrot's Beak," the nickname of the region comprising Goias, Para, and Maranhao. The reports mention the prevailing lack of security, corruption and crime and the presence of certain clergymen who "preach only trouble." The Army has not been asked to step in, but it could immediately send 1,800 soldiers to the region. Last night, Agrarian Reform and Development Minister Nelson Ribeiro once again submitted this resignation, which was not accepted.

PSB ELECTS JAMIL HADDED PARTY PRESIDENT

PY270331 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Socialist Party [PSB] convention yesterday elected Senator Jamil Hadded (Rio de Janeiro) as PSB national president. His running mates included lawyer and journalist Roberto Amaral for secretary general; former Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira for first vice president; and former Deputy Roge Ferreira for second vice president. The political strategy for elections this year was established to obtain the largest popssible number of members for the Constituent Assembly, without worrying about having candidates for state governors.

BRIEFS

NEW EMBRAER DIRECTOR -- Engineer Ocilio da Silva has been appointed director superintendent of Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise]. The announcement was made tonight by Aeronautics Minister Otavio Moreira Lima. He is replacing Colonel Osires Silva, who was appointed the new president of Petrobras. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 May 86]

DEL VALLE, PERU'S WAGNER SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY272242 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The main difficulties or disagreements still pending after the meeting of the Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers have to do mainly with the responsibilities each of the two countries should have in the management and administration of the projects Chile is building in Arica to be put at the service of Peru. These projects include a pier, the respective customs offices, and a railroad station. This report was released by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle after meetings he held with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Wagner. After the 3 days of meetings held in Santiago, the two foreign ministers released a joint-communique. Regarding the matters that are still pending, concerning the 1929 treaty signed between Chile and Peru, Peruvian Foreign Minister Wagner stated:

[Begin recording] There are two pending points: One is the implementation of what is established by Article 5 of the treaty, that says that Chile will build at no cost to Peru, a pier, a building for the Peruvian customs offices, and a station for the Tacna-Arica railroad line in Arica. These facilities will be for Peru, and will enjoy the rights of a free port. This is established by Article 5, and we intend to put this into effect. As I said, we are making great progress. [end recording]

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved during this meeting. According to Del Valle, much more has been achieved, more than the points that are still to be discussed in future meetings.

In the joint communique, the foreign ministers of Peru and Chile stress the importance of economic and commercial relations beteen the two countries. They also expressed their common interests in continuing these direct contacts at the next UN General Assembly, and at forthcoming international forums. After the meeting held at the Foreign Ministry, Wagner flew back to Peru.

ARGENTINE NAVY CHIEF ON REDUCING ARMS SPENDING

PY240039 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 23 May 6

[Text] Talcahuano, Chile, 22 May (AFP) -- In response to questions on the Peruvian proposal to reduce military spending in Latin America, Argentine Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa today stated that every nation must make a decision in accordance with its own requirements. Adm Arosa said that, although it was not appropriate for him to make a statement on this issue, his country -- and he felt that something similar is occurring in Chile -- is on the verge of having efficient Armed Forces that are well-equipped to defend themselves in case of a conflict. He also reasserted that it is not his country's spirit to provoke or seek such conflicts.

While visiting facilities in the 2d Naval Zone in Talcahuano, 530 km south of Santiago, Adm Arosa, who is visiting Chile at the invitation of the Chilean Navy, said that no doubt integrating Chile and Argentina was the way that had to be chosen and was chosen. Adm Arosa agreed with Chilean Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Jose Toribio Merino on the economic and strategic importance of the Pacific Ocean. He stated that it is for this reason that the two nations have to look toward the ocean, both to defend it and to make progress toward exploiting it.

DEL VALLE SCORES PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLYMEN

PY240040 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has explained that the statement he made prior to the International Parliamentary Assembly for Democracy in Chile was a personal opinion.

He recalled that he said that the foreign congressmen should be allowed to come to Chile under the understanding that they were going to get involved in Chilean domestic affairs. He added that the presence of the foreign congressmen was not consistent with the scheduled program, because the assembly was supposed to be more academic in nature. Del Valle then stated that the congressmen really did [30-second break in transmission] not all, I believe a minority tried to participate in disorders in the streets.

Jaime del Valle also said that the authorization for the congressmen to enter Chile depended on other ministries, especially on the Interior Ministry.

[Begin recording] I would like to be consistent with my initial position. The authorization for these individuals to enter the country was conditioned on a series of factors that had to be evaluated by other ministers, especially the interior minister. This is why my opinion was strictly personal. And now that the assembly is over, I believe that many foreign congressmen did not observe the conduct they should have. [end recording]

Del Valle also denied that Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias had summoned Chilean Ambassadsor Guillermo Toro Davila to ask him for an explanation of the street disorders involving Uruguayan congressmen, as reported by press agencies. Del Valle stated that the press reports were absolutely false, that the meeting between the Chilean ambassador and the Uruguayan congressmen in Chile was at no time discussed during the meeting.

MISSING DANISH SHIP SOUGHT FOR UNPAID BILLS

PY260316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Valparaiso, 25 May (EFE) -- The Danish merchant ship Jenka disappeared from Valparaiso, owing approximately $40,000. The fact that the small merchant ship had disappeared, reported only yesterday, was noticed on 19 or 20 May when a vessel that normally supplied the Danish ship with foodstuffs did not find it anchored in its usual location.

The local port authorities immediately ordered a search and rescue operation along the entire Chilean coast and as of today an international alarm was issued. The international alarm was prompted by a report from a shipping company that said that the Danish vessel secretly left its anchoring location in Valparaiso after having received supplies from this company for 120 days. The captain of the merchant ship, whose name has not been disclosed, is now facing a steep fine in gold pesos for his behavior and for leaving unpaid bills of approximately $40,000.

Initial reports had indicated that the Jenka was in Valparaiso awaiting a shipment of cluster bombs from the Chilean ordnance manufacturer Cardoen. However, that company categorically denied having anything to do with the Danish ship adding that "it has never used the port facilities of Valparaiso to send any of its defense materials abroad."

OPPOSITION LEADER SEGUEL ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO

PY232248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 May (AFP) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel, the president of the opposition National Workers Command, was arrested today before dozens of witnesses in downtown Santiago. The police did not explain his arrest. Some of the witnesses reported that Seguel was arrested after getting into an argument with a Carabineros officer who was trying to arrest a street vendor in the Paseo de Huerfanos promenade in this capital. Seguel was taken to a police vehicle with several street vendors, who illegally sell cheap merchandise in Santiago's streets. Seguel recently organized the peace march oin 20 May during which the demonstrators were confronted by police and Army personnel, resulting in 3 injuries and over 100 arrests.

FPMR CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON GENERAL'S HOUSE

PY231921 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 May (AFP) -- The clandestine and letist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) today claimed responsibility for the attack last night with explosives and manchine-gun fire on the house of General Manuel Contreras. In a telephone call to the media, an FPMR spokesman said that the attack is a warning to Armed Forces chiefs who participate in torture sessions, so that they know that their crimes will not g unpunished. Gen Contreras, who was unhurt in the attack, was responsible for the establishment of the former National Intelligence Directorate (DINA), the first secret police agency of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

FPMR INTERFERES WITH RADIO MINERIA BROADCAST

PY261438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0445 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 25 May (AFP) -- Executives of Radio Mineria have reported that the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] today interfered with the transmission of the radio station, one of the main station in Santiago, and broadcast a proclamation against General Augusto Pinochet's government. The interference lasted 40 seconds, after which station personnel became aware of the clandestine interference and interrupted the transmission of the station, which was then reporting on a soccer game. The radio executives explained that the interference was carried out with a transmitter, which established a technical link to enter the Radio Mineria frequency. The full content of the FPMR proclamation could not be learned, but the front advocates a popular rising in Chile against the military government.

BARCO OFFERS CONSERVATIVES PARTICIPATION

PA261555 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas has offered the Conservatives participation in his government. The new Colombian chief of state told CARACOL Network that so long as Article 120 of the Constitution continues to be valid, he will continue to ask the party that came in second to cooperate with the administration.

Goes to Mexico for Rest

PA272325 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] President-elect Virgilio Barco has arrived in Mexico for a 5-day rest before he returns to initiate the corresponding transition period.

Upon his departure, President Barco said that programs carried out by the current administration which, in his opinion, are worthwhile will not be interrupted.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE ISRAELI MIRAGE PLANES

PA261540 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The Israeli press has just announced that there is an agreement between Israel and Colombia for Colombia to purchase Mirage planes, worth $30 million, and to update old Mirage planes that were made in Israel. Israel is debating the sale of planes to Ecuador and Colombia. This morning in Jerusalem EFE filed the following dispatch:

Jerusalem -- In response to a report regarding an alleged $30-million contract between Colombia and the Israeli Aeronautics Industry, the Defense Ministry spokesman told EFE today that no specific agreement has been reached. YEDI'OT AHARONOT, the Israeli independent evening newspaper, citing foreign sources, today reported that the (Fiyat) [not further identified] will recondition Colombian Air Force Mirage combat planes. According to the agreement, changes will be made to the instruments used by the French-made planes and used by the Israeli Air Force during the sixties and computerized control panel will be installed. Reportedly, the (Fiyat) will also sell 8 or 12 of their own planes to Ecuador.

A few weeks ago the Israeli press said that Ecuador would pay its $5 million debt with oil. This debt is with the aircraft manufacturing company. In 1985 the Israeli company sold planes and equipment worth $1 billion.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Wagner: Cuba Needed for Peace

PY231326 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon today commented on Cuban Vice Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' visit, saying that any high-level visit is a pleasant and useful occasion for evaluating the status of bilateral relations and discussing issues of common interest. Minister Wagner explained that when he met with Rodriguez they talked about various subjects, including the Cental American situation. He indicatd that Cuba's cooperation is necessary for a peaceful solution to the situation prevailing in that region.

Rodriguez Interviewed

PY261945 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 May 86

[Interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by Fernando Vazquez on 20 May at the Cuban Embassy in Lima -- recorded]

[Text] [Vazquez] Mr Vice President, how would you label the current relations between Peru and Cuba?

[Rodriguez] I believe that the relations have reached an optimum level, but as Fidel said, relations are perfect but they could be improved, although this sounds like a contradiction. We believe that the flow of communication between the two governments is excellent. Visits by Peruvian officials to Cuba have been very fruitful, especially the visit of Vice President Luis Alva Castro.

[Vazquez] What is the purpose of the repeated visits of Cuban officials to Peru and Alva Castro's visit to Havana?

[Rodriguez] The visits are the result of the necessary flow of communication between the two countries. For example, the visit of the Cuban fishing industry minister heading a delegation of 23 people was the result of the talks held in Cuba by Alva Castro, who was seeking effective formulas for cooperation. In other words, the idea is to have friendly relations not only rhetorically but also in a practical manner. It should not be surprising, therefore, to see more Cubans coming to Peru and more Peruvians going to Havana in this endeavor of mutual cooperation.

[Vazquez] What would be the mutual interests between a socialist country like Cuba and a country like Peru?

[Rodriguez] The mutual interests are Latin America, world peace, and the Third World. These three interests do not hinder relations; on the contrary, they require cooperation between a socialist country and a country that is carrying out important social changes under the government of Alan Garcia. We do not believe that the differences between a socialist country and a country which is promoting social changes can be an obstacle for cooperation. An essential part of socialist policies is cooperation, and we will be happy to participate in it.

[Vazquez] Mr Vice President, why have Cuban-Peruvian relations become so friendly when only recently they were tense and conflictive?

[Rodriguez] What happened is that Peru now has a government with an independent foreign policy. President Alan Garcia said that Peru will not be the subject of pressure by any type of imperialism or the policies of other countries, but will decide its own policies and the Cuban Government's permanent disposition for friendship makes cooperation possible.

[Vazquez] Excuse me, but when the new government was inaugurated, President Fidel Castro sent a telegram that was labeled impertinent by some people here because it contained some recommendations for the new Peruvian president. Was that not enough reason for Cuba to remain estranged from Peru?

[Rodriguez] There was no reason for that, and I do not believe the telegram was impertinent.

[Vazquez] How would you label the telegram?

[Rodriguez] I would label it as a telegram that expressed the Cuban point of view with the frankness and clarity used by the Cuban Government to express itself.

[Vazquez] Do you feel that what happened at the UN General Assembly, where there was a verbal confrontation, is not important?

[Rodriguez] Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt when she looked back, and we do not want to turn into a pillar of salt. We must look ahead.

[Vazquez] Let us look ahead Mr Vice President, but do you not believe, for example, that the obviously conflicting positions of Peru and Cuba on the foreign debt are reason enough for careful evaluation?

[Rodriguez] I disagree with you that the Cuban and Peruvian positions regarding the foreign debt are in conflict. Regarding the foreign debt, Fidel Castro, after making a systematic study of the foreign debt problems in the developing countries, came to the conclusion that the debt cannot be paid.

[Vazquez] Excuse me for interrupting you, Mr Vice President but do you mean that Fidel Castro has not advocated the thesis against paying the foreign debt?

[Rodriguez] Fidel Castro has indicated that it is impossible to pay the foreign debt, that it must not be paid, that we must get together so as not to pay, that we must study the problem jointly, that we must take joint stands and offer a united front. That basically is Castro's thesis.

[Vazquez] Meanwhile, the Peruvian thesis is to use 10 percent of its income from exports to service the debt, and many countries do not even agree with this.

[Rodriguez] That is true, but the payment of 10 percent of the income from exports still amounts to a strong unilateral reduction of Peru's international obligation. It is a step in the direction that Cuba advocates.

[Vazquez] However, some poeople say that Cuba is currently paying its foreign debt.

[Rodriguez] Yes sir, that is true, but Cuba's foreign debt is different from that of most Latin American countries.

[Vazquez] Why is it different?

[Rodriguez] I will try to explain it to you as clearly as possible. First of all Cuba contracted its foreign debt so as to finance development. Cuba's foreign debt did not make any ruler rich. No treasury funds have been misused, everything was invested. in the second place Cuba's foreign debt was contracted as a result of a political and economic confrontation with the United States that blocked the normal flow of funds through Cuba's trade, that tried to stop the international banks from lending money to Cuba, that tried to stop governments from extending credits to Cuba. Thus, we believe that Cuba's debt has certain unusual factors that must be taken into account.

[Vazquez] Then Cuba's recipe of not paying the debt is not for Cuba but for countries like Peru, for example, which contracted their debts in relatively recent times?

[Rodriguez] The Cuban recipe is that we should all meet, that we should unite in order to examine the debt issue and to propose our own solutions for the nonpayment of the foreign debt while at the same time making sure that the nonpayment of the debt will not bring about the crisis of the international financial system.

[Vazquez] You do admit that this thesis did not meet with a consensus?

[Rodriguez], Well, I believe that the consensus is increasing every day.

[Vazquez] Not to pay?

[Rodriguez] That nonpayment is inevitable, of course, as I have already said. Not everyone can say so publicly, but if you go carefully over the documents that the various governments have issued, you will realize the growing concern of these governments over the international economic situation.

[Vazquez] What does Peru and, more specifically the current Peruvian Government mean to Cuba, in your opinion?

[Rodriguez] Well, Peru is part of Latin America to which Cuba belongs, it is part of a project that Bolivar launched many years ago and which Jose Marti later picked up. Many outstanding Peruvian figures have contributed to this project and naturally, Cuba feels that Peru is an important part of Latin America. As for the Peruvian Government, it is part of the project through its clear-cut positions, positions that seek to reaffirm nationalism. It is also part of the Latin American process and this explains the growing cooperation between our two governments.

Rodriguez on L.A. Integration

PY231435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Lima, 22 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today stated that there was never any incompatibility between Fidel Castro and Alan Garcia, merely "momentary disagreements," because both "are figures of outstanding political momentum."

In the course of a press conference held shortly before leaving Lima, Rodriguez said that the visit had been "excellent" adding that the two countries "have similar viewpoints on the current situation in Latin America, viewpoints that they have stated at the United Nations and at other international forums."

He added that "Latin America must unite, so it is very important for both Fidel Castro and Alan Garcia to agree on the need for Latin American integration despite the difference in their political approaches."

The Cuban vice president reported that his talks with Garcia and other Peruvian officials focused on the fate of Latin America in general and Central America in particular. Rodriguez said that "the involvement of the United States is the main obstacle for peace in Central America because it seeks to thwart negotiations and impose a military solution in Nicaragua with the help of the contras and threats of invasion."

Peru and Cuba restored their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level about 2 months ago after 5-year period, during which they had been maintained at the charge d'affaires level because of an invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by more than 10,000 Cubans who wanted to leave the island.

During his stay in Lima, the Cuban vice president met with President Alan Garcia, Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Negreiros respectively.

The Cuban vice president is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon and adviser Carlos Martinez Salsamendi. Rodriguez will depart early Friday morning for Argentina where he will make a private stopover, he will then go to Uruguay, where he has been invited by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Discusses Presence in Nicaragua

PY240128 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Lima, 22 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, on the 2d day of his official visit to Peru, has said that whenever Nicaragua feels that our military and security-related cooperation must cease, our advisers will leave that country. In comments to the local press, the high-ranking Cuban official said that our presence in Cuba is motivated out of solidarity. We feel that it is our duty, in view of the U.S. aggressiveness and the economic and militry problems that this agressiveness is causing in Nicaragua.

After recalling that Cuba has offered more than once to cooperate with the negotiations, Rodriguez indicated that at several meetings of the Contadora Group Peru has advocated the need to pacify the region and has supplied several creative ideas that I found interesting. Rodriguez went on to say: In our opinion, President Alan Garcia's efforts and Peru's participation in the Contadora Support Group are very positive because their main goal is always peace.

The Cuban official stated that the United States is doing its best to sever the negotiations process to impose at whatever cost a military approach through contras, whom it wants to help with $100 million. We believe that the worst problem Latin America is now facing is the nefarious presence, actions, and influence of U.S. imperialism, he stated.

After saying that Nicaragua has clearly stated its position concerning the need to reduce defensive weaponry [as received] in the area, Rodriguez indicated that the Central American countries must evaluate this suggestion. He added: However, Nicaragua's main concern is not these four countries but the United States, which is one of the two world superpowers, and the constant threats of Ronald Reagan's administration. He went on to say that within the framework of the cordial relations prevailing between Peru and Cuba, the latter will soon begin cooperating with the former in the fields of cattle-raising, citrus production, and sugar cane farming, among others.

FOREIGN MINISTER WAGNER DISCUSSES TRIP TO CHILE

PY252350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon stated here today that he hopes that peace will be attained in Central America and that arms will be reduced in the hemisphere. He also revealed that he will soon travel to Bolivia and that Peru could make direct sales of oil to Chile.

The foreign minister, who traveled to Santiago this morning, indicated that Peruvians find the Central American summit, which began yesterday in Esquipulas at the initiative of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, very satisfactory and encouraging. He stated: We believe that the building of an atmosphere of peace will begin in Esquipulas and that the agreements that the presidents may reach will be positive for peace in Central America. He added: We also believe that a Central American parliament may prove to be a very useful means for continuing rapprochement among the peoples of the area and for the attainment of peace.

Wagner emphasized that his working visit to Chile is a follow-up of the meeting held with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. Its objective is to lay a solid long-term foundation capable of enhancing the cooperation between the two peoples.

Wagner said that this is a historical task because it reaches beyond temporary objectives, being part of the policy of peace with its neighbors that Peru is enacting. He recalled his visit to Quito a few months ago, made with the same objective: a quest for peace and cooperation. As a result of that visit the two countries signed the Puyango-Tumbes agreement on agriculture and energy. named after the border areas of the two countries.

The visit which I will pay to La Paz on 2 and 3 June, at the invitation of Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, the upcoming visit to Peru of my Brazilian counterpart Abreu Sodre, who is due to arrive some time before the end of the year, and the trips of President Alan Garcia abroad are proof of Peru's peaceful intentions and its desire to promote cooperation among the peoples, Wagner stressed.

He explained that with his Chilean counterpart he plans to discuss issues related to the 1929 treaty -- a consequence of the 1879 Pacific war -- and the progress made in the restriction of arms purchases. The foreign minister added that he will pay a courtesy visit to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and said that it will last only 48 hours [as received].

Meanwhile, the joint Peruvian-Chilean commission will meet in Santiago to discuss important matters such as the direct sale of oil to Chile, bypassing middlemen, the expansion of bilateral accords so as to include more items, in bilateral trade, and land and maritime transportation.

Wagner concluded by explaining that the visit of the Peruvian president to Panama has not been canceled, only postponed.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1936 GMT on 25 May reports that "Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner arrived in Santiago this afternoon for a 4-day official visit during which he will hold talks with his Chilean counterpart Jaime del Valle. The Peruvian minister arrived at the Merino Benitez Airport at 1340 and was welcomed by the Chilean foreign minister and members of the Peruvian Embassy in Santiago."]

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

Agenda Outlined

PY252315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1359 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 25 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Montevideo today for a 5-day visit during which he will meet the Uruguayan president and opposition leaders and will go to the headquarters of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI].

Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias welcomed Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at the Carrasco International Airport. This will be the first "high-level" contact between Cuban and Uruguayan Governments after the democratic Uruguayan Government restored its diplomatic ties with Cuba last October, 21 years after they had been severed. Uruguay broke off its relations with Cuba in September 1964 in compliance with the decision of the OAS General Assembly which sought to isolate Fidel Castro's regime, despite the fact that it had abstained from voting on the decision.

Cuban Embassy sources in Montevideo told EFE that Rodriguez' visit seeks "a rapprochement to expand bilateral relations." Rodriguez will spend the rest of the day holding porivate meetings with members of the local Cuban community.

The official agenda of the Cuban vice president begins tomorrow. He will visit Montevideo City Hall and will meet with Acting Mayor Julio Iglesias. He will then hold a meeting and lunch with Foreign Minister Enrigue Iglesias. On Monday afternoon Rodriguez will hold separate meetings with Uruguayan opposition leader Liber Seregni of the left-wing coalition Broad Front and with Humberto Ciganda, of the Christian Socialist's Civic Union. He will also hold talks with Senator Alberto Zumaran who will represent the Blanco Party, the main opposition party, because its leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is abroad.

On 27 May Rodriguez will go to see President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and in the Afternoon will lecture at the university on peace in the world.

On 28 May in the morning, the Cuban official will pay a visit to the ALADI, which according to Cuban Embassy spokesmen, Cuba plans to join shortly as an observer. In the afternoon Rodriguez will hold talks with the foreign relations committees of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and will lunch with Vice President Enrique Tarigo and several lawmakers.

Rodriguez is scheduled to lunch with news media owners on 29 May, and in the evening of the same day he will host a reception for Uruguayan officials.

On 30 May the Cuban vice president will depart for Buenos Aires, the last leg of his South American tour that started in Peru.

Rodriguez Receives Medal

PY270255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 26 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' first official act in Uruguay was a visit to the City Hall of Montevideo, where he received a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the foundation of City Hall.

Rodriguez arrived in Montevideo on 25 May for an official 5-day visit, which includes meeting with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. Julio Iglesias, Montevideo's interim mayor, gave Rodriguez the medal and expressed his "satisfaction at the resumption of relations between the two countries." Rodriguez emphasized that "I receive this medal in the name of Cuba and the unbreakable union of our two countries."

Uruguay resumed its diplomatic relations with Cuba in October 1985 after a 21-year interruption due to the 1964 OAS General Assembly resolution to isolate Fidel Castro's regime.

The Cuban vice president today had lunch with Roberto Rodriguez Nin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and during the course of the afternoon he will meet separately with the leaders of the opposition parties. Rodriguez will meet Sanguinetti tomorrow and he will give a conference at the university on "Peace in the World."

During his stay, which will conclude on 30 May, Rodriguez will visit the seat of the Latin American Integration Association and he will meet with International Affairs Committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Meets Sanguinetti

PY272130 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The climax of today's presidential activities was Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' visit. After leaving Libertad Building Rodriguez said that he and the president discussed the pacification of Central America, or, at least, the search for a solution to grant more tranquillity to the region. He said they also focused on the meeting on five Central American presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

In answer to specific questions by newsmen, Rodriguez said that he was conveying a personal message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. The content of the message was not disclosed.

SANGUINETTI ON RODRIGUEZ, ESQUIPULAS, CONTADORA

PY280225 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Part of President Sanguinetti's schedule today was dedicated to the Central American issue. Regarding his meeting with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is visiting Montevideo, President Sanguinetti noted that the talks were very interesting, particularly regarding the Central American issue. Sanguinetti said tonight that during this meeting there were more points of agreement than were originally expected, something which he described as auspicious.

Moreover, today at the Suarez presidential residence, the Uruguayan president had a phone conversation with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, with whom he talked about the Esquipulas Central American presidents summit.

After the phone call, President Sanguinetti said that the Guatemalan president evaluated the results of the presidential summit which he described as truly positive, mainly because the initiative to establish a Central American congress was approved and thus continuity in the dialogue was achieved. The summit also reasserted that 6 June is a fundamental date for the signing of the Contadora peace agreement, but that this is not an inflexible deadline, since all those present have expressed their willingness to continue with the negotiations past that date.

According to government sources, the president expressed his satisfaction with the phone call, particularly because there was agreement with the position that is held by Uruguay in this regard. Sanguinetti said: Contadora is like a bicycle with a fixed handle bar, we cannot stop pedaling because the bicycle will fall over. He added: I believe that the Esquipulas summit will help us continue pedaling, if you will excuse the metaphor. Sanguinetti noted: Peace must be achieved through a process of negotiations based on reciprocal trust, and this necessarily means having to go through these kinds of meetings, which are imperative if this trust is to be achieved.

IGLESIAS DENIES RECEIVING PROTEST FROM U.S.

PY232324 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has not received an official U.S. protest on Uruguayan stands or statements on international issues. This statement was made by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who also confirmed that he met with Chilean Ambassador in Montevideo Juan Guillermo Toro Davila to convey his concern over the recent events in Santiago involving Uruguayan lawmakers.

The foreign minister made these comments following a meeting between President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. Commenting on this subject, Minister Iglesias said the following:

[Begin recording] [Iglesias, in progress] ... some regional problems as you may guess, such as the Central American issue, on which we focused. We also discussed international economic issues, especially those involving the strongest [word indistinct] forces, and what is expected to be a fruitful visit to the United States by President Sanguinetti. In general, these were the issues discussed.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the meeting you held last night with the Chilean ambassador, Mr Foreign Minister? Can you tell us something about the tenor of the meeting?

[Iglesias] Well, general bilateral issues. We basically know that we have a bilateral economic meeting coming up. And certainly I wanted to hear comments on the events, which the public knows about.

[Reporter] It has been reported that the U.S. Embassy has expressed its displeasure to the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry for some stands our country has adopted on the international scene. Is that correct?

[Iglesias] We have received nothing official on this matter. [end recording]

These were comments by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

PY221822 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has categorically condemned the sovereignty and territorial integrity violations committed by the South African Government against neighboring countries. The communique states:

1. The Uruguayan Government categorically condemns the sovereignty and territorial integrity violations committed by the South African Government against neighboring countries, in complete disregard of the principles of the UN Charter prohibiting the ue of armed force in international relations and the lewgal and moral principles that must rule the international behavior of the states.

2. The Uruguayan Government recognizes as the root of these attacks the existence of the subhuman apartheid practices and the racil discrimination which Uruguay, along with the international community, has repeatedly repudiated.

3. The Uruguayan Goverment supports the Botswana, Zambian, and Zimbabwean people and Governments vis-a-vis the unjustified South African aggression which, by increasing violence in the region, makes more difficult a peaceful solution to the anguishing problems troubling it, a solution imperatively demanded by the United Nations.

4. The South African Government's persistence in acting in a manner incompatible with legal and ethical principles deeply concerns the Uruguayan Government which will continue to carefully follow the developments.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PY272208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1611 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 25 May (EFE) -- Fifteen days before signing the Contadora peace document the picture looks rather "confusing," Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has said, and he warned that Central America "could turn into another Middle East."

Uruguay, together with Argentina, Brazil, and Peru, form the Contadora Support Group. The Contadora Group itself (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) has been trying to find a negotiated solution for the Central American crisis for 3 years.

In statements to the Montevideo newspaper EL DIA, Iglesias said that if a peaceful solution is not found, there is a risk of taking a step "towards a processs similar to the one we see in the Middle East where disagreements become consolidated, and people get used to living in conflict."

The Uruguayan foreign minister said that if a solution is not found, "the situation will be serious not only for Central America, as I am afraid that it would have destabilizing consequences for the whole region." He added that the picture around the signing of the peace document is "confusing" and that "there are conflictive viewpoints."

Iglesias said that the Contadora Group is trying to solve the coflict in the zone and to prevent it from being determined or decided by the East-West struggle.

"Unfortunately the events that are taking place demonstrate that this is already happening and there are growing trends that provoke East West conflicts, and this complicates the situation greatly," Igleasias said. He added that "the 6 June date is fundamental but not irrevocable. If the document is not signed, we must continue working to create the necessary conditions."

When asked about the possibility of not signing the peace document and the continutation of violenace in the region, Iglesias replied that "it would be a tragic situation, espcially considering the degree of economic and social deterioration, as well as the loss of lives that would occur in the region."

COAST GUARD DETAINS BRAZILIAN FISHING BOAT

PY231401 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] According to an official communique issued by the Navy Public Relations Office, four fishing boats flying Brazilian flags were surprised fishing in Uruguayan territorial waters. The fishing boats were discovered by the Coast Guard cutter Uruguay assigned to the Naval Forces Command.

Investigations were imediately ordered, confirming that the fishing boat Itau Costa V was fishing. It had its nets deployed in the water and the crew was cleaning fish. The Itau Costa V was detained and escorted to La Paloma port, where it is now docked.

The authorities reported that another fishing boat, the Redentor II was just repairing its engines and then it left for Brazil.

Despite the efforts made, it was not possible to catch the other two ships which returned to Brazilian waters.

BRIEFS

NEW TOURISM SECRETARY APPOINTED -- The Uruguayan Government today appointed Jorge Farina Farbageratta as the new tourism under secretary. Farbageratta will replace Fernando Crispo Capurro. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May PY]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY -- Journalist Victor Hugo Pedrozo was appointed tonight as director of the Press Secretariat of the Presidency. He will replace Eduardo Nabia Sienra. [Excerpt] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 86 PY]

ARMED FORCES INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR -- General Juan Antonio Serpa has been appointed to be the new director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Service. He will replace General Washington Varela, who was appointed director of the Military School. [Text] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86 PY]

PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS TO ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

PA240341 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Letter from President Jaime Lusinchi to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo -- date not given]

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo, president of the Republic of Guatemala.

I am pleased to address you, on behalf of the Venezuelan people and Government, to express our wishes for the success of the important presidential meeting that will be held in Esquipulas this weekend. As members of the Contadora Group, as Latin Americans and democrats, we closely followed the process that led to this Central American summit and today feel very pleased by the fact that this Central American dialogue will be held and that it is aimed at promoting peace, understanding, and cooperation, among the countries of the area. We feel that this presidential encounter, to be held in hospitable Guatemala, has historical meanings that will undoubtedly be decisive in promoting the efforts being made for the causes of the Central American peoples. Therefore, we cannot but hope that flexibility, a constructive spirit, and solidarity cooperation, will prevail. These are essential at these times when so many important alternatives, for all of Latin America, are at stake.

Please extend this message of solidarity, encouragement, and fraternal support, to the distinguished presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and please express to them our unyielding determination to continue participating in all the efforts for peace, good will, and social and economic development, in Central America.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed] Jaime Lusinchi, President of the Republic of Venezuela

LUSINCHI CONGRATULATES COLOMBIA'S BARCO, BETANCUR

PA270343 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Here in Caracas, President Jaime Lusinchi has sent congratulations to the new president-elect of the neighboring country, Virgilio Barco, and to President Belisario Betancur, over the way in which the electoral process developed and Dr Barco's victory. President Lusinchi said:

Having learned about the electoral results in that sister country, I wish to move ahead of protocol practices to congratulate you over your important victory, which guarantees categorical support for your proposals to the Colombian people. Here in Venezuela, the Venezuelan president's message continues, we followed with marked interest the electoral process that now ends with your victory, due to the ties that unite us and to how much Colombia matters to us. Further on, the Venezuelan president expressed his best wishes to the new Colombian president.

President Lusinchi also congratulated current President Betancur over the development of the electoral process, which represented constitutional renewal.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY DEPARTS -- Vayno Vyalyas, the Soviet ambassador to Venezuela, left for his country today after completing his diplomatic mission here. Significant progress was made in the relations between the two countries during that period. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 May 86 p D 13 PA]

SEPULVEDA DISCUSSES U.S. RESPONSE TO PROTEST

PA231620 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 May 86

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor by Angel Trinidad Ferreira, director of the Mexican Television Institute's national newscast service; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ferreira] Mr Secretary, we understand that the U.S. Government has already responded to the protest note that Mexico presented through the embassy in Washington regarding the slanderous charges that some people raised in a U.S. Senate subcommittee. We have here some information about Shultz' response in which he insists on maintaining constructive and friendly relations of mutual benefit to the two nations. What is the significance of this U.S. State Department response to Mexico's protest note?

[Sepulveda] One thing is the letter itself. I wish to point out that during the meeting it was made clear that these hearings and the lies that were uttered during those hearings do not represent the point of view of the U.S. Government. This was stated very clearly. In addition, I think that the reassertion by Secretary Shultz that, as stated in the letter, the U.S. Government and the State Department firmly intend to maintain respectful and mutually advantageous relations totally disqualifies the minority sector that tried to cloud relations between Mexico and the United States. It is Secretary Shultz himself who in some way is rejecting, denying, and dispelling the statements made by this absolute minority in the U.S. Senate.

[Ferreira] What in reality is the status of relations between Mexico and the United States in view of this response from the State Department?

[Sepulveda] What must be ensured is that what is outlined in this letter be reflected by reality; that is, how can what Secretary Shutlz regards as important be carried out, namely, a respectful and fruitful relationship. For this purpose, it is necessary that there be a political atmosphere that will lead, in fact, to resolving all matters or problems pending between Mexico and the United States. There is need of a true political commitment to translate all the aspects mentioned in this letter into specific facts.

[Ferreira] Mr Secretary, a little over 1 year ago, as you know, some U.S. news media launched a campaign on the alleged similarities between Mexico... [changes thought] they said that mexico was becoming like Iran. That campaign ended, but over 3 months ago they went back to it, and said that there were similarities between Mexico and Haiti, and the Philippines, too. Perhaps they are forgetting that every six years new officials take over, and so we are not a dictatorship. What is the meaning of these campaigns?

[Sepulveda] This is something very regrettable. This is what was termed unilateralism; that is a political principle according to which the only values are those a certain segment within the United States deem applicable for all cases and circumstances. A country like Mexico cannot accept it. On one hand, yesterday's demonstration denoted the existence of political pluralism because all currents joined to express their opposition to the illegitimate meddling from that minority sector which adheres to the unilateral viewpoint I have mentioned.

On the other hand, it clearly showed -- as I believe we show daily -- that there are political institutions in Mexico. Moreover, it is clear that there is a society, a people, a government which have the privilege of counting on political institutions of long standing and deeply rooted in the people. Therefore, those attempted absurd comparisons are not only totally illegitimate, but are also totally groundless.

[Ferreira] Indeed, we have a democratic country. Everyone can choose his career and do as he pleases. Moreover, there are elections and many political parties. Mr Sepulveda, to conclude, this last question. Some have criticized the Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meetings. Let me add this: I have participated in almost 20 of them, and I thought they were very positive. I would like to ask you this because some groups have apparently stated that the U.S. Congress downplays these sorts of meetings. I do not think so. Therefore, I would like to hear your views on why these Mexico-U.S. meetings are still being held? I believe the next one is next month.

[Sepulveda] Because they play a (?useful) role. That is, they serve as an instrument of political communication that must continue. The very fact that an absolute minority in the U.S. Senate, represented by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms and two more senators, in a Senate that is considerably bigger than that, must not lead us to identify the absurd and slanderous stances assumed by Senator Helms with the U.S. Senate. Mexico has friends in the U.S. Senate, in fact, friends who pointedly refused to participate in these hearings. In so doing, they were rebuking Senator Helms. Moreover, there are senators who have a great liking for Mexico. As a matter of fact, this also applies to a large number of representatives that will attend the interparliamentary meeting. Through dialogue, the reality of each country is conveyed, and a better political understanding of what is happening on both sides of the border is achieved.

I feel that it would be a mistake to punish Mexico's good friends. For example, Senator [Edward] Zorinsky immediately comes to my mind. I know him personally. On many occasions he has demonstrated his love for Mexico. Why are we going to punish that group of legitimate advocates [interlocutores] Mexico has in U.S. political spheres, just because of some people who, I repeat, are totally disqualified and are bent on harassing Mexico? We would be rewarding them by cancelling the interparliamentary meeting. I feel that going ahead with the meeting is a good decision because in this way, the U.S. senators and congressmen will directly hear Mexico's protest for the actions of one of their colleagues in the Senate. They will surely exert their political influence so that these attacks against Mexico's sovereignty will not continue.

[Ferreira] Also, during a (?press) interview Senator Helms said that he would not be intimidated, and that he will continue his analysis on Mexico. I would like to know your views about this stance.

[Sepulveda] I go back to my previous statement. Mexican senators and deputies will convey their total opposition to the meddling on the part of Senator Helms and the group of nuts involved in this matter. They will try to convince their U.S. counterparts about the damage created through actions of this sort. We must start from the premise that a respectful relationship must be based on facts and reality. One way to translate this into reality is precisely to avoid illegitimate meddling into Mexico's internal affairs, which only Mexicans must decide.

[Ferreira] Thank you very much, Mr Secretary. Thank you for your kindness.

[Sepulveda] My pleasure.

PAN LEADER DEFENDS U.S. SENATORS' STATEMENTS

PA262106 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 23 May 86 p 5

[By Ubaldo Diaz]

[Text] National Action Party [PAN] President Pablo Emilio Madero yesterday said that his party did not participate in the march that ended at Mexico City's Zocalo because the U.S. senators did not attack our country but its leaders, and they had every reason to do so. Madero said that if "they had offended our sovereignty" the PAN would have been the first to come to its defense.

During a press conference, Madero said that he is not concerned about "what three, five, or seven local or foreign senators may or may not have to say, but I am concerned about the way the Mexican Government treats the people of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango."

Madero said that with the march the government "organizes a movement in support of the government itself, and it gets the support of some people we are surprised to see supporting the government at a time like this, since the situation is nothing more than an international smoke screen to cover the national problems."

"Just like we, the Mexicans, have a right to express our opinion regarding the situation or the political systems in Russia, Cuba, Chile, Nicaragua, or the United States, foreigners also have a right to express their opinion regarding Mexico without it being considered an intervention in the domestic affairs of the country," Madero added.

Pablo Emilio Madero justified his party's actions by pointing out that the country has to seek its self-determination, the respect to its sovereignty, the moment that all Mexicans participate in what he described as the public power, and "not while a clique, group, or ruling party are the unlawful holders of power. As long as this situation exists, we will be firm in our position and we will continue to demand freedom."

Madero immediately referred to the ruling party and said that it is not a politial party but a state secretariat for electoral affairs subsidized by the government, and that they [PAN] want something very different for Mexico.

U.S. PROTEST RESPONSE CALLED 'UNSATISFACTORY'

PA272242 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 5

[Hector Ramirez Cuellar column: "Washington's Contradictions" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The U.S. Government response to the protest note presented by Ambassador Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes to the State Department is unsatisfactory and full of contradictions, not only in theory but also in practice. In addition, they are not closing the stage of aggressions and hostilities, but are now opening it with more subtle methods.

According to Carlos Ramirez' [not further identified] execellent reports, there are two opinions as to the treatment that should be given to Mexico:

That which is promoted by Senator Helms, who demands the implementation of several brutal pressures, and that of Shultz, who proposes more sophisticated and veiled demands, abiding by the rules of diplomacy. However, both seek exactly the same objective: to force the Mexican state to take a step back in the economic sphere and to make the democratic and revolutionary forces yield in the political arena.

Attorney General Meese talked with Sergio Garcia Ramirez on the telephone to stress that Helms had only voiced his personal opinion regarding the drug trafficking issue, and that the Reagan government truly recognized the efforts that Mexico is making to eradicate drug trafficking. Regarding this, we must note that A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION DOES NOT HAVE AN OFFICIAL NATURE. But, in practice, the matter is more serious than that because it was the DEA director who made the accusations against our country at the Senate hearings. In addition, vigilance and harassment have increased at the border with the recent arrival of Army troops there. Also, immigration agents murdered a Mexican illegal alien a few weeks ago.

In its "response," the State Department did not disavow or disqualify Helm's hearings, but simply stated that they are an expression of the existing concern regarding our problems. Shultz insists that relations with Mexico must be based on mutual respect and reciprocal benefit, and that the opinions of the Republican senator are not those of the government. For this reason, while Shultz' letter was being published, Helms was trying to continue the hearings and the constant attacks on Mexico.

Shultz' attitude, which we could term SILENT AGGRESSION. has multiple expressions in practice. It is evident now that the withdrawal of Ambassador Porfirio Munoz Ledo from his post at the United Nations was the result of a demand by Reagan who was upset because of the firm position of principles of our diplomat. It was thought that Munoz Ledo was returning to Mexico to hold an important public post, but the truth was that this was not so. Because of his political background, Mario Moya Palencia is a more flexible individual who is willing to lessen the intensity of our position at the United Nations.

The U.S. policy is a mixture of ostensible pressures and conciliatory efforts. Following the most recent hard-line ambassadors, the United States has sent the "peacemaker" and the "neogitator" Habib to Central America and Mexico. But in the end it is the same thing. He voiced his "sympathy" for the CONTADORA DOCUMENT, but the State Department subsequently said that even if this document was signed, THE "AID" TO THE CONTRAS AND HONDURAS WOULD CONTINUE, thus making the signing of this treaty a big farce. All Habib wants is for Mexico to stop its support for Contadora in order to "legalize" the Yankee invasion of Nicaragua.

The government of Miguel de la Madrid has desperately requested a $6-billion credit, but it has not been granted because an attempt is being made to impose inadmissible conditions on Mexico which include the signing of a new letter of intent with the IMF.

These pressures and demands were made evident by Adolfo Lugo Verduzco in his speech to the PRI's National Council when he said: "Mexicans are not willing to trade independence for economic support. The government's main creditor is the people. The conditions to service the debt must be adjusted to the country's payment ability...we do not accept simplistic tax programs that come from abroad. The country's structures must not serve to transnationalize [transnacionalizar] the economy or to nullify the initiative of the Mexican state; much less yet to impose market guidelines or to align the country with hegemonic blocs, thus harming our independence."

The demands existing within the framework of Shultz' SILENT DIPLOMACY are: to sell MORE IMPORTANT state enterprises to the private sector because those already transferred are considered insignificant; to further reduce public spending, dismissing 500,000 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES allegedly because they are unproductive, even if such action affects education and health services; to further reduce TARIFFS so that our market can become more accessible for U.S. manufacturers; to include services in the process to "liberate" the national economy; and to give important political posts to the National Action Party [PAN] to show that DEMOCRACY IS RESPECTED here. All of this in exchange for 6 billion pesos [currency as published] which would be used to pay THE DEBT SERVICE.

MEETING WITH CANADIAN LEGISLATORS ENDS

FL231546 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Canadian legislators have reaffirmed their support of the Contadora peace-seeking process and have asked for an end to the intervention of third parties in Central America and the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement for the region.

In a joint communique signed at the end of 3 days of meetings, those attending the meeting studied the impact of the drop in the prices of raw materials on the economies of developing nations.

Referring to oil, they pointed out the advisability of establishing effective regulatory mechanisms to promote market stability and serve as an effective way to increase mutual confidence between producers and consumers.

Referring to the Mexican foreign debt, the Canadian legislators manifested their concern over the financial situation of our country, for which they offered all their support. They stressed the fact that the foreign debt problem, not just of Mexico but of all the indebted nations, must be resolved on the basis of cooperation between creditor and debtor governments.

Later, the legislators were informed of Mexican efforts to combat drug production and trafficking. The Canadian delegation was satisfied by the fact that this effort is being made against the use and abuse of drugs.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS

FL230320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Guadalajara, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Algerian ambassador to Mexico Nur ad-Din Yazid Zerhoumi has asserted that the trade balance between Mexico and Algeria amounts to over $100 million and favors Mexico. Interviewed after opening the Algerian cultural week in Guadalajara, the diplomat explained that trade relations between the two countries are not extensive and that the trade balance favors Mexico because his country only buys goods and does not sell any. He underscored that there are a very close relations between the two countries in the fields of research and consultation, especially in the stages of hydrocarbon processing and regarding oil industry. Likewise, he announced that an academic exchange will take place in the next few days with the University of Guadalajara, mainly in the areas of agriculture, economy, and chemical sciences.

RADIO MUNDIAL OWNER PROTESTS CLOSING OF STATION

PA231926 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 1

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] In statements made to the Panamanian newspaper LA PRENSA after being informed that officials from the Panamanian Ministry of Government and Justice, accompanied by members of the National Department of Investigation, DENI, had closed down his radio station Radio Mundial, Carlos Ivan Zuniga said: "The action carried out by the minister of government and justice against freedon of speech means that a dictatorship reigns in Panama."

The owner of Radio Mundial said that after the radio station was closed down his son, Carlos Ivan Zuniga, was taken to Pedregal, where Radio Mundial's transmission tower is located, by officials of the Ministry of Government and Justice and the DENI. Carlos Ivan Zuniga said: "I do not know if he will reappear, but I hold the National Guard [Defense Forces] directly responsible: although I know that the minister of government is an instrument of the National Guard, I hold the minister of government responsible for whatever happens to my son, and for whatever happens in the country." [sentence as published]

According to Carlos Ivan Zuniga, who is president of the People's Action Party, PAPO. Government Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon "will go down in history as a man who undermined his family's prestige and became the scourge of freedom of speech." He was referring to a series of sanctions imposed by Chiari on several journalists and news media.

Carlos Ivan Zuniga said: The brutal actions carried out by the minister today, on violently closing Radio Mundial with Panamanian police an DENI troops, show that Mr Chiari acts in a tyrannical manner." He also publicly accused the minister of being "a man who has no commitment to democracy, let alone to law and justice."

Zuniga thinks that Chiari's attitude is that "of a sinister character at the service of the dictatorship," and he added that the arguments presented by the minister of government and justice to close Radio Munidal "are nonsense [valadies]. The station has been operating for 9 years. All the documents are in the ministry. If they got lost it is because the minister lost them," he said. Zuniga added: "This is an act of barbarism and despotism." In conclusion, Zuniga said that he will use every available recourse within the law and will exert public pressure and make international protests.

According to employees of Radio Mundial, which broadcasts the radio program "Alternative" from 1215 to 1315, a total of 25 DENI officials commanded by DENI Deputy Director Domitilo Cordoba arrived in the offices of Radio Mundial yesterday afternoon, accompanied by 2 Ministry of Government and Justice officials, who presented a resolution signed by Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon and Deputy Minister Alicio Rivera, stating that Radio Mundial has been transmitting on a frequency that was not allocated to it.

The employees said that Inspector Cordoba, who was commanding the operation, and seven of his men entered the office of Radio Mundial carrying guns and forced the announcer on duty to give them the crystal that transmits the signal to the transmission tower.

Meanwhile, near Plaza 5 de Mayo, demonstrators calling for "freedom of speech" were told that Radio Mundial was being closed down by officials of the Government and Justice Ministry and the DENI. The report generated great indignation among the opposition members, who immediately left for the Radio Mundial studio. When the demonstrators arrived at the studio, the DENI officials brandished their weapons, an action that caused even greater indignation among the citizens, who began shouting slogans against the top military leadership.

Miguel Antonio Bernal, Roberto Arosemena, and Carlos Ivan Zuniga went up to the radio Mundial studio, where Inspector Cordoba informed them of what was taking place. However, in response, Bernal pointed out the danger implied in such an action. Corodoba then asked the demonstrators to withdraw because the situation could get more complicated. The demonstrators agreed to leave if Inspector Cordoba would also withdraw his men. Minutes later, both the demonstrators and the DENI members withdrew. The demonstrators headed toward Santa Ana Plaza, where they denounced the series of violations that were taking place.

[Panama City CRITICA in Spanish on 23 May publishes on page 40 under the headline 'Illegal Use of Frequency by Radio Mundial,' a report which adds: "Radio Mundial was using the FM frequency 88.1 without authorization from the Ministry of Government and Justice, which is why the action was taken."]

Closure Called 'Persecution'

PA231927 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 1

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] In a strong statement protesting the closing of Radio Mundial, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] led by Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon stated that "it is a measure of political persecution that is part of a strategy planned by the military leadership to silence the voices that cry out for a real democracy in our country."

The press note, which is signed by PDC National Communications Secretary Edwin Cabrera, stated: "The plan that began with the kidnapping of Dr Mauro Zuniga and continued with the arrest and beheading of Hugo Spadafora the summons to testify and the subsequent arrest of [LA PRENSA columnist] Guillermo Sanchez Borbon the censorship of several communications media, and the sanctions against independent journalists and radio commentators is nothing but an escalation against freedom of expression that can lead to a climate of instability to justify on the part of the military leadership a return to the unfortunate days after 11 October 1968."

"One must not lose sight of the fact that the closing of Radio Mundial means the closing of political orientation programs. Therefore, we again denounce the plan that is being implemented by the civilians of the regime at the same time that we insist on proposing a peaceful struggle for democracy in Panama."

Students Protest Closure

PA231928 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Today at midday a group of students of the schools of Law and Psychology of the University of Panama blocked Bolivar Highway across from the university campus to protest the closure of Radio Mundial.

The station was closed yesterday by order of Government and Justice Ministry officials for using a radio frequency without legal authorization.

The students consider the measure an attack. The Bolivar Highway traffic jam has caused serious problems to drivers and public transport users who in turn protested the harm caused by the student's activities. Traffic police who are posted some distance away are guiding drivers so as to unblock side roads.

Radio May Broadcast on AM

PA252350 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 May 86 p 1

[By Jose Quintero De Leon]

[Text] Aurelio Ali Bonilla, national director of social communications, told the media that the order to suspend Radio Mundial broadcasts was based upon Resolution No 94 of 22 May 1986, which is based upon Decree No 155 of 28 May 1962. The document was signed by Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon.

The order to close Radio Mundial was given on the afternoon of Thursday the 21st [date as published], as a result of the tension caused by the suspension of radio commentator Miguel Antonio Bernal's license. Bernal, director of the program "Alternativa," broadcast daily on Radio Mundial, was also fined 2,500 balboas, which was paid by the Panamanian people.

Ali Bonilla explained before proceeding with his speech that the Government and Justice Ministry has not closed Radio Mundial as reported; it has only suspended its use of the 88.1 mhz frequency on FM because it did not have the required approval from the ministry, which led to the withdrawal of the frequency. Nevertheless, he said that Radio Mundial can continue using its 810 khz frequency on AM. Asked if once the technical problems that led the ministry to withdraw the frequency were overcome the radio station in question could return to the air, the ranking ministerial official said that it could, once the problem of the frequency was resolved. This is an instrinsic problem at Radio Mundial, Bonilla added, although it is not stated in writing in the resolution. Asked about the use of policemen to close the radio station, he said he knew nothing of the incident, adding that perhaps there were disturbances. The policemen's involvement was later confirmed when it was reported that members of the DENI were used to enter the Radio Mundial studios because on two previous occasions ministry officials visited the station and the employees prevented them from entering.

As an interesting fact, it was pointed out to the media director that Radio Mundial was founded 9 years ago and it is only now that the ministry decided to take action because it was using an unauthorized frequency. To this Bonilla answered that it is only now that the technical advisers of the social communications media discovered the fact.

Political Leaders on Closure

PA261454 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 May 86 p 30a

[By Allan Perez]

[Text] The Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (Molirena) believes that the closing of the Radio Mundial station by the Ministry of Government and Justice for "weak and insignficant" excuses deserves "the most vigorous repudiation."

In a communique signed by its President Alfredo Ramirez, Molirena added that "this attack against freedom of expression, which the Panamanian community cannot and should not accept, and which adds up to a number of arbitrary actions aimed at silencing the means of expression not linked to the process, is just more proof that democracy will not be achieved in Panama unless a legitimate state of law is restored and real civilian power prevails."

Regarding the closing of the station, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Legislator Guillermo Cochez said that we are experiencing an escalation against freedom of expression against political leaders, and against the last vestiges of democracy left in the country.

Cochez said at this pace, during the next few days a number of situations will show that cases such as Mauro Zuniga's [leader of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization] kidnapping, Hugo Spadafora's murder, the permanent persecution of LA PRENSA journalists, etc., are not isolated cases.

The government is trying to create a situation of chaos in the country to justify military intervention, Cochez said.

For her part, Marisin Villalaz de Arias, president of the National Medical Association, said that the closing of Radio Mundial means completely cutting off everything that means freedom of expression in Panama. She added that in a country like Panama, which brands itself democratic, the closing of the station is unjustified and saddens all those Panamanians who believe in freedom and democracy. Villalaz de Arias said that the next step will be the closing of LA PRENSA, which can be sensed in the persecution against the reporters of that newspaper.

She stressed that "the closing of the radio station, as well as the persecution against LA PRENSA reporters are harsh blows against freedom of expression. However, Panamanians must endure the calumnies and insults against decent people in this country by the journalists of the ERSA [Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc.], who are not subject to any punishment or sanction by the Ministry of Government and Justice."

Another PDC leader, Legislator Raul Ossa considered the closing of the station an incredible action. "I never would have thought that Minister Rodolfo Chiari would adopt such an attitude of pressure against the media sources whose desire is to tell the truth as expressed by a Panamanian sector," he said.

Ossa said that this action is a violent and institutional attack against freedom of expression and that now more than ever Panamanians must unite to safeguard freedom of expression, which is for the spirit, the same as corporal freedom is for the body.

Regarding this topic, Molirena's legislator Justo Cortes said that in his opinion, no communications media should be closed, because they are the people's spokesmen. "I do agree that many journalists and people exaggerate things, and there is a law to sanction those people, but the media sources should not be closed," he said.

For his part, PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] Legislator Jose Morris Quintero abstained from commenting on the subject, stating that he "had no knowledge" of the closing of Radio Mundial.

MADRIGAL DOUBTS NICARAGUA WILL SIGN CONTADORA

PA280154 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 27 May (DPA) -- Costa Rican Foregin Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that "the Nicaraguan Government does not want to sign the document for peace and cooperation in Central Amierca." Madrigal Nieto, who accompanied President Arias to the Esquipulas summit, said that "there is no willingness to do so, and that was demonstrated during the meeting in Esquipulas." He stressed his point by saying that "Nicaragua does not want disarmament, control, on the reduction of armaments.' However, he warned that "we will have to wait unitl 6 June. In Costa Rica's case, there is no objection." Madrigal said that Cost Rica is willing to sign without conditions, because we have no weapons, no army, an no military maneuvers."

MINISTER TO INVESTIGATE PANAMANIAN COMMANDO GROUP

PA242236 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 May 86 p 8A

[Text] Public Security Minister Hernan Garron today said he does not know about the alleged existence in the country of a self-styled "Liberator Hugo Spadafora" commando that sent a communique to this newspaper announcing that it will struggle against the military sector of Panama. It has been impossible to have intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS) officials respond to calls that LA NACION journalists have made to them to obtain details in this regard. Minister Garron has said: "I know absolutely nothing about this. This is news to me. I am going to seek information. I am concerned because this would represent another front that we would have to watch. Let's hope that nothing will happen."

The communique signed by a so-called Commander Ariosto Gonzalez was sent to this newspaper by mail. The document points out that the armed struggle against the Government of Panama is being initiated because civil methods to try to improve the political, social, and economic conditions "in which the military-communist dictatorship has sunk us" have failed. The communique emphasizes charges of crimes it claims have been committed against the Panamanian people by official sectors. It specifically refers to the death of Dr Hugo Spadafora in October of last year. This death has been attributed, without confirmation, to Panamanian solders. The communique states: "We ask the Costa Rican people to help us, to back our struggle, because if the current situation, with two leftist dictatorships on both sides of the Costa Rican democracy continues, this democracy could collapse and fall into the abyss of a dictatorship."

DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN DEBT MINISTER CONFIRMED

PA241752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias' appointment of Ernesto Rohrmoser as foregn debt miniser has been confirmed by Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano. Lizano said he disagrees with various reports made in connection with this appointment because the fact that a person is not a member of a given party does not mean he or she is an enemy of that party. He remarked that the president's decision is in line with one of his campaign postulates that maintained that the foreign debt is a national, versus a one-party problem.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER L.A. TOUR

PA240000 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 May 86

[News conference by President Jose Napoleon Duarte upon arriving in San Salvador on 22 May, with local and foreign correspondents -- recorded]

[Text] [Duarte] Good [word indistinct], dear friends of the local and international press. We were on a tour of the four countries that make up the Contadora Group's Support Group. For many years no Central American president, let alone a Salvadoran president, had gone on an official tour to South America. This tour has been one of intensive effort. However, I feel that it has been very fruitful and I achieved the objectives I set out to achieve. As I said during my speech upon leaving the country, we knew what to expect. We knew that we would find countries misinformed or ill-informed. It is impressive to see Cuban-piloted Soviet planes filled with Nicaraguans traveling to South America to conduct a campaign all over that zone.

Now, you will ask me what we discussed, did, and said and what the results are. I am going to try to ... [changes thought] I jotted down some things in order to make this introduction brief. I will try to explain to you in very simple terms what we have achieved. First, El Salvador has gone to deny all the lies. The Salvadoran left sent hundreds of cables all over. Beforehand, the FMLN-FDR leaders had engaged in a campaign to generate a climate of tension all over the area. However, our objective was to inform, and we have fully informed the governments, news media, and the press. We covered every area. I believe that we have put things in their place. We have spoken the truth, explained the Salvadoran reality, and denied all the lies the extreme left has spread all over the world.

Therefore, we achieved the first objective as all the South American governments -- I mean all the democratic South American governments -- recognize our democracy and support the Salvadoran democratic process. They recognize the Salvadoran people's effort on this path toward democracy. This was very clear in all the speeches, not only by the presidents but also by the governors, the principal mayors, the Supreme Court justices of all the countries, as well as by all the political parties of all leanings. The tributes I received in those countries and the decorations I received, as you well know, were received on behalf of the Salvadoran people and they constitute a tribute to all Salvadorans.

Second, all nations have supported us in the struggle for human rights. The effort by the Salvadoran country, government, Armed Forces, and for the entire process of humanization [of the conflict] has been recognized in South America. There have been public statements to that effect. Moreover, we received the support of all the nations and governments on the talks and our effort to find a political solution. All of us in El Salvador, all Salvadorans, believe that we need a political solution. We do not seek a strictly military solution because we know that the Salvadoran problem is all-encompassing. It has social, political, economic, ideological, military, and international dimensions. In this context, I went to (?present) the Salvadoran people and government's spirit of peace. All the governments unanimously gave us their support in this respect.

These governments also supported the Esquipulas meeting of Central American presidents. The speeches by all sectors mentioned this meeting. Likewise, they supported the Central American Parliament. The central topic of our discussions was the Contadora Group.

Here are the bilateral agreements we reached: In Uruguay, we signed a technical cooperation agreement regarding economic matters. In Argentina, we established two settlements for 100 families each. The first is going to be in a coffee-growing area, and the second in a [words indistinct] farming zone. We agreed to continue with this effort to settle 200 families in those zones. I personally studied the documents and technical reports with each of the technical groups from the two sectors with which we made this agreement. Also, Argentina granted us a $25 million credit to be effective on the date the cable arrives at the Central Reserve Bank. This also includes the extension of a $9 million dollar credit that had matured. Argentina gave us a 1-year extension.

In Brazil we signed three documents, three treaties. One is the treaty to eliminate the need for visas. From now on, no visas will be required in order to travel to Brazil. We also signed an agreement for technical and cultural cooperation. This means that Brazil has offered more scholarships for El Salvador, and that Brazil will expand the program of scholarships. There are currently several Salvadoran students in Brazil. I met with them, they are studying hard, and now more scholarships will be granted in the technical and cultural fields. We also discussed cooperation in coffee production. We arrived at an agreement with President Sarney, by which they will support us, and we will support them on the subject of the coffee quota for El Salvador. [sentence as heard]

In this respect, we have also signed a document outlining possibilities for industrial credits, which is subject to subsequent studies, in order to determine what industrial areas will receive credits. Specifically, Brazil will give us technical support on everything concerning the use of alcohol for vehicles, in order to determine the possibility of implementing a 100 percent use of alcohol fuel in our country. For this we have acquired four vehicles, which I believe have already arrived, that are operated with alcohol. The Volkswagen company also gave my wife a vehicle, an ambulance, which runs totally on alcohol. These were the agreements signed.

Now, what did we say, what did we offer? First of all, we expressed our total support for the Contadora Group, as well as its Support Group. In the second place, we informed the world from Argentina about a fundamental idea, which I have called the Contadora Group doctrine. It is not merely a treaty among the five Central American countries. It is a concept, a doctrine that proposes a change in the Latin American policy. It is the first Latin American doctrine of modern times and will completely modify the Estrada Doctrine, which called for nonintervention in the affairs of other states. This is an entirely new concept we have introduced, which has been a Salvadoran contribution to the Contadora Group process.

Lastly, of course, we made a Latin American proposal. We stated that if Latin America continues to be divided into small countries, we will continue to face intervention. This foments interventionism and dependency. However, if the Latin American countries unite, if we seek political, economic and social solutions through Latin American institutions, we will become the most important bulwark in the entire world. Latin America has the capability to achieve this. I mentioned this particularly to the Brazilian president, and I told him that in my opinion, Brazil's role is vital in this process. I told the Argentine president the same thing. As I said before, we also went to explain in detail all the problems we are confronting, and all the aspects concerning the Salvadoran process.

What did we ask for? We asked for comprehension and understanding. We asked them not to let themselves be deceived. We asked them to realize the efforts we are making, not only domestically, but at the regional and international levels to contribute to peace on the continent. In this way, we expressed our support for all the demoratic processes in Latin America.

The basic principle of my tour was to visit the democratic South American countries that comprise the Support Group, and which complete the group of Latin American democratic countries that also include the Central American democratic countries. [sentence as heard] That was the purpose of my tour. Now I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

[Moderator] Mr President, [words indistinct] to journalist [name indistinct] of the British television, who will ask the first question.

[Reporter] What danger does Nicaragua represent in the Salvadoran and Central American process?

[Duarte] Sorry, I did not hear your question.

[Reporter] What danger does Nicaragua represent in the Salvadoran and Central American process?

[Duarte] Well, I believe everyone is aware that Nicaragua has been the springboard, the sanctuary for the whole Salvadoran guerrilla movement. I have said this all over the world. Furthermore, I have said that it is not logical for a nation to talk about its need to be protected when it is exporting revolutions and destabilizing Central America. I have said that the best guarantee for a nation, regardless of its ideological beliefs, is its respect for neighboring nations. I have clearly and openly stated that my message to Nicaragua, my message to President Ortega, is that he should sign the Contadora Document with all its provisions for honesty, comprehensiveness, and simultaneity, and with the necessary controls so that the 21 objectives of Contadora are achieved. Then all Central Americans, and we Salvadorans, will feel assured that Nicaragua will no longer export its revolution with the Salvadoran guerrillas as vanguard, rather, with Nicaragua being the rearguard of the revolution and of the Salvadoran guerrillas. This is my message to the world, which I repeat here from my fatherland.

[Moderator] Mr President, journalist Luis Albarran, from EXCELSIOR.

[Albarran] Mr President, the Esquipulas meeting and the Contadora Group meeting on 6 June to sign the document will soon be held. We have learned here of two positions which seem to put the signing of this document in doubt. One of them is the Pentagon document, stating that even if Nicaragua signs there is still the danger of a U.S. intervention due to breach of conditions. The second is from Nicaragua, which states that if there is no agreement, Contadora should be given all time it needs in order to reach an agreement among all the nations.

[Duarte] I believe I will make some corrections to your question. First, the document issued to the world states and starts by telling the world that it has been anticipated that Nicaragua will not agree with the commitments established in the Contadora document. That statement contains speculation as to what will happen in that case. What is in jeopardy is Nicaraguan complicance. What I have stated in South America about this subject is that we are not concerned about whether or not we sign a paper, because papers do not contain more intentions than the political willingness a nation could have. What matters is to comply. The important thing is to comply with the 21 Contadora points. The important thing is not to seek an excuse. For example, to seek a definition for defensive weapons and offensive weapons. A gun, a rifle, a machine gun can kill you. Thus, it is not possible to talk about that kind of excuses.

Furthermore, it is important to know that compliance and the political determination to comply with the 21 points of Contadora means that all Central American nations must agree with an internal pluralist democracy. The Contadora Document states that simultaneous dialogue must be sought with all internal forces struggling in each nation. This is also established in the Caraballeda Document, signed by Nicaragua. Fulfillment is the most important aspect. Should this not be complied with, we and the world will be frustrated, democracies in the world will be frustrated, as will the four Contadora countries. There are risks, because when the four Contadora countries, including Mexico, decided to search for a political solution, it was because they felt they could be affected. Likewise, other nations are affected. South America may be affected. Thus the Support Group has also decided to join the Contadora group. This also affects the United States.

It is important to understand that we must provide guarantees to all nations affected by the Central American conflict. Those guarantees can only be offered with the political attitude and willingness that we Central Americans may have. This is the main point we should discuss in Guatemala, the most important subject: that we Central Americans together are capable of fulfilling the political void existing in Central America; that together, we have the capacity to comply with the spirit of a pluralist democracy, in which, regardless of ideological beliefs, we can all respect each other, respect our people. There is no chance for democracy unless control over the press, restrictions, and censorship cease. There can be no freedom if at the same time the church is not allowed to comply with its mission. There can be no democracy if free speech is hindered. There can be no democracy if political parties are persecuted. There can be no democracy if the people's rights to representation and decisionmaking are not respected.

The most important point here is whether or not we will comply. And this applies not only to Nicaragua, but to all five countries. If one of the countries does not comply, then the Central American phenomenoms and problems would be in danger of continuing. Obviously, the one that has most opposed the signing and compliance is Nicaragua. Thus, we must make Nicaragua agree to comply with these basic postulates. Here is where we have to establish if Nicaragua will continue with the totalitarian system, if it will continue imposing its decisions on its people. If Nicaragua wants to sign nothing, if it wants no commitments and will not agree to have arms control in the area, then we will obviously be in danger.

This is the effort that we have to make. This is the appeal that I have made to Nicaragua from every nation that I have visited. This is the fundamental issue of Contadora. The basic purpose of my visit was to explain to each of the nations this fundamental problem; namely, whether or not we will have the political willingness to comply. This is why the signing of the document on 6 June is irrelevant without the political willingness to abide by it. What we must do is protect the political willingness and the good offices of all the democratic Latin American nations to contribute toward a pluralist democratic process in Central America. This is why I have said throughout the world and in all forums that El Salvador will continue to say: Let us all fulfill and complete the entire Contadora process simultaneously in such a manner that it can be verified and made subject to control. If we cannot succeed in this, it does not make any sense to sign a document that would be signed only to get out of a fix. We want a worthwhile document and we are willing to fulfill it to the letter here in El Salvador, as it should be, with a historical commitment to our democratic process. This is the program, that is the proposal that I have made through my speeches in every one of the nations and at each of the two opportunities that I have had to speak about this.

[Moderator] Mr President, I now recognize journalist Jose Ricardo Pancache of NBC News.

[Pancache] You are saying that we would all be ... [changes thought] that is, all the Central American countries are expectantly awaiting the signing of the document. From the beginning, what would happen if Nicaragua does not sign the document? What will be El Salvador's situation then?

[Duarte] Well, I just gave an explanation of the Contadora process, and of what could occur if Nicaragua does not agree to sign the Contadora Document.

For El Salvador, the peace effort does not end here. I have talked about a national dialogue, a regional dialogue, a Latin American dialogue, and a world dialogue, all to seek peace, not only in our homeland, but in all sectors in which human beings are trying to achieve a spirit of peace. If Nicaragua does not sign, we will continue insisting; we will continue supporting Contadora, and that is what I have requested of each of the rulers with whom I have talked. I asked them not to think that Contadora was thwarted, ended, or finished because that [12-second break in transmission]. I feel that it is a historic duty. Now that the second Latin American independence is being sought, this is the historic moment for all nations to be aware of the role they have to play. Therefore, my slogan is: Let us not break with Contadora. Let us defend Contadora; let us struggle for Contadora; and let us make Contadora into an instrument of the diplomatic effort, the political effort, and the political determination to achieve peace in Latin America.

[Moderator] I now recognize journalist Rene Hurtado of YSKL and Radio El Mundo.

[Hurtado] Mr President, according to international dispatches, during your tour to these Support [Group] countries, the presidents of those countries expressed support for an internal political solution in El Salvador. Mr President, I would like to ask whether there was an agreement or anything new during your meetings with presidents of those countries regarding the resumption of a dialogue with the FMLN-FDR.

[Duarte] First of all, I understand that today or tomorrow the radio station that you represent is marking another anniversary; I wish to congratulate YSKL on its birthday. Second, to specifically answer your queston, one of the topics that we discussed most was the internal dialogue. In this regard, leaders, political parties, and reporters from all over consistently asked what is the position of the Salvadoran Government on the issue of dialogue.

I told them that it is permanently open to a dialogue as long as such a dialogue leads us somewhere. I told them the following: The guerrillas want a dialogue, and we want a dialogue. Are we talking about the same kind of dialogue, or are we speaking different languages?

What do the guerrillas want from a dialogue? The guerrillas said that they aim to take power by force, but they presented an alternative. That alternative is that they can also take power through negotiations in which the government and the Army would be eliminated and the democratic process ended to allow them to take power.

They want a dialogue within those conditions. I think if you analyze all documents, absolutely all documents presented by the guerrillas regarding the dialogue, you will arrive at the same conclusion. However, we presented a different kind of dialogue.

A dialogue for what? The dialogue that we propose is to find a path to allow sectors up in arms to lay down their arms; to help them abandon violence, incorporate themselves into the democratic process, obtain the needed political space, and fulfill their ideological objectives to carry their message to the people. If the people grant them a place in the governmental process tomorrow, then the people will decide.

Notice the difference between the two concepts of what dialogue should be. I am sure that all the Salvadorans, without exception, agree with my proposal, because the people want peace. I am open at all times to holding that dialogue that I have proposed. I made that clear in Peru. As you know, there was a meeting approximately 5 days prior to my arrival there. In Peru the president of the Republic himself told me: I am [Guillermo] Ungo's friend; I would like to know whether this kind of dialogue is possible. I told him yes, but with these conditions.

I also told him that we must differentiate between armed guerrillas in the mountains with rifles in their arms and two politicians [not further identified] who have not ever carried a rifle, but who have carried out ideological subversion. I told him that a public statement from those politicians stating that they will abandon violence and that they wish to incorporate themselves into the democratic path would suffice to make me ask the fatherland and all the people to open the door to allow these men to incorporate themselves into the democratic process and obtain their political space.

But they have to decide. They cannot continue playing halfway at violence and halfway at politics. They cannot use politics as an instrument of violence. They cannot be simple fellow travelers of the commanders who are definitely the ones who are making the decisions. This is the proposal that I made in Peru. The same thing was proposed in Argentina. I also analyzed there the meaning of the dialogue. They were very interested in learning the difference between the dialogue at La Palma and the dialogue at Ayagualo. I told them that the dialogue at La Palma had been a sincere dialogue. In the La Palma dialogue there had been a spirit of peace on our part and on the part of those who represented the rebels. However, I told them that, as all of you here know, the rebel sectors made a harangue of war in Ayagualo and that we are not willing to hold a dialogue that means a harangue of war or a path to violence. As I said ever since I was a candidate many years ago, I am not willing nor do I have the mandate to negotiate with rifles on the table. I am going to negotiate the path to peace and not the path to war.

Likewise, in Uruguay, where I spoke with the various sectors -- I spoke with all the political parties and forces -- the Social Democrats also brought up the question of the possibility of a dialogue. I gave the same explanation again.

In Brazil I was even invited to a meeting in Sao Paulo. One of the leaders of the majority party -- you know that in Brazil there is a coalition of parties -- one of the leaders of the majority party to which Governor Franco Montoro belongs, who is also of the Communist Party spoke to me and along with the president of that party invited me to a meeting they will have this year and next year. [sentence as heard] They want to invite democratic figures of the entire world. They want to invite people like Kennedy, Alfonsin, Sarney, and they invited me. They asked if I would hold a dialogue with Ungo there. This obviously has an objective. The objective is that elections will be held in Brazil in December and they wanted me to hold a meeting [with Ungo] so as to improve the image of this party that will run in December's elections. Of course, I told them that I did these things in a planned manner and that I attended events when they were necessary for the good of the country and that I was not making any decision in this regard.

This is what I can report to you about the topics that we discussed in each country. It must be stated here that in all press conferences without exception the topic of the dialogue was broached, and in all the press conference I said the same thing: I am willing to hold a dialogue at any time, using any instrument that emerges and that is favorable in the search for a sincere dialogue for peace and dialogue to incorporate into the democratic process those who so wish to join the process. I am also willing to seek a simultaneous dialogue -- in other words, not an internal but a regional dialogue -- so that in Central America we can hold a dialogue with the various elements that are confronting the governments and so that we can find peace in the Central American region in accordance with the Cartagena document, excuse me, the Caraballeda document, whose Point Nine clearly indicates that the nations should hold an internal dialogue in the search for peace. This is my answer to your queston.

[Moderator] Carlos Rivera of the "Up to Date" newscast.

[Rivera] Mr President, during your tour of four South American countries, international dispatches arrived in our country indicating that there were protests in the four countries you visited. What was your impression?

[Duarte] I can tell you that in Peru there were no protests of any kind. On the contrary, it was interesting to see how things are changing in Peru. The people greeted me in the streets. I think photographs were disseminated throughout the world showing me when I broke protocol and, you know me, I went amongst all the people. Photographs were taken of this. Of course, the security was a little tight because there was a teachers' strike 50 meters away. I went out to greet the people and they welcomed me with affection.

We continued on to Uruguay where the Tupamaros tried to hold a demonstration. However, I do not know where they held it because I did not see them. It seems that the Tupamaros did hold a demonstration, and they of course supported the FMLN and everything.

In Argentina, there was no demonstration. On the contrary, there were expressions of support. There were people who arrived at the hotel with flags to greet me. They welcomed me in the Buenos Aires market which is a popular center so you must realize what that means. They held an event there and gave me a number of gifts from the people of the market. I was warmly welcomed there. Lastly, in Brazil, excuse me, I must explain another point. When I went to speak in the Argentine Congress, a group of Peronists, not all of them, just a group decided not to attend and outside they had some signs saying: Al-Qadhdhafi and Peron, the third solution. They were the Montonero deputies who were holding this demonstration.

In Brazil, there was a small demonstration by 12 people in Rio de Janeiro and -- as proved by the photographs that were taken and as reported by the Brazilian Government as well as by President Sarney, who told me so personally -- these same people took a plane and went from Rio de Janeiro to Sao Paulo and Brasilia. Two demonstrations were held in Sao Paulo, one by about 20 people at the airport and another one by about 200 people at the moment I was placing a floral wreath at the Piranga Monument, which marks the place at which Brazil's independence actually took impetus.

This demonstration was held by groups of the Democratic Worker's Party, which is called PT [as heard], five of whose leaders had been identified and captured a few days before for having held up a bank in San Salvador, in northern Brazil. With faces full of hatred and rancor, as shown by the films that were taken, these people insulted us and shouted obscenities at us. They insulted the ladies and our country and, while the Salvadoran anthem was being played, they spit, shouted, and acted in a disrespectful manner.

When the Brazilian anthem was being played, they also shouted obscenities against the Brazilian Government. These gentlemen shouted and called us murderers and all those other things you have heard from individuals who do not understand what we are doing in our country.

All representatives present at the Congress in Brasilia, including the communist representatives, who greeted me apologized to me, stating that they did not represent Brazil. In Brasilia, a small demonstration was staged when I arrived at Itamaraty Palace, headquarters of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, by more or less 30 people, who were the same ones who had traveled to the three other places. Apparently this was a pre-arranged plan because in Sao Paulo, while I was talking with Governor Montoro, he told me that some gentlemen wanted to talk to me, and those who wanted to talk to me were two communists who had a statement to make to me. They were carrying a cablegram they had received from El Salvador from which they read to me things like this: On 3 May -- at which time you were in El Salvador -- an attack had been staged with 1,000 men against La Esperanza district, during which all representatives of the human rights commissions and of the mothers [Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing People] had been captured and massacred; the intestines of some of the ladies had been slit; and one of the ladies had been raped on the street.

All this was read to me by one of these gentlemen from a telegram they had received from here. I told this gentleman it just could not be true because on that day I was at the police headquarters -- to which you are witness because it was shown on television -- with the director of the guard, the police director, the director of the Treasury Police, and the deputy security minister as well as with all officers who attended the ceremony of graduation of the fourth training course for security officers. If any such thing had happened, I am certain that journalists are proficient enough to have learned about it, and the news would have circulated throughout the world.

Therefore, this indicates to you the type of lies they have circulated. I am sure my friend Hurtado [not further identified] would not have allowed a news of this size to be printed. This shows to you the kind of work the left wing has done in South America. We cannot ignore it. They have carried out a penetration task. Nicaragua has done a full-fledge penetration job, and not only the Nicaraguans but the FMLN and the FDR have placed us in a position that demands a great effort from us. I think that I accomplished my goal with my efforts and now that we are back in El Salvador, I think we will have to work 1 more year on this. The image we left there represents what we are doing for democracy here in El Salvador.

CASTILLO CALLS ORTEGA ARMS PROPOSAL 'POSITIVE'

PA280048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo today in San Salvador described as "positive" Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's move to present a list of weapons that must be reduced, limited, or regulated in the context of the Contadora Group peace negotiations. The Salvadoran official said during a news conference that Ortega's move is "substantially different from the position Nicaragua has upheld until now, although it must not be interpreted as an expression of good will, but as falling into step with responsibilities."

Castillo reaffirmed the Salvadoran Government's position of not signing the document until various important topics in the treaty, including arms control and verification and control mechanisms, are discussed. He said that in this context the 6 June deadline for the signing of the document "is a problem because of the short time," not only for El Salvador, but for the other Central American countries.

Castillo said that he is confident that once the document is signed El Savador's right-wing opposition parties will vote in favor of it and ratify it. The ruling Christian Democratic Party has 33 of the 66 deputies that comprise the Assembly, but 40 votes will be necessary to ratify the document.

GEN BLANDON VIEWS CONTADORA, REBEL ACTIONS

PA272252 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Adolfo Blandon has said that Nicaragua is the main obstacle for signing the Contadora Document for Peace, particularly concerning disarmament. Gen Blandon stated that disarmament is one of the most critical aspects within the Contadora Document, and added that Nicaragua is the country which prevents a solution to this point.

[Begin Blandon recording] You must have surely learned about the statements issued by the defense minister of Nicaragua. He clearly stated that they will continue to arm themselves, with or without peace. Thus, one doubts about the intentions which led to the creation of Contadora,because the Nicaraguans adopted a stubborn and irreponsible postion which undermines the sincere efforts exerted by the Contadora and Support Group countries to attain a stable and durable peace in Central America. I think that they are well aware of this and know the plans which led to the creation of Contadora. I think that the final decision -- to sign or not to sign -- will depend on the position adopted by the country which currently represents an obstacle for Contadora. We are in a condition to carry out ... [changes thought] to exert ourselves to the utmost, because it would be highly dangerous for the region if Contadora dies. The Sandinists are well aware of this and it is deplorable that, even though they are aware of the repercussin that this would have in the region, they are still adopting such stubborn decisions. [end recording]

Likewise, Gen Blandon added that four [as heard] highly important military operations are being carried out in the country.

[Begin recording] We have men in the main zones where the terrorists are operating -- in the eastern, central, and northern part of the country. The military situation is completly favorable and there is no possibility that the terrorists may gain some kind of military advantage. They are well aware of this, so they have adopted another strategy. They have adopted the strategy of misinformation, infiltration, destruction of the government's economic structure, discrediting the Armed Forces, and discrediting the government to destabilize it and gain some kind of political advantage. However, our people are no longer deceived by this kind of strategy and will surely reject them as usual. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ON ADMINISTRATION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PA231425 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Speech by President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Greetings to all. The Guatemalan democratic government has completed 126 days in power. It is a pleasure for me to address you on this occasion, because I am satisfied with recent developments. Of course, people would have liked us to do more. As I have said before, some who are impatient expected miracles from us. This could not be done, and I never promised that. However, in 126 days we achieved what we wanted.

First of all, for the first time in many years the Guatemalan Government, president, and people are (?working side by side). We are not confronting each other; on the contrary, we are working toward the same objectives, we are concerned about the same things. We are also sharing some sentiments that are truly positive and new in Guatemala: the sense of freedom, the feeling of being able to protest, to express something against or in favor of the government without the government becoming upset, or because the government has been pushing someone to say something in its favor. There is also a sense of participation. You are aware that at this time the people are organizing in order to participate in the resolution of their problems; there have been marches staged by peasants, by the Consumers' League [Liga de los Consumidores], people have marched and demonstrated on the streets in front of the National Palace. The feeling exists, and this was my first goal.

During my electoral campaign, I said that democracy is more than material things, that democracy is the sense that we all belong to the same community. You tell me if this is not the feeling in Guatemala right now.

Of course, we have not been able to resolve the problem of prices because this is a consequence of what has happened during the past few years in Guatemala, and it will require some time to resolve it. Of course, we have not been able to provide as much security as we want to, and to resolve some of the problems. However, this is not the fundamental issue. The fundamental point is that there is the conviction that the president wants to do something for his people, and that he is going to do it. This is perhaps the most important achievement of the first 126 days, and this makes me happy.

Anyway, it would take me too long to list all the actions carried out by the government -- as some governments do -- and we could not do that in this program. However, we will mention some of the important things that I believe have been the most outstanding, and are remarkably different from what was done in the past.

For example, in only 126 days we have obtained funds to purchase fertilizers for the peasants at low prices. Now, the people in the cities will say: Those are benefits for the peasants, what about us? What will be the results of giving low-price fertilizers to peasants? Larger production, and, of course, better prices when those products are harvested and brought to the market. Second, in 126 days we began a vaccination drive for 1 million Guatemalan children, which in the long run will result in savings and in less worries for the parents due to childhood diseases. In only 126 days, the UNICEF representatives said they were impressed, because they had not seen this done elsewhere in such a short time.

The Health Ministry has really shown a great organizational capacity, but it has especially achieved one thing: to show with the vaccination drive carried out with volunteers -- without whom we would not have been able to anything -- that the people are participating in resolving their own problems.

In addition, my friends, we have (?made some progress) with respect to the problem of corruption. In 126 days, you have not heard of any serious case of administrative corruption, particularly at the higher levels. We continue to have some problems at the customs posts, for example some problems with vehicles crossing the customs posts at the borders with El Salvador and Mexico.

The truth is that serious problems of corruption of the government, the president, or his ministers are nowhere to be found in the administration. And God forbid that [words indistinct] because the president himself will see to it that they are placed where they belong, namely, behind bars. We have fought corruption in a number of ways. It is true, however, that contraband has increased. In 126 days we have not been able to locate all the places where customs control has been failing. In case you are interested, we have seized contraband worth 20 million quetzals at the Guatemalan border. Do you realize that that 20 million would have made someone richer at the expense of the Guatemalan people's interests?

In addition to this, we have started a police reorganization program. I have already told you that a house cannot be built overnight. (?GRU) must also go. It must be eliminated because it was terrible for the people's peace. Also, we have started a reorganization program. What will happen if we remove a policeman? We could not go out onto the streets without having another policeman on duty. He must be commissioned, trained, and taught to serve the people. This is why the police reorganization program will take some time to be implemented. My dear friends, this week we will also initiate -- because we are ready for this -- what we have termed the campaign for the people's security in which we will all participate to combat crime.

In addition, we have made important achievements regarding international solidarity. A great many countries that used to criticize and oppose Guatemala now help us get economic, financial, and security aid and support us in our foreign policy so that we can break international isolation and recover what might be the most important thing for Guatemala, namely, its leadership in Central America and everywhere else in the world. I have met many Guatemalans who have told me: We Guatemalans can be more important. Why does Guatemala have to be regarded as of lesser importance if we have so beautiful a country that deserves a better destiny. I can tell you now that Guatemala again has appeared on the front pages of the world's papers.

My dear friends, we have also prepared and completed an economic reorganization program to attain what I once told you. First of all, we have to put order in our own home. Second, we must reactivate the country economically. Later, we must attain development. After all, if we want to live in a new home, we must first clean it, paint it, install furniture, and finally move to this new home. This is what we have been doing. Of course, we can still have economic problems because we still wage battles on prices, we still wage the battle of production and reorganization. We will achieve all this through work and the cooperation of all Guatemalans.

This to mention some of the things we have been working on. Yet, if you [words indistinct], you will see several really impressive details. The Education Ministry has initiated a program of work and discussion with teachers about educational reform. Communications and public works has resolved some problems that have plagued us for a long, long time.

Now the [words indistinct] can be seen where the trucks used to pass through. The floor has already been completed. The bridge, which could not be built during the past 10 years, will have been completed in about 3 months. Summing up, there is a long list of things, which will be given to you.

You will be impressed and will realize that we have done in 126 days much more than many [words indistinct] expected. Of course, the most important thing is that we have tried a new government style. Some have tried to misrepresent our national accord. Some have elected not to understand it, but the Guatemalan people do. Those who do not want to understand this do not act in good faith. To negotiate is to reach an agreement. An economic reorganization plan has been discussed and agreed upon. It will now be implemented. We have sat and discussed problems [words indistinct] and we have settled them. We have discussed teachers' problems and settled them. We have discussed problems of salary raises and settled them. Then, the government [words indistinct] and the people have received it eagerly. In its higher sense, to agree means to put an end to the confrontation that has been taking place in Guatemala for a long time. It is to end the polarization and violence and reach an accord. Do you realize this?

It is to be understood that all of us are on the same side and are working together for the good of the country. This is important. Now and then, someone goes astray, gets impatient, and says he cannot understand the accord. But an accord in the highest sense within disagreement means that some of the people will always disagree. As all minorities, we leave them aside because we who form the majority want to put an end to violence and resolve the national problems.

Dear friends, in addition to this, we should admit that there are many, many good things that I found in this time of [words indistinct]. What is the best that I have found? In the first place, my friends, the people's initiative to resolve their own problems and understand the president's stance, instead of confronting and insulting the government and trying to make the people confront the police. The people have demonstrated peacefully to request a resolution of their problems. We will resolve their problems, such as the case of (?Father Giron), assistance for consumers, the housing committees. They have come here to this square and we have initiated the solution for their problems. Nevertheless, they have understood that the idea is not to confront the government.

The idea is to abide by law and peacefully voice their demands, rejecting the urgings of the impatient and those who want a confrontation and love violence. The idea is to abide by law and respect other people's rights and, particularly, realize that the government can resolve problems peacefully presented.

The president of the Republic and the people have joined together, and we have initiated a positive resolution of the problems. There are no peasants' marches any longer. Now we have peasants' committees that come to the national palace, tell us they come on behalf of such and such a number of peasants, and make their proposals. We are in the process of resolving their problems. So, my dear friends, the most important thing I have found is the people's patience, understanding, and initiative to resolve the national problems in agreement with the Guatemalan president.

Local, consumers', and peasants' committees, all of them will be welcome because what we do not want is radicalizations, confrontations, designation of goals that we cannot reach [words indistinct]. We want a rational, patient stance for the good of the homeland and all of us.

Now, what have been [words indistinct] of the past 126 days? In the first place, there are the same impatient people, those who do not want solutions, those who do not want democracy. That is why I said that the impatient ones are the enemies of democracy. Now, we respect even the enemies of democracy because this aspect is what democracy is about. Democracy is the government of the majority and hailed by democracy. Democracy is respect for the minorities formed by the impatient, the enemies of democracy.

Although they are our enemies, although confrontations await them, if we respect them and make joint statements with them, maybe some day we will be able to convince them that all of us can cooperate for the good of the country. The tremendous obstacles [words indistinct] allowed them to become famous at the expense of the people's tragedy. Those who think that by stressing our problems and our needs, mocking the people by saying that the government cannot resolve the problems, so that democracy can come to an end, those who try to become famous at the expense of our grief are also enemies of democracy. Anyway, we respect them because [words indistinct], those who are enemies of democracy, those who only want to make money at the expense of the Guatemalan people's grief, will be laid aside by the people, the people who are faithful to the president and his government, since this is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people of Guatemala.

I must tell you that the great task ahead of us after 126 days have elapsed -- now that we are ready to move ahead without stopping -- first of all will be the great battle against prices. I must admit that we have not been totally successful in this field, because there is no production, because we have not prepared a high-level plan for economic reorganization, and because there are still bad Guatemalans who speculate and hoard in order to increase the prices to the detriment of the national interests. I recently went to a bakery and I noticed that small pieces of bread were on sale for 3 centavos each, which cannot satisfy the people's hunger. We ask merchants and producers to be honest, to realize that we must all be less selfish so that the people can have something to eat so that we can move forward. In any event, we are going to work together with the merchants in order to resolve this problem, we are going to work with those who are willing to collaborate, and we are going to act firmly against those who still refuse to understand that democracy is not forbearance, but working together for the benefit of all.

The second great battle we must wage is the battle for administrative efficiency. I must ask those who work with us in the government to be willing to serve, as we must all be at the service of the people. We have raised their wages so that they can be of more service to the people. We have not carried out mass dismissals, so that they can work for the benefit of the people, so that they can feel secure. We want to give them recognition for their work, but they should realize that they, together with the president, are the instruments to attain national well-being. Therefore, achieving administrative efficiency will be one of our fundamental objectives.

In addition to all of this, we must pay attention to security. It is not fair to have so many holdups and car thefts. However, I must inform you that we have arrested 3,000 criminals, although we do not have the means for this, as the jails are crowded. Now it is definitely up to the Supreme Court of Justice to comply with its duty, which is being done, as I am convinced that great efforts are being made to impart justice equitably and efficiently. Nonetheless, we will make an additional effort, because we care about you. Now my friends, the stolen cars that are recovered no longer disappear in the hands of the government officials, and, instead, they are returned to their owners, as it is being reported in the local newspapers.

It is important to note that 87 percent of the stolen vehicles have been recovered; in other words, of every 100 stolen cars, 87 have been returned to their owners.

Another task will be employment.

Therefore, my friends, the war against prices, administrative efficiency, citizens' security, and the creation of jobs are the great tasks, the great challenges that the government has ahead for this year. We may not be able to do any more, but in doing this we will consolidate our democracy. In 126 days we have demonstrated that it is possible to govern for the benefit of the Guatemalan people. Thank you very much my friends.

OFFICIALS DENY RUMORS OF JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA232118 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Guatemala is adhering to its policy of neutrality. It will not join other governments in military maneuvers, either in Guatemala or outside Guatemala. The country will not participate in joint military maneuvers, either in Guatemala or outside, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita and Army spokesman Fernando Cifuentes have concurred. The foreign minister as well as the Army spokesman expressed their surprise when the question was posed to them. The foreign minister said that he did not know the source of that report, and he was surprised by it. He added: No international news agency can claim the right to make political decisions which the Government should make. In addition, we are not engaged in that sort of action, but rather, in seeking peace and giving the Army functions that are within its purview.

Moreover, Capt Cifuentes flatly stated: We have not and are not currently participating in any [military maneuvers]. The general staff is not planning to participate in the future. Recently, Guatemala was invited to participate in military maneuvers, but the invitation was turned down, he said. Any person or agency that says that we are prepared for that sort of exercise intends to disrupt the peace we are enjoying.

LABOR MINISTER CONFERS WITH ALAN GARCIA

PA241750 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Peruvian President Alan Garcia has said that he will visit Guatemala this year to exchange views on the democratic process the two countries are advancing along similar lines. This was reportd by Guatemalan Labor Minister Ada Catalina Soberanis upon her return to Guatemala at the conclusion of a working visit made at the invitation of the Peruvian Government.

In Peru Soberanis met with President Alan Garcia to discuss topics that interest the two governments, particularly the foreign debt problem and the need for a common Latin American front that will deal with the area's problems. The labor minister said that the Peruvian Government is currently intent on advancing a socioeconomic adjustment program amid its burgeoning democracy, the conditions of which are similar to Guatemala's. She added that just as in Guatemala, the implementation of that program is being obstructed by various sectors of society.

Soberanis said that President Garcia expressed his interest in continuing to hold talks on the consolidation of Latin American unity and solidarity, and that to that effect, he plans to visit Guatemala this year. She said that President Garcia stressed his determination to strengthen democracy in his country.

WORKERS RELEASE UNIVERSITY RECTOR, 23 OTHERS

PA231619 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Four hundred workers of the National University of San Carlos have released the rector and 23 members of the University Higher Council after holding them for 25 hours as hostages at the old law school faculty building. University Rector Mario Moreno Cambra and the members of the University Higher Council were released this afternoon when the penal judge of peace intervened.

Yesterday at 1500, while holding an extraordinary session, the administrative and maintenance workers occupied the old law school faculty building. A communique by the workers states that the occupation of the old law school faculty building was done because "the University Higher Council had refused to discuss the request for a salary raise they had requested."

In statements last night, the university higher council maintained its position of not increasing the salary of the university workers. The workers have stated that they will "maintain a vigilant attitude and declare an indefinite strike."

HONDURAS

AZCONA DISCUSSES ESQUIPULAS, CABINET, NEWS MEDIA

PA271958 Tegucigalpa Television Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 May 86

[Interview with President Jose Azcona Hoyo by Regina Osorio at Azcona's home in Tegucigalpa "last night" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Osorio] Mr President, what was the result of the meeting held by the Central American heads of state in Esquipulas?

[Azcona] I can say that we talked openly and frankly. Disagreements cropped up, as we told the peoples of Central America and the world in the communique which we, the five presidents, issued. However, despite the differences -- and because we spoke frankly -- we found some points of concurrence and I think that, from this standpoint, the meeting was quite positive. It may be of help with the signing of the Contadora Document although, as I say, there are still differences, above all in regard to the conceptualization of democracy. This is the main problem we found. Also, there was a sort of agreement to continue working with Contadora to find a solution to the pending issues of the arms buildup, military maneuvers, and verification and control of the matters agreed to. The plenipotentiary ministers will (?leave) tomorrow to see if we can reach agreement on these three aspects. We spoke quite candidly. Yesterday we five presidents were locked up from 1400 to 1900 and today from 0800... [corrects himself] 0830 to 1230, when we finally reached agreement about the wording of the document which I think is already known to the Honduran people, (?because) it was read by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

[Osorio] Mr President, did you talk with the Nicaraguan president?

[Azcona] Yes, we talked a great deal. As I said, we were locked up from 1400 to 1900 yesterday and we spoke very frankly. The same is true of the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala. I think that we brought out very clearly our points of view with regard to the political situation, the search for solutions to the internal problems of the countries, the arms race, and all other issues. I think that the meeting was positive because, for the first time, we have had the opportunity to talk face-to-face about problems which are within the province of the heads of state of all the Central American countries.

[Osorio] Do you think that after this meeting, [words indistinct] the Central American head of state, the Contadora peace document will at last be signed?

[Azcona] I have some doubts that we will be able to sign it on 6 June. I do not think so. There is very little time left. Unfortunately, I will be in Washington beginning tomorrow and so will the foreign minister. So, it will be a bit more difficult for the plenipotentiaries to hold consultations and to get very precise instructions. I find the possibility of being able to discuss a document at this meeting for signing on 6 June highly unlikely. However, if it is not signed on 6 June deadlines will be set as we make progress toward the solution of those problems. I think that we must not lose hope of signing the peace document.

[Osorio] According to the information released in Guatemala, you will inform the U.S. President of the results of the summit. It was even said that you would be the spokesman for the Central American presidents.

[Azcona] The agreement reached has already been released to the public. Everyone has heard of the agreement. It was read by the Guatemalan president and the other presidents were sitting beside him. The agreement was signed by all the presidents, therefore, it will not be necessary for me to inform him [President Reagan] -- since he has already heard of it. However, the Central American problem will be a topic for discussion. I will be very happy to speak to him about this during our talks because no one would believe that this topic will not be discussed. It must be.

[Osorio] Mr President, our peasants and laborers continue to say that you were asked to reshuffle your cabinet. Was this an official request?

[Azcona] That is not true. The peasants and laborers have not asked me to reshuffle my cabinet. They have not made the request in private or in public. Last week, I believe it was on Tuesday, I met with the leaders of the main peasant unions, the Honduran Peasants National Association, National Union of Peasants, and the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives. The peasant leaders were accompanied by Felicito Avila of the General Workers' Confederation, and Andres Victor Artiles of the Confederation of Honduran Workers. They asked for nothing. As a matter of fact they said that they had made no such request. What the peasants want is a part in the planning and (?for the government) to continue working. On Friday we signed an agreement creating a tripartite coimmission in which the private, labor, peasant, and government sectors are represented.

[Osorio] Mr President, during the campaign and when you were sworn in you said that you would choose the best men and women to make up your cabinet. However, many politicians, even some members of the Liberal Party, have criticized your choice [words indistinct]?

[Azcona] That would depend on what you consider the best. The foreign secretary is an excellent secretary. We have proof of this. Without any fuss he left for El Salvador the day before yesterday and drafted the agreement that was signed yesterday in Esquipulas. With the signing of the agreement the two countries have agreed to appear jointly before the International Court of Justice [ICJ] in The Hague to resolve the border issue. With this agreement, we have left the solving of the issue in the hands of the ICJ. How many hours of work had been put into this and nothing gained? How many times did Honduras and El Salvador meet in an attempt to get EL Salvador to accept going before the ICJ? Many people felt that this would never be achieved.

[Osorio] Since we are commemorating the day of the journalist today, can you tell us if you will continue to act as you have, respecting the communications media, the workers of the press? Will you contiune to give your support to the media and reporters?

[Azcona] I will respect all the sectors. The media holds a very important place and so do the men and women who work in this area. I wish to extend my congratulations to all of you on your day and add that Jose Azcona is a man that respects everyone. The fact that I am the president of the republic gives me no right to show disrespect for you and I will continue to respect you.

GEN REGALADO ON CONDECA REACTIVATION

PA262151 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 86

[Interview with General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the Armed Forces, by Jose Trino Murillo and unidentified reporter in Esquipulas, Guatemala; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Regalado] Actually we held no formal meetings but did exchange viewpoints on our interest in reactivating Condeca [Central American Defense Council]. I must point out that ODECA, the Organization, because in comparison to the Central American parliament that they are trying to establish here, the ODECA and Condeca [word indistinct] very important. They established their legal principles in 1969. We are [word indistinct] at the OAS as well as in the United Nations. I think that it is important to discuss the ODECA issue.

[Murillo] What is ODECA?

[Regalado] [Words indistinct] things, but in the Central American parliament, it is made up by deputies [words indistinct]. The ODECA is headed by foreign ministers. Condeca would be the advisory organization for ODECA and the Central American parliament.

[Murillo] Do you think that Nicaragua would be upset by the reactivation of Condeca?

[Regalado] [Words indistinct] no. They are signatories of [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Regalado] Well, that involves political issues. My opinion is purely military. As for political and international strategy issues, the foreign minister has the last word.

[Question indistinct]

[Regalado] As the president himself said [words indistinct] Honduras is a country that advocates peace. We are willing to participate in any meeting to seek peace in Central America.

[Murillo] Do you think that all Central American countries, except for Nicaragua, want peace?

[Regalado] It is evident that all Central American countries, except for Nicaragua, advocate peace. I can firmly say that the core of the problem is that Nicaragua (?must) do what it promised at the OAS.

[Murillo] You have refused to voice your opinion on the U.S. stand toward Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan stand toward the great nation to the north.

[Regalado] Well, I cannot issue an opinion on that. I am not from the United States, I am a Honduran; that matter pertains to the United States.

[Murillo] What about the presence of contras in Honduras?

[Regalado] I repeat, this is a permanent problem. This existed during the Somoza government and exists now under the Sandinist government.

[Reporter] Gen Regalado Hernandez, do you believe in peace?

[Regalado] I firmly believe in peace.

[Reporter] Do you think that this summit could encourage this process?

[Regalado] At least that is how the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras feel. I cannot say anything specific about Nicaragua.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you something that relates to the Honduran Armed Forces [words indistinct]. However, in regard to the $100 million in aid, it was said that your institution is linked to the purchase of food for counterrevolutionaries. The international press reported on this. As a military commander, what can you say?

[Regalado] Above all, this is a political issue, because some factions oppose this kind of aid and, hence, they must voice disagreement.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA REVIEWS ESQUIPULAS, WEAPONS POLICY

PA272202 Managua International Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 27 May 86

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega in Managua on 26 May upon returning from Esquipulas, Guatemala -- recorded]

[Text] Undoubtedly, all the problems presented could not be solved during this meeting. This is but the beginning of a dialogue that will help us find a way out of this difficult situation through which Central America is passing. The Esquipulas statement, presented by President Cerezo yesterday, includes very important accords, such as continuing this forum of Central American presidents.

This forum is valuable for maintaining dialogue and communication at the highest level. The statement also expresses agreement on the establishment of a Central American parliament. This is also a very specific factor that contributes to a political reapprochement among the Central American countries. Other very important topics discussed during this meeting deal with democracy and pluralism. All of us agree that pluralism is necessary, but we disagreed on how to implement this pluralism. This is why we hold lengthy discussions. This is why we indicated in the statement heading that we have analyzed the areas of agreement and the differences. This is to say, there have been agreements and differences. We will not deceive ourselves now by thinking that there were only points of agreement. Not all was agreement. Yet, we agreed on the most fundamental and most important aspects, those that have to do with the need for peace, this forum of Central American presidents, and dialogue at these levels; aspects that deal with the effort for pluralism, the economic problems that affect us all, and the Contadora Group's pacification effort.

Now we touch upon the point of closest rapprochement among the Central American governments. We have established a point of rapprochement around Contadora and its negotiation effort. As we already well know, what we might term as 80 percent of the document has been approved and agreed upon by the Central American governments through Contadora. The remaining 20 percent is very important. This 20 percent is in the process of being discussed. It has not been definitely agreed upon. It has to do with the document's outstanding points; namely, Chapter 3 on military exercises, armaments, and elements of security. Contadora has set 6 June as the date for the signing of the document. This is also linked to the spirit of simultaneousness of Caraballeda. Nicaragua has been and still is willing to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June 6. We all agree on this. We are willing to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June 6. We all agree that, as the document states, it is necessary to complete the discussions and reach accords on the remaining points on armaments, military exercises, security, and verification and control of the fulfillment of these accords. Those are the outstanding points. Then, we have to consider that the deadline is rather rigid.

In the Esquipulas statement, we stated our willingness to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, assuming its complete fulfillment and admitting that some aspects are to be settled, such as the national [words indistinct]. In other words, we did not want to set 6 June there. We concurred on this. At the outset it appeared to be proper to set 6 June, because this date had been set by Contadora. Later we tried to be more realistic, and we saw how inconvenient this date was. All the Central American presidents who met in Esquipulas agreed not to set the date of 6 June in the document, but to express their willingness to sign the document and conclude all the pending points. I feel we made considerable progress in this meeting regarding the discussion of the problems affecting us and the need to make an effort to overcome these problems. This effort will be realistic and specific. Because the main points pending for the completion of the Contadora document have to do with Chapter 3 on military exercises, armament, and security, Nicaragua presented a proposal during the latest Contadora meeting.

As Contadora maintains, this proposal calls for the proscription, eradication, and elimination of militay exercises. In this proposal, we mentioned a reasonable military balance of forces as the determining criterion for determining the military needs of each country regarding defense. We proposed to Contadora that Central Americans define the armaments that we could describe as offensive.

Honduras took its proposal; later, Costa Rica's proposal was heard; and then Guatemala's. There were a number of opposing proposals that were somewhat vague at that point. We took to Esquipulas what could be called a new effort which reinforces Nicaragua's proposal with substantive elements. This note was submitted to the Central American presidents so that the Central American governments and Armed Forces can use it as a starting point on which to base a discussion on armaments, maneuvers, military bases, and advisers. We explained and distributed the document. We do not want to create a controversy, but we do want to present it now publicly as another; concrete, specific effort by Nicaragua to advance in this discussion.

Our proposal reads as follows:

List of military matters that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to reduce, limit, regulate, and eliminate in the context of the current political negotiations to reach peace. We have presented a list of military matters that would be subjected to negotiation between Central American states.

What is the list?

1. All kinds of military aircraft. We are willing to discuss, negotiate, and seek agreement on the levels, elimination, reduction, or buildup pertaining to all kinds of military aircraft.
2. All kinds of military helicopters;
3. Military airports;
4. War tanks;
5. Heavy mortars of more than 120 mm;
6. Self-propelled anti-aircraft cannon;
7. Multiple missile launchers of more than 122 mm;
8. Artillery of more than 160 mm;
9. Self-propelled artillery;
10. Surface-to-surface missile launchers emplaced on warships;
11. Warships of more than 40 meters in length or more than 100 metric tons in displacement;
12. International military maneuvers;
13. Foreign military bases, and;
14. Foreign Military Advisers.

This is a 14-point list of military matters. They are very concrete and specific issues that we believe would be a starting point for beginning negotiations on armaments, military maneuvers, etc. This proposal seeks reciprocity from the Central American community. It seeks a just resolution to the military problems. It is not that Nicaragua will disarm, that Nicaragua will reduce, regulate, limit, and eliminate, but that all of the Central Americans will agree on this armament list. What armaments will we limit, which will we regulate, which will we eliminate?

Nicaragua is willing to discuss and negotiate this armaments list and to reach concrete agreements on controlling these armaments. We fully agree that this must be done with the corresponding verification and control mechanisms. An agreement like this cannot work without verification and control mechanisms.

This is a new effort by Nicaragua to contribute to Contadora's negotiation effort, to the desire for peace expressed by the Central American heads of state, so that we will resolve the point that is pending, Chapter Three of the Contadora Document. By resolving this chapter we will have completed the Contadora Document. We have already given this proposal to the Central American presidents. They have passed it on to the corresponding military chiefs. This is the proposal that the Nicaraguan delegation will take to Panama tomorrow, when the negotiations on the pending points will be resumed. That is what we had to explain.

TINOCO REMARKS ON RECENT CONTADORA MEETING

PA231843 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco by Xavier Reyes Alba; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Reyes Alba] Could you discuss what took place at the [Contadora] meeting in Panama, especially if you think there was a maneuver against Nicaragua?

[Tinoco] They tried to carry out a maneuver against Nicaragua, which was absolutely crude; it was a stupid maneuver. Why? Because initially Honduras presented a proposal that can only be described as a "Pentagon general's dream," while Guatemala and Costa Rica presented a proposal for "conciliation" that had really been devised by Honduras and El Salvador.

The game was to withdraw the Honduran proposal and adhere to the one proposed by Costa Rica and Guatemala, and then claim they, unlike Nicaragua, had been flexible, to place Nicaragua in a difficult situation in the eyes of international opinion and the media. They did not expect us to make a concrete, specific proposal, and that disrupted their plan.

[Reyes Alba] Did Contadora perceive the maneuver? Was Contadora aware of it?

[Tinoco] Definitely. All the Contadora members were totally aware that the Honduran proposal was so silly that it could not be a true proposal, but a part of a maneuver so as to subsequently approve the Costa Rican-Guatemalan one.

[Reyes Alba] One of the interesting aspects of the so-called proposal for conciliation is that Costa Rica ended up supporting and defending the realization of international military maneuvers in the region. Can you comment on this?

[Tinoco] Since Costa Rica and Guatemala had to support and formalize their own proposal, they ended up supporting and defending international military maneuvers in the region.

Since Costa Rica has always favored that position, the U.S. position, what is new is that it should have done so publicly.

[Reyes Alba] What can you say about the Guatemalan attitude?

[Tinoco] Another new development is Guatemala's participation in the meeting, or at least its delegation's participation. We are not sure if that meant a shift in the Guatemalan policy or whether this was just the position of the Guatemalan delegation that attended the meeting. In reality, the Guatemalan attitude is the sole novelty, because the Costa Rican attitude, along with that of Honduras and El Salvador, has always being aligned with U.S. interests.

[Reyes Alba] What has been Guatemala's attitude at these meetings?

[Tinoco] For 2 years, Guatemala adopted a really neutral attitude.

That is to say, on the one hand, there was the Nicaraguan position of defending the Nicaraguan revolution and on the other, the position of the Tegucigalpa bloc (Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador) which represented the U.S. interests; and then there was Guatemala, which was disassociated from both those positions. It was really a neutral position. For the first time, we feel that Guatemala is not neutral, but that it is aligned with the U.S. position, and that is a truly new development.

[Reyes Alba] Turning to the proposal made by Honduras, what was its content? What was behind it?

[Tinoco] The Honduran proposal, which we describe as a "Pentagon general's dream," calls for the disappearance of the militias and the reserves and the end of the Patriotic Military Service [SMP]. It is really a disarmament proposal. Only a Pentagon general dreams of entering Nicaragua without having a single shot fired.

That is why it was unacceptable. In addition, it proposes the holding of military maneuvers with 10,000 men. That means maneuvers with 10,000 troops without counting their rearguard. In other words, we are talking of military maneuvers with 30,000 men in Honduras. In addition, it proposes that they last 4 months. That is another dream of the Pentagon general.

[Reyes Alba] Regarding armaments, what exactly did they seek?

[Tinoco] Regarding armaments, the dream of the Pentagon generals is the establishment of limits on revolvers, grenades, and rifles. In other words, the Pentagon generals know that the Nicaraguan people are with the revolution and that they are going to fight any intervention.

In their dreams, they wish that not a single pistol would exist in Nicaragua, and that is why they propose the reduction of armaments, beginning with the pistols and rifles to the cannons.

[Reyes Alba] Strategically, what does such a proposal mean?

[Tinoco] What really differentiates us from the other Central American countries is that they have a strategic security. In other words, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica know that in the face of an intervention, let us hypothetically say from an extraregional force or an attack from Nicaragua, they will immediately have U.S. support.

Therefore, they have a strategic security that comes from the United States.

Nicaragua knows that to defend itself from foreign aggression, whether from the other Central American countries or from a U.S. invasion, Soviet or Cuban troops are not going to come here. Here we will depend on our resources, the rifles in the hands of the people. That is why Nicaragua's military doctrine is based on the concept of the armed people. Therefore, the people must be armed. Each able citizen must have a rifle to face either a combined aggression from Condeca [Central American Defense Council] -- now that it has begun to be revived -- or one from the United States.

That is the guarantee that will make the gringos think twice before intervening in Nicaragua. They know that they will have to pay a high political cost in terms of human lives and in economic terms.

With their Air Force and their sophisticated resources they can destroy the few subsonic airplanes that Nicaragua has. We do not even have supersonic planes. But the 300,000 or more rifles will remain intact and then there will be a confrontation between an M-16 in the hands of a U.S. soldier and an AK-47 in the hands of a Nicaraguan combatant.

That is why the people have to arm themselves for defense and be prepared.

[Reyes Alba] Were there really elements of conciliation in Costa Rica and Guatemala's proposal?

[Tinoco] The so-called conciliation was a last minute maneuver. They brought Costa Rica and Guatemala's proposal already prepared, and it was subsequently supported by Honduras and El Salvador.

When they saw that Nicaragua presented an impressive proposal, they described their proposal as one of "conciliation" in an attempt to nullify Nicaragua's proposal.

When they saw that they could not nullify Nicaragua's proposal because it was very strong, they were forced to admit that it was their proposal, and then Honduras and El Salvador joined it as had originally been planned.

Therefore, that proposal does not have anything resembling "conciliation" because of three fundamental elements:

1. It maintains the reduction and limitation of the offensive weapons, and that cannot be accepted by Nicaragua because it is our life insurance.

2. It proposes a military balance in armaments, in other words, that Honduras and Nicaragua should have the same strength when in fact Nicaragua's security problem is different from that of Honduras.

3. It proposes the holding of international military maneuvers with thousands of U.S. troops, something that is unacceptable.

That is not a proposal of conciliation, but part of the U.S. line which they help like puppets.

[Reyes Alba] There are two concepts in the way: that of security for everyone, which is what Nicaragua proposes, and that of disarmament, which is the dream of the Pentagon generals. Do you think that there can be a point of coincidence after all in the proposal?

[Tinoco] Our hope is that they will understand that this gives them security, in other words, not to touch the defensive weapons and to just negotiate the offensive weapons. This is advisable for the stability of the Central American countries. We know that they understand this and that they could accept it, but the problem lies in the pressure of the U.S. Government over these countries.

[Reyes Alba] What do you expect from the next meeting?

[Tinoco] We hope that they will bring some proposals to the next meeting regarding which arms must be negotiated and which arms do not need to be negotiated. However, it should be a serious proposal that states: Such weapons are really offensive, and they must be limited, and then we must try to reach an agreement.

We are not against the military strength table, the table of units. We are against the Guatemalan and Costa Rican proposal for a table of units which seeks to use the concept of a balance of forces. We agree with a table of units in which the concept of a reasonable balance of forces is applied, in other words, that each country define what offensive force or offensive weapons it will have in terms of its defense needs, in terms of the security problems it faces and the needs it has.

[Reyes Alba] What are we going to take to the next meeting?

[Tinoco] We will take a proposal on offensive weapons to be negotiated and a proposal on the system of units.

RAMIREZ TO DISCUSS CONTADORA EFFORTS IN MADRID

For reportage on the visit to Spain by Vice President Sergio Ramirez, including his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra, see the Spain section of the 28 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

3 OF 4 REBEL GROUPS COMPRISING BOS WITHDRAW

PA262147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 26 May (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported in San Jose today that the anti-Sandinist Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] has lost the support of three of the four groups that comprised it.

The BOS was established in San Jose on 26 July 1985 with the support of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) that was led by Eden Pastora and by the Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile (Csocane).

The rebel organization was also comprised of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professionals in Exile (CPNE) and the National Rescue and Conciliation Movement (MRCN).

The combatants of Pastora, the peasants, and the professionals have withdrawn their support from the BOS because it does not favor the unity of the Nicaraguans, their spokesmen stated. The BOS began to disintegrate a week ago with the disavowal of Eden Pastora by six ARDE commanders and the withdrawal of the ARDE delegate, Jose Davila, to join the Forces of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, affiliated with the FDN.

The disintegration became a reality today with the announcement by the union committee and the professionals that they are withdrawing from the organization. The essential reasons for reaching this final decision "have been the lack of political leadership and ARDE's withdrawal" from the BOS, according to the union leadership comprised of Carlos Pilarte, Miguel Escudero, and Julio Morales.

The representatives of the professionals justified their decision by "the maneuvers that are being carried out against the unity of the Nicaraguans."

The MRCN which was founded in San Jose in June 1983, has returned to its original level under the presidency of Alfredo Cesar, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank during the first few months of the Sandinist regime.

RODRIGUEZ BEGINS OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY

PA270254 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[Report via telephone by Mario Nelson Marquez from Montevideo]

[Text] The mayor of Montevideo today handed the keys of the city to Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez during an event held in the Uruguayan capital's old town hall.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Montevideo yesterday amid winter temperatures, under a bright sun and clear blue skies. He was met not only by Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo,Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and other ranking officials, as corresponds to his high office, but also by the people, who spontaneously crowded onto the balconies of Montevideo's Carrasco Airport. Many Uruguayans, particularly youths, waved their arms in a gesture of welcome to say that despite the interruption of diplomatic ties of 21 years, the Uruguayan and Cuban people were always united.

Today, after these diplomatic relations have been restored for several months,the visit by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is termed important and positive by leaders of all the political sectors, including Roberto Asiain, president of the Chamber of Deputies International Relations Committee and member of the ruling Colorado Party.

Upon his arrival, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said the visit will attempt to strengthen relations between the peoples -- which have always existed -- and the governments, which, he said, are now excellent.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The needs and historical requirements of Latin America demand a unity that includes Uruguay and Cuba. This return to Montevideo after the dark period this country lived through and the democratic recovery it has achieved fills me with satisfaction and hope. [end recording]

The visit by the Cuban vice president includes meetings with Uruguayan Government authorities, legislative international relations committees, authorities of all the political parties and universities,and leaders of the media. The outstanding meeting will naturally be with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, to whom Rodriguez will hand a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Meets With Sanguinetti

FL272056 Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1402 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti had a private 1-hour meeting today at government headquarters in Montevideo with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Rodriquez arrived Sunday, and at the end of his meeting with Sanguinetti he said that the conversation centered around the Central American problem. We have common expectations that what occurred in Esquipulas and the declaration made by the Central American presidents will continue the important negotiations in assuring solution to a problem that cannot be resolved by confrontation, said the vice president.

After the interview, the Uruguayan president held a luncheon for the Cuban delegation. Rodriguez will hold a conference at the University of Uruguay today.

Receives Medal

FL271544 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In Montevideo Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was bestowed with a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Uruguay's capital city. Later, Rodriguez met with Uruguay's main opposition political leaders and attended an official dinner hosted by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

FURTHER ON YUGOSLAV SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL VISIT

FL231817 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Official talks began late this morning between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca Peoli. Also participating in the meeting were the two countries' respective delegations including Minrex [Ministry of Foreign Relations] vice presidents and Dragoslav Peic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, as well as the two countries' ambassadors.

Attends Cocktail Party

FL232322 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and foreign minister, today hosted a cocktail party honoring Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the delegation accompanying him in his official visit in Cuba. Deputy ministers, department directors and chiefs, and other foreign ministry officials attended, as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba who greeted the foreign minister of that fraternal country.

Meets With Risquet

FL241324 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] In Havana, Jorge Risquet, Politburo and secretariat member, has received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], who is in Havana on an official visit. The talk took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and during the talk both leaders stressed with satisfaction the good relations between the Communist Party of Cuba and the LCY.

CABRISAS ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ECONOMIES

FL230142 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Today in Brasilia Cuba called on the developing countries to show political will and implement a common strategy aimed at guaranteeing the objectives of the global system of trade preferences with other countries. Speaking at the Group of the 7 negotiating committee meeting, Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas noted the serious situation of the under-developed countries' economies. He pointed out that unequal trade, increasing protectionism of industrialized countries, and low exports prices are among the main causes of that situation.

ELECTION VOTE COUNT COMPLETED, PRSC WINS

Balaguer Proclaims Himself Winner

PA271735 Paris AFP on Spanish 1540 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 May (AFP) -- Joaquin Balaguer, presidential candidate for the opposition, today proclaimed himself the winner in the Friday, 16 May, general elections. He also defined his idea of national unity government and called on his party members to celebrate the victory by taking to the streets on Sunday.

Not following the usual procedure, Balaguer proclaimed his victory in writing in a two-page paid advertisement that was published in today's morning newspapers. The proclamation is signed by Balaguer and Vice-President-Elect Carlos Morales Troncoso.

Balaguer's proclamation came 36 hours after the Central Electoral Board completed its preliminary vote count that gave Balaguer a 43,226 (2.10 percent) lead over Jacobo Majluta, presidential candidate for the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD, social democrat).

The vote count remained at a standstill for a weak as the result of Majluta's charges against Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo, president of the Central Electoral Board, and another of the board members.

In statements published by the press today, Majluta said that he will wait 48 hours before expressing his opinion on the preliminary count done by the Central Electoral Board.

The proclamation states that, with the victory proclamation of the Socialist Christian Reformist Party (PRSC, conservative), a new era of progress and real social justice has begun.

The proclamation continues to state that the main goal of the new government, to be sworn in on 16 August, will be to achieve a better standard of living for the Dominicans in a country where the rights of the people will include their right to eat, employment, adequate health services,and good education.

Meanwhile, a communique released by Balaguer's press office states that the national unity government, to which the president-elect committed himself to during last Thursday's meeting with Majluta,must be understood in terms that he will make a government "open" to the participation of all Dominicans capable of offering something in benefits of the people. The communique adds that there will be no political or ideological discrimination.

Another communique states that Balaguer aleady considers the results of the preliminary vote done by the electoral board challenged by Majluta, as "unchangeable," despite the fact that during a meeting with Majluta, Balaguer had agreed to demand the appointment of a new Central Electoral Board.

As a result of this, Balaguer has called on all the members of his party -- who until now have remained silent -- to express their joy by taking to the streets.

The 78-year-old president-elect chose Sunday, 1 June, as the day for the celebration. On 1 June 1966 Balaguer won his first elections, and this opened the doors for three consecutive terms that ended in 1978 when he was defeated by the PRD.

Majluta Concedes Defeat

PA280105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 May (AFP) -- Jacobo Majluta, presidential candidate of the ruling PRD this afternoon admitted the electoral victory of Joaquin Balaguer of the PRSC in the May general elections.

During a news conference at his office in the Senate, of which he is president, Majluta added that he had conveyed his congratulations to Balaguer.

With this acknowledgement of defeat Majluta closed the post-electoral crisis that lasted more than 10 days.

Balaguer proclaimed his victory through a written statement that appeared in today's morning newspapers.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

FL240113 Bridgetown CANA in English 0018 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, May 23, CANA -- China today signed a two million dollar (one EC dollar -- 37 cents U.S.) agreement with Antigua and Barbuda covering agricultural development and housing. The accord involves continuation of an agricultural assistance project and establishment of a low-cost housing programme.

Antigua and Barbuda's Economic Development Minister Lester Bird, who signed the agreement with China's Vice-Minister for Foreign Relations and Trade Lu Xwejian, said government had also requested that the Chinese agricultural technical team continue working here for another two years. Bird said this matter along provision of modern agricultural equipment would be among issues to be raised when a delegation from the Chinese mission in Barbados makes a visit here within the next two months. [sentence as received]

Bird said discussions with the Chinese minister covered the international political situation, terrorism and how it affected nations, the breakdown of multilateralism at the United Nations and South Africa and its apartheid system.

Deputy Prime Miniter Bird said China was prepared to help poorer countries as a friend and brother, and not as an imperial superpower, taking over where others had left off. Lu Xwejian said China was developing and would like the co-operation which had started with Antigua and Barbuda and the rest of the Caribbean to continue.

BARBADOS

CANDIDATES WRAP UP CAMPAIGN WITH SPEECHES

FL271752 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The prime minister of Barbados, Bernard St John, gave his final pre-election broadcast speech last night, a speech that came 3 days before general elections in Barbados. Sunday night, the head of the opposition party, Errol Barrow gave his final pre-election speech, in which he promised to crack down on drug smuggling.

GRENADA

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS WITHIN NEW NATIONAL PARTY

FL272122 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 27 CANA -- Nearly 18 months after it swept the polls in general elections here, Grenada's New National Party (NNP) has shown signs of some strains in its ranks, although party leaders believe it is stronger than ever. The resignation of former Junior Education Minister Kenny Lalsingh from the NNP came as no real surprise, having earlier been removed from his cabinet post and having been suspended from the NNP for four years.

Lalsingh was accused of misappropriating state cement for his own use, and was suspended from the party for publicly criticising Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. He has since joined Marcel Peters to form a two-member opposition side in the 15-seat parliament of Grenada, hardly posing any immediate threat to the NNP, but promising to work as hard as possible to see that democracy prevails.

But NNP General [as received] Dr Keith Mitchell said that the party is better off without Lalsingh, and added that the entire episode demonstrated that the party had developed solid rules that deal with dissent. The Lalsingh incident was the first open division in the NNP which is really an alliance of three separate political parties, put together on Union Island in the Grenadines three months before the 1984 election. But there have been indications that beneath the surface, there have been some trying moments for the party in the period it has held power.

The party last year battled some dissent in its ranks over the fate of two senior legal officers who acknowledged accepting money from the United States for presenting an extradition case on Washington's behalf in the courts here, against trade unionist Chester Humphrey. Accepting the money was not a violation of any specific laws, but was contrary to convention, and there was some pressure in the NNP and the government for the removal of the officers. But, with Prime Minister Blaize out of the island, his de facto deputy, Ben Jones, insisted that since no laws were violated, the officers need not be dismissed.

The party and government apparently rode out the turbulence generated by the incident, and earlier this year resolved the potentially divisive issue of a deputy political leader to Blaize. Former University of the West Indies law lecturer, Dr Francis Alexis was narrowly elected to the number two slot in the NNP, and proposals by Blaize for a second deputy leader to accommodate George Brizan, leader of one of the three parties in the NNP, were put aside. The number two position in the NNP assumes rather more significance than it probably does elsewhere in the region because of continuing rumours about the precise state of Blaize's health. At nearly 70 years old, Blaize has travelled twice to the United States in less than a year for medical treatment, most of it radio [as received] therapy at the Walter Reed Army Medical Centre in Maryland. This has sparked rumours that he is seriously ill, and could well relinquish his position. But he has personally dismissed these rumours, and returned home from the U.S. recently to resume his full responsibility.

At the back of the minds of most observers is the protracted difficulty Blaize, Alexis, and Brizan experienced in hammering out of alliance of their three political parties. It took intense pressure from leaders of those Caribbean countries that took part in the 1983 invasion of Grenada on the three to glue together the NNP which successfully contested the December 1984 elections. The alliance was not finally consumated until August 1984 -- three months prior to the elections. And it took a weekend summit on the Grenadine holiday island of Union to do the job.

JAMAICA

PNP LEADS POLLS; SLIGHT JLP SUPPORT INCREASE

FL271644 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A new poll in Jamaica shows the opposition People's National Party [PNP] continuing to lead the ruling Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] of Prime Minister Edward Seaga. The poll found that there has been a slight increase in support for the ruling JLP since the last poll was taken in December.

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DIFFERENCES PERSIST AT CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA290104 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Central American and Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers today began to finalize the points that will lead to the signing of the pact on 6 June. Although no final agreement has been reached yet, the topics being discussed today are which weapons should be reduced, the number of military advisers, and military maneuvers. On the subject of weapons, the talks are focusing on heavy weapons, and, according to sources close to the meeting, Nicaragua has agreed to reduce them but has refused to reduce the number of its militia forces.

Meanwhile, and this is a factor which worries some observers, the 6 June deadline for the signing of the act is no longer being stressed. Nevertheless, the date has not been changed.

Nicaragua has also insisted on the establishment of a 6-month moratorium on the acquisition of weapons, a proposal which El Salvador has rejected so far.

Focus on Weapons Issue

PA290315 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0213 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 28 May (DPA) -- The Contadora Group's deputy foreign ministers and the plenipotentiaries of the five Central American governments today carried out further discussions on the reduction of armaments in the region. Other topics being considered are military exercises and the verification and control of the commitments of the document for pacification and cooperation in Central America.

The Nicaraguan delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, said during the meeting: "Nicaragua is not willing to reduce the number of its defensive weapons. It will only accept reductions of or regulations affecting offensive armaments."

Delegates Carlos Rivera (Costa Rican deputy foreign minister) and Francisco Villagran (Guatemala) presented a joint proposal in which they do not differentiate between defensive and offensive armaments. This proposal, which limits the number of all types of weapons in each country, has been backed by Honduras and El Salvador.

The four Contadora deputy foreign ministers -- Ricardo Valero (Mexico), German Nava (Venezuela), Guillermo Fernandez (Colombia), and Jose Maria Cabrera (Panama) -- are offering their good offices for an accord.

DPA has been told that no agreement was reached today regarding the limitation of the number of weapons in the region or on the other points.

Nicaragua has proposed the immediate elimination of military exercises. This proposal was rejected by Honduras and El Salvador, who proposed the regulation of such exercises but not their elimination. Costa Rica and Guatemala have proposed the "in situ" verification and control of the commitments included in the "document for pacification." This has been objected to by Nicaragua, arguing that respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty precludes this.

During the meeting, consideration was given to "an expression of the Central American presidents' willingness to sign the document on 6 June." Regarding this, Tinoco said: "I feel the signing of the document is very unlikely if Nicaragua's proposals are not accepted." Costa Rica's Rivera indicated: "Everything depends now on the other countries' political willingness. Costa Rica is willing to sign the document today." Honduran delegation Jorger Hernandez Alcerro said: "Nicarauga's stance is intransigent." Salvadoran delegate Ricardo Vevedo also said: "It is unlikely that the signing will take place on 6 June."

Costa Rica Insists on Deadline

PA281539 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The Costa Rican delegation to the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries which began in Panama at noon yesterday has insisted that the day of the signing of the document remain as 6 June. Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera has clear instructions that the peace document must be signed by some or all of the countries of the region on the established date. The Costa Rican delegation insisted on this when it reiterated the proposal presented 2 weeks ago by our country and Guatemala on a reduction of weapons and troops and a limitation of military maneuvers.

The proposal presented by Costa Rica and Guatemala at the last meeting of plenipotentiaries for a reduction of troops and arms and a limitation of military maneuvers in the area was reaffirmed by the Costa Rican delegation yesterday. In addition, several observations were made about the list of weapons that Nicaragua drafted. Costa Rica alleged that it is not a matter of listing weapons only, but of stopping the arms buildup in the region. The Costa Rican delegation reiterated that the joint proposal presented with Guatemala, which has the support of Honduras and El Salvador, is the best way to achieve an effective reduction of weapons and limit military maneuvers in the area.

TAIWAN FISHING BOAT SUNK; NAVY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY290352 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0325 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (DYN) -- The Argentine Naval Prefecture tonight confirmed that the cutter Prefecto Derbes attacked and set afire a Taiwanese fishing boat and that as a result of this action one crew member of the Taiwanese boat died and another was reported missing. In a communique issued at midnight today, the perfecture confirmed a DYN report that the fishing boat was aflame.

Although the report failed to mention it, reliable sources have confirmed that after the Argentine cutter left the scene the boat sank. The followig is the full text of the official commique:

"On 28 May the Coast Guard cutter Prefecto Derbes, assigned to the Argentine Naval Prefecture and conducting a surveillance and patrol mission in Argentine territorial waters, intercepted two Taiwanese fishing boats violating fishing Law No 17,500.

"The first boat was caught at 0645 fishing at 49 degrees, 17 minutes, 5 seconds latitude (south) and 61 degrees, 9 minutes, 8 seconds longitude (west), 195 miles from the ligthhouse set up on Penguin Island. The fishing boat Chi Fu VI was asked to stop in order to be identified, but the order was not obeyed.

"Given the existing poor weather conditions, which did not permit boarding, the boat was instructed to direct its course toward Puerto Deseado to undergo the proper proceedings. At 0815 and in view of that boat's refusal to stop, fleeing on a northeast course, intimidatory bursts were fired from 12.7-mm machineguns without success. The boat immediately changed course and headed toward the Malvinas Islands. Therefore, pursuit of the boat ended as the boat approached the Malvinas exclusion zone.

"The second operation was conducted at 1325 when the Taiwanese fishing boat Chiann Der III was intercepted fishing at latitude 48 degrees, 42 minutes, 7 seconds south, and longitude 59 degrees, 36 minutes, 2 seconds west, 24 miles off the Malvinas exclusion zone, but within the 200-mile limit. It captain repeatedly refused to heed the order to halt given by the Coast Guard command and tried to escape. This situation led to the order to fire warning shots wth 12.7-mm machineguns 200 meters off the bow and later on its hull.

"At 1605 the fishing boat stopped, when smoke was seen and the beginning of fire was reported, presumably in the engine room. The rescue of crew members began immediately. This operation was carried out under absolutely unfavorable sea conditions.

"At 1912, 21 members of the fishing boat's crew were rescued. They abandoned the boat, which caught fire. On of the crew members died, apparently from heart failure. The captain then reported that one crew member was missing, but despite a search he was not found.

"The Coast Guard cutter Cerbes is now moving to Puerto Deseado with the rescued crew men. The coast guard vessel Azopardo, headquartered in Bahia Blanca, has been ordered to leave for the site."

The communique is signed by Hector Carlos Filippini, secretary general of the prefecture. It was also learned that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo tonight held a meeting with Navy Commander Admiral Ramon Arosa, Defense Minister German Lopez, and high-ranking officials of the prefecture to assess the incident and the information which was later released to the press.

2 Ship Taken to Deseado

PY290222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0204 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 28 May (TELAM) -- A Taiwanese fishing boat that the Naval Prefecture surprised today in Argentine waters was tonight being transferred to Puerto Deseado, where it will arrive tomorrow at 1500. This was disclosed tonight by Naval Prefecture security sources.

The fishing boat which is not the Chi Fu 6 but another Taiwanese ship, is carrying the bodies of some crew members and some injured. According to sources the crew members were suffering from frostbite and were not injured during the action carried out by the Prefecto Derbes patrol boat that belongs to the Naval Prefecture.

This information confirms previous reports which stated that the Taiwanese ship had fled from the exclusion zone that has been unilaterally established by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands. Moreover, it also corrects a report issued by the Rio Gallegos official television station according to which the Taiwanese ship was being transferred to Rio Gallegos.

FINE ON UNAUTHORIZED FISHING BOATS INCREASED

PY281902 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1355 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has informed the ambassadors of South Korea, Portugal, Spain, Japan, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Poland of an increase in fines to be charged their countries' fishing boats operating clandestinely in Argentine waters. The fine, formerly $150,000, increased to $200,000, based on estimates that each factory ship processes $500,000 worth of fish per month.

Southern and Boarder Affairs Under Secretary Marcelo Delpech has informed the ambassadors of the increase. They made no statements after the meeting and did not report on the topic discussed with the Foreign Ministry official. Delpech allegedly told the ambassadors that according to statistics, 200 fishing boats from their countries were detected carrying out unauthorized operations during April and May.

AIR FORCE HEAD ON AGREEMENTS WITH U.S. FIRMS

PY280400 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2332 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (DYN) -- Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo today reported to the Air Force High Command on draft agreements reached during his recent tour through the United States to jointly manufacture fighter plane and helicoper parts with U.S. enterprises.

Reliable sources have stated that Crespo reported to the brigadiers on the basic points of an agreement signed with the Douglas company to manufacture ejection seats for fighter planes as well as a license to manufacture basic parts for 500 transport, observational, and attack helicopters. It weas stated that Crespo also reported on an agreement with the Grumman company to manufacture multiple-use Aerocommander planes and an agreement with the Chrysler corporation to manufacture land vehicles to support the Air Force.

These agreements will be added to those Argentina signed with Brazil to jointly manufacture transport airplanes.

RIOS ERENU RESHUFFLES ARMY GENERAL STAFF

PY282129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1549 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM) -- With the approval of the executive branch, Major General Hector Rios Erenu today appointed the new members of the Army General Staff (EMGE). It was reported that General Juan Carlos Medrano Caro, the director of V Department (Planning), will replace General Leopoldo Hector Flores as EMGE director general. Gen Flores today assumed the command of the III Army Corps, replacing General Anibal Ignacio Verdura.

General Roberto Felipe Dominguez, who was recently promoted by the PEN [National Executive Branch] and has been acting as director of III Department (Operations), will replace Gen Medrano Caro. Colonel Isidro Bonifacio Caceres, who has been acting operations deputy director, was appointed acting operations director.

Following the appointments announced today by the EMGE command, the new Army leadership is as follows: Director I (Personnel) General Miguel Abate; Director II (Intelligence) General Francisco Eduardo Gassino; Director III (Operations) ad interim, Col Isidro Caceres; Director General IV (logistics and Finance) General Julian Perez Dorrego; Director V (Planning) Gen Juan Carlos Medrano; Director VI (Institutional Policy and Status, General Secretariat) General Roberto Bocalandro; and Logistics Commander General Arturo Alaiz.

The corps commanders are as follows: II Corps Commander General Jorge Gorleri, headquartered in Rosario; III Corps Commander Gen Leopoldo Hector Flores, headquartered in Cordoba; IV Corps Commander General Enrique Bonifacino, headquartered in Santa Rosa; V Corps Commander General Jose Dante Caride, headquartered in Bahia Blanca.

General Naldo Dasso will be the Army general inspector; General Valentin Bennier will be Army deputy general inspector; and Colonel Ignacio Lorenzo will be general technical director.

CGT MAINTAINS 'HARD-LINE STANCE' ON WAGES

PY272359 Buenos Aires BUENCS AIRES HERALD in English 27 May 86 p 11

[Text] The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) yesterday clung to its hard-line stance on wage disputes and shunned Socio-Economic Conference (CES) talks, which nevertheless went ahead between government and business delegates.

At the end of the three-hour session, the government announced increases for retirees and pensioners would take effect as of June 1.

CGT directive council members found Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo's official reply to union demands "completely unsatisfactory" and useless to improve the lot of workers. The minister "offers not a single alternative" and simply rehashes old proposals, fumed CGT delegates, who walked out on talks two weeks back claiming their suggestions were neglected.

Barrionuevo's reply delivered at noon to CGT head Saul Ubaldini repeated that state company and public administration workers will not be included in management-union negotiations aimed at bringing wages in line with prices, something the CGT adamantly insists on.

The government also renewed its pledge to discuss and eventually establish a new minimum wage, and perhaps even tag along an adjustment clause to compensate for inflation.

But Ubaldini charged the reply amounts to a "ratification by the government of its own wage policy. When decisions are unilateral there can be no talk of participation," he said. The CGT directive council will meet tomorrow afternoon with union delegates from throughout the country to report on conversations with the government and lobby for all out commitment to "action plan" measures, including two general strikes set for next month.

On the strike front, late last night economic authorities reached an agreement in principle with Bank Employees Association (BA) representatives to homogenize wages throughout the official banking system. But BA Secretary-General Juan Jose Zanola said Central Bank personnel would today have to decide on lifting scheduled strikes. In their seventh strike in the past two weeks, Central Bank employees may walk off the job for three hours today through Friday, while employees at the Nacion, Hipotecario, de Desarrollo and Caja Nacional de Ahorro y Seguro banks are to hold partial strikes tomorrow, Thursday and Friday.

About 14,000 health workers belonging to the ATE [Association of State Workers] state employees union, will stage two-hour strikes per shift until Thursday, beginning today. The group is demanding a 25 percent wage hike for workers in basic services, administration and maintenance, who were "discriminated against in the recent increase granted to health assistants and technicians."

Meanwhile the UDA [not further identified] teachers union yesterday endorsed the 48-hour strike called for tomorrow and Thursday by the CTERA confederation of education workers, who will march from the capital to La Plata to press for wage improvements as from 7 a.m.

Finally, the UOCRA construction workers union yesterday denounced that, by failing to renew contracts with a number of private firms in charge of maintenance and network construction tasks, the Entel phone company is responsible for the firing of 4,000 workers.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TALKS WITH CHILE TO RESUME

PY211929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today stated here that Bolivia will resume negotiations with Chile, seeking a solution to the problem of Bolivia's landlocked situation.

The Bolivian foreign minister said that the negotiations will be implemented through holding meetings with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, at a yet undetermined date in some host country, perhaps Uruguay or Venezuela.

Asked about the advisability of negotiating with a government such as the one led by Augusto Pinochet, which is facing a strong internal opposition, Bedregal Gutierrez said that he was devoted to Saint Jerome for whom the worst sin was the sin of omission.

Bedregal Gutierrez added that the concepts of advisability and opportunity to start international negotiations are relative and, thus, highly subjective.

Bedregal Gutierrez stated that a new situation exists now in the world, which has seen peaceful solutions to such complicated problems as the Panama Canal and Hong Kong.

DEPUTY ENCINAS SCORES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CHILE

PY281922 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 May (AFP) -- Deputy Gaston Encinas, president of the Chamber of Deputies, today stated that the issue of the Bolivian sea outlet cannot be considered fairly by a de facto government like the one in Chile. Encinas added that any solution to the Bolivian maritime claim should come from a democratic government because this is the only way a peaceful and lasting solution can be found. This is how Encinas criticized the government's decision to begin contacts with Chilean diplomacy through the appointment of journalist Jorge Siles Salinas as Bolivian consul general. Encinas pointed out that two issues are involved in relations with Chile. The first issue has to do with trade relations, which are not being run efficiently, and the second is one more sensitive, the maritime problem.

BRIEFS

NEW COUNCIL CREATED -- La Paz, 11 May (AFP) -- It was officially reported in La Paz today that the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro has created a National Political Council (Conapol), comprising several ministers, with the goal of reviewing sociopolitical problems, and dealing with them. According to the official report the ministers who make up the Conapol are Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez, Campesino Affairs Minister Edil Sandoval, Housing Minister Franklin Anaya, Health Minister Carlos Perez, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, and Information Minister Herman Antelo. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 11 May 86 PY]

BARCO DISCUSSES DIRECTION OF NEW ADMINISTRATION

PA280402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0055 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 27 May (EFE) -- President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas has said that peace in Central America will be achieved to the extent that the region's armament levels are reduced and its grave social and economic problems resolved.

"Genuine peace in Central America will be achieved through the effective reduction of the existing sophisticated military arsenals," Barco Vargas said during an exclusive interview with CROMOS magazine, which appeared on the newsstands today.

Under the subhead "First Interview With President Barco," CROMOS says that the new head of state, whose inauguration is set for 7 August, stated after his overwhelming victory at the polls last Sunday that "Colombia cannot ignore Central America and the Caribbean."

"We are and will continue to be in solidarity with the region's democracies and the states that genuinely pursue solidarity with the utmost respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in their domestic and foreign affairs," the president-elect said. Barco Vargas, who received more than 4 million votes, and had a margin of close to 2 million votes over his closest contender stressed: "I have said that the troublesome Central American situation deserves all of our attention." In the same report the political leader discussed the OAS, stating that "it has been a mistake to attempt to push it aside and try to replace it with transitory organizations." According to Barco Vargas, the OAS, "despite its imperfections, is the regional system's judicial and economic instrument," because "it offers better guarantees to those countries who choose to abide by them." To the new Colombian president, "the strengthening of the OAS" does not imply only "attempting to have Cuba rejoin the community of nations, to which it historically belongs, but attempts must be made to include Canada and the newly independent nations of the Caribbean."

On the Latin American foreign debt, estimated at more than $300 billion, Barco Vargas said that "novel solutions must be sought, and I have said this in documents I had the opportunity to send Fidel Castro and World Bank President Aldwin Clausen last year." In those letters, the new Colombian head of state adds, "I took the liberty of promoting a joint effort by debot and creditor governments that will lead to the establishment of a sort of Marshall Plan to face up to the crisis." He warned, however, that "each country's problems in this field are unique, and that is why the seeking of a multilateral solution is not the most adequate solution."

Discussing his country's domestic situation, particularly the economic and social situations, he said -- and this is how CROMOS headlined the interview -- "we will make the most collosal effort to create employment."

"The massive generation of jobs is the primary concern of the social economy regime I proposed during my campaign. I have said that we are committed to fighting with all our energy and strength the high rates of unemployment that generate poverty and intolerable differences."

Asked by CROMOS about the Colombian peace process, he said that this "has been and is an obsession and permanent concern of the Liberal Party," and maintained that "we want a lasting peace and not a peace with bloodshed like the one we have now." To attain it, he explained, we will "fight poverty and unemployment," and added: "We are certain we will achieve it via the path of massive generation of employment, and of social justice."

He reaffirmed that his government will be characterized by "an extended hand and steady grip," expressing his willingness to "hold talks with those subversive organizations that want to rejoin the legal order."

When I assume office on 7 August "the peace commission will operate in the office of the president of the Republic," he announced, and said that the current commission has not worked because of the way it is currently set up. "In my administration the peace process will be institutionalized. This means that the responsiblity will be assumed by the head of state himself."

He ended by saying that this will be done "without arrogance or demagoguery and always in harmony with the other branches of power and the most representative sectors of the national public opinion."

SUMMARY OF BARCO'S PROPOSED GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PA281613 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 May 86 p 1 B

[Text] Following is a brief summary of what will be the government program of Virgilio Barco Vargas, the new president of Colombia.

Peace: Liberalism is not opposed to the dialogue to find political solutions to the problem of subversion, but it is necessary to analyze the future of the peace process in terms of the political situation in the country. It is necessary to establish objectives, strategies and commitments, so that the process from truce to peace is understood.

State reform: It is necessary to modernize the state at all levels; to strengthen regional and local autonomy; and to broaden the democratic institutions so that they provide effective channels for political participation within the framework of a pluralist society.

Social economy: The state's economic and social policies should be aimed at making production, sustained growth, and the equitable distribution of property and income compatible. The central objective of social economy is to eradicate total poverty in the depressed rural zones and in the overcrowded marginal sectors of the cities.

Employment: A gigantic effort will be made to generate employment; to overcome the trend to increase bureaucracy in the public sector; to implement solutions that have quick results; to establish direct and temporary employment programs based on an income redistribution policy that will reduce unemployment and compensate the families for the deficiencies caused by unemployment, instead of subsidizing unemployment; to implement medium- and long-term policies aimed at promoting economic growth; and to protect the workers of the so-called informal sector of the economy.

Agrarian policy: To revise the rural ownership structure according to technical and social principles to ensure the efficient use of productive resources; to define a general and long-term policy for food production, giving priority to production, processing, and marketing of the massive demands for basic products for the family basket; to develop an agricultural industry program, to generate employment and income; to promote agriculture and livestock exports; to establish a financial policy for rural areas to increase credit facilities; to promote and strengthen technological research; to make the best use of hydraulic resources through adequate technologies for building irrigation plants; to establish a balance between economic development and environment;

to promote the establishment of organizations, such as cooperatives, unions, and consumer associations; to transform the institutes of the agriculture and livestock sectors that are not performing the duties for which they were created; to provide a labor law and social security benefits for rural and seasonal workers.

Urban policy: To implement fundamental reforms for social change, such as in the use and ownership of land in urban areas and its tax system; to organize the growth of cities; to organize the real estate market; to use well-located land to build low-cost housing; to discourage the ownership of idle land in the cities for speculation purposes.

Low-cost housing: To revise the policy of locating low-cost housing in the outskirts of cities; to build new houses and to improve those that already exist; to improve the mechanisms for the purchase of used homes; to promote construction programs.

Public services: To transform public services to organize them, to broaden their coverage, to finance them and to manage them for social purposes; to establish new tax systems; to help enterprises pay their foreign debt with state support.

Education: To promote public and democratic education; to defend the freedom to study and to take exams; to cooperate with the state university; to make education coincide with the country's real needs and employment policy.

Health: To give priority to three fields: nutrition, preventive health, and social welfare; to revise the social security system; to reorganize the country's health system; to improve the family planning policy, respecting the families' decision.

International relations: To maintain relations with all nations; to remain in the nonaligned group; to defend the geostationary orbit policy; to revise the inter-American system; to resolve the border conflict with Venezuela.

Security: To increase security measures by creating a civil police force; to strengthen the investigation organizations; to provide the Justice Department with more funds so that it can fulfill its duties.

COMPARISON OF BARCO ADDRESS TO NATION

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish on 26 May on pages 1 and 3 publishes the speech by President-elect Virgilio Barco on 25 May in Bogota. The EL SIGLO version has been compared to the Bogota Television Service version, published in the 27 May Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages F 3-4, revealing the following variations: The EL SIGLO version begins:

I have received an unequivocal mandate for change. Liberalism has reaffirmed its immense majority. Democracy has been overwhelmingly approved. Colombia has said that it wants to live in peace and that others should let it live in peace.

We have advocated a profound unity movement and a rebirth of liberalism. In villages and cities throughout the country, huge crowds were again fired up by an ideal. We have made a commitment to all the people. We will fulfill it.

Liberalism, as the expression of and the channel for the people's hopes, has again become a civilian instrument to reorient the state's actions and, in this way, to create jobs, foster education, expand health services, and recover security.

Having completed our successful campaign of Liberal convergence, I intend to culminate our task to unify and organize the party so that, as a modern political organization, it can efficiently fulfill its mission in public agencies and in the interpretation of the people's will.

The task of change that I have announced will be initiated as of 7 August with the cooperation of all Colombians, but the protagonists of this work will be mostly young people.

They are entitled to and must question the future. This is why I alert them to be ready to put their youthful seal of approval on the stage of history that we will initiate in a few days.

In view of this spendid victory, I hail the protagonists of this triumph: the young people, the rural and the urban workers, the women, and ordinary men. I hail the party leaders, who accompanied me generously and faithfully. I hereby express my thanks to all those who collaborated in this prodigious campaign with mystique [mistical] and fervor. I hereby express my recognition of the military forces for their efficient and patriotic efforts in this democratic event. Their efforts contributed toward the normal completion of this event.

Sometimes in harsh confrontation and sometimes in agreement, in the course of the country's independence, the Liberal and Conservative Parties have been the primordial forces that have shaped the nation.

It is up to the majorities to direct the state in a democracy. Also in a democracy, it is essential that, within law, minorities enjoy rights and prerogatives that must be respected. If the minorities agree with this direction, the state agencies offer to them an opportunity to participate in the administration. It is up to the miniorities to supervise the government and constitute an alternative. This is the permanent and indispensable function of the miniorities.

New party movements have begun and have enjoyed all guarantees for their activities and to express themselves freely. Their consolidation and active participation in the political process are good for the country. Democracy admits that there are disagreements and conflicts in every vital social body, yet democracy opens channels for these disagreements to be debated and settled. In this way, concord and unity are preserved in the nation.

Those who confront each other in democracy are only opponents, never enemies. For us, regardless of the political party for which they have cast their votes, there are only Colombians.

I hereby appeal to the Liberals to, as of this historical moment, abandon all stances of arrogance because of the victory. With faith and optimism, all of us must devote our efforts to the great battle for the national reconstruction for the good of all Colombians.

At times like this, it is essential to look at and feel our history. We have done it with the clash of arms sometimes. Yet we have always done it with work, with the constant and austere efforts of millions of men and women.

The diifficult times, such as the ones we are currently experiencing, we have always overcome. We will immediately.... (Supplying opening portion of address)

The EL SIGLO version omits the question and answer session contained in the television version.

ARMY DENIES ORDERING REBEL LEADERS' CAPTURE

PA281456 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A bulletin, allegedly released by the Colombian Armed Forces, has been circulating throughout the country for the past few days. The bulletin orders the arrest of all FARC members. This newscast interviewed a FARC leader via radio.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter, in progress]...Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, and other FARC guerrilla leaders. A military source told this newscast that the Armed Forces has released no such document and that it is believed that the warrants for the arrest mentioned in the bulletin are the same as the (?1965) (Marquetalia) case, which is no longer valid.

In a press conference, held via radio, Jacobo Arenas, member of the FARC's general staff, spoke of the alleged warrant for the arrest of the rebels.

[Arenas] We know the document exists. We know that warrants for our arrest have been issued. This is why we did not risk going to the voting centers to cast our votes during the elections, like we did (?the last time). [end recording]

PRESIDENT HAILS UNITY SHOWN DURING KIDNAPPING

PA271705 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has appeared on a national radio and television network to convey his gratitude on behalf of the national government for the unity the Ecuadoran people showed during the kidnapping and rescue of Enrique Echeverria Gavilanes, a membe of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees. He was kidnapped by the Free Homeland Montoneras subversive group.

[Begin Febres Cordero recording] We were filled with firmness and prudence. We had a commitment to you to use all our resources to locate Dr Echeverria. Yesterday I announced that we had achieved our goal. The kidnappers gave up their position and surrendered with the assurances that their rights will be respected and that they will have an impartial and fair trial. Electoral considerations did not influence our actions. To those assuring us victory if we changed the way we were handling this delicate problem, we steadfastly replied that the Ecuadoran nation's inalienable rights came before election results; that our obligation is to govern with responsibiltiy; and that we were elected to serve the Ecuadoran people until 10 August 1988.

Ecuadoreans: With a few days to go before the elections, a new ploy was attempted. This time, the ploy aimed to show that the national government, or rather, that Leon Febres Cordero acts irascibly and recklessly. Fortunately, we have proven otherwise with facts. All Ecuadorans without exception can be convinced that we will never stop watching out for their safety and welfare.

I would like to use these media to again thank those who have helped us; to the members of the commission who on our behalf asked the kidnappers to surrender and release Dr Echeverria. To them, and to the Ecuadoran people -- to you -- our undying gratitude. Ecuadoreans, let us remain united, aware that no matter what the difficulty we will overcome it together without hatred and with a positive spirit. [end recording]

ROBLES DENIES KIDNAPPING STAGED BY GOVERNMENT

PA281705 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza has reported on the activities of three members of the subversive Free Homeland Montoneras. Two of them participated in the kidnapping and assassination of (Briz Lopez) some years ago. They are (Cesar Ponce Garcia) alias (Fernando Davila) and (Fernando Nieto) alias (Fernando Mao Tse-tung Viqueri Zuniga). (Luis Orlando Perez) was the one who rented the house in Chochabamba where the explosives that caused the death of two people some years ago, were prepared.

[Begin recording] [Robles] I would like to report that we were unaware of this situation we learned of as a result of investigations carried out tonight. I will reiterate something: I do not want to give rise to conjecture. It is a fact that they remain under arrest in the military garrison. That was the commitment of the president of the Republic. Your question leads me to reiterate something that I was analyzing last night with some of you. I do not know what the judge will order. (?This is not) a regular procedure.

But in view of so much (?conjecture), criticism or alleged concern about human rights and all these things, [words indistinct] we maintain our view that none of this will change what the president promised: a fair trial, respect for the physical integrity of these men, and absolute respect for their human rights while they are in prison. However, the country must know through you that [words indistinct] some of them, at least of three of them, there is evidence of the actions that I am pointing out to you.

Therefore, I want to reiterate to you regarding the first two that they are fugitives in the (Briz) case and the case of two murdered policemen.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] in the previous government [words indistinct]?

[Robles] [Words indistinct] of course, they escaped from the prison. I think it was shortly before the change of government [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The minister denied reports that the kidnapping of Dr Echeverria was a farce staged by the national government.

[Begin recording] The clumsy slander to make the country believe that the government set all of this up is an attack on the government's upright position in the face of acts of this nature. Secondly, it is a disgrace to think that Dr Echeverria would go along with such a farce. Third and most important, it is a disgrace to think that men of the stature of Dr Cocios, president of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, and the other court members, Dr Asdrubal de la Torre, who in addition to being an upright citizen owns the newspaper HOY which is not exactly friendly [to the government] but which is a serious newspaper, Dr Luis Rene Salazar, president of the bar association, and Msgr Gabriel Perez, an important member of the curia, would lend themselves to such a farce [words indistinct] as some want to make the people belive as a result of this distressing situation. [end recording]

In conclusion, Government Minister Robles Plaza reiterated that the government will keep its word of honor about holding a fair trial for the members of the subversive Free Homeland Montoneras. He also reported on the weapons seized from the kidnappers. These include pistols and revolvers of various calibers, FAL rifles, submachineguns, ammunition, and subversive printed matter.

LA REPUBLICA INTERVIEW WITH ALLAN WAGNER

PY280253 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 May 86 pp 19-23

[Interview with Foreign Minister Allan Wagner by Mirko Lauer in Lima; date not given]

[Excerpts] Lauer: What in your view is the greatest accomplishment of Peruvian foreign policy in its effort to expand its international presence?

Wagner: First of all, the new neighborhood policy. That is, the policy which we are developing with our closest neighbors and with the other countries of the Latin American region, in the quest for both Latin American unity or a Latin American community of nations as our Constitution states, or as the Garcia-Sanguinetti declaration in Montevideo reads; and for Latin America's self-determination of its destiny without foreign interference, as it is now being done through the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group in the Central American crisis. We will also have to work jointly regarding the acute problems that are hindering the region's development, such as the foreign debt problem, which resulted from an inadequate international relationship among our countries, as well as from an unjust international economic order.

Lauer: However, the most strident critics of the government's action in this area point out that the Peruvian position of independence in areas such as the foreign debt and Central America are causing the deterioration of bilateral relations, especially with the United States, which for the critics, are the most important relations for our country. What is the state of our relations with the United States at this time?

Wagner: I believe that the United States is now in the process of learning how to manage its relations with a country that is trying to deeply transform its society and that on foreign matters has an anti-imperialist and nonaligned position. I do not believe that there is any motive for confrontation with the United States, which is the dominant country within the system to which Peru and Latin America belong. This means that by searching for greater autonomy for our decisionmaking, and for better ways to bring about development, to meet the interests of our nation's majorities, we can run into specific problems with the United States, just because it is the power dominating the system. Thus, in my view, there is no confrontation with the United States in overall terms. The difficulties in Peruvian-U.S. relations stem only from the U.S. position within the system and the policy we want to develop, a policy that finds obstacles to its full development in conditions of sovereignty and self-determination within the international political and economic system. This is how differences with the United States regarding Central America appear. We are interested in Central Ameria not only for reasons of Latin American solidarity, but because there, in our view, the capacity of Latin America to resolve its own probvlems is at stake. Latin America can show its ability to determine its own destiny, as it proves itself capable of finding a solution to the Central American problem. No doubt success in this regard will strengthen the Latin American decisionmaking autonomy and allow us to find solutions to regional problems and determine the region's international relationships. This has been expressed by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, and most recently in San Jose by the Presidents of the countries participating in those groups.

Lauer: While some countries are seeking a solution to the Central American issue, we are under the impression that the United States is seeking a solution to its Latin American problem through the Atlantic Coast. Within a 15-day period U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams has stated that U.S.-Argentine relations are the best they have been in 20 years. Moreover, the United States recently sent Mr Vernon Walters, also a high-ranking envoy, to Brazil to discuss regional affairs. Venezuela is also trying to achieve some kind of unity among Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. If this were to be achieved, Venezuela would virtually be out of the Andean Pact. My question is the following: Isn't it true that to some extent the political weight of Latin America is being transferred to the Atlantic Coast?

Wagner: Well, I believe we must first analyze your question. First of all, we must say that Peru was also visited by very important personalities. As a member country of the Support Group, Peru has been visited by Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, and more recently by Ambassador Philip Habib, who visited us to discuss the Central American crisis. Moreover, in recent months we welcomed Ambassador McCormack, the U.S. ambassador to the OAS, a man who is very close to President Reagan; and next week we are expecting the arrival of the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead, who will consult with the Peruvian Government. I believe, therefore, that these visits show that the U.S. Government is interested in learning, on a first-hand basis, about the present situation Peru is experiencing.

Lauer: Do you see any changes in the Latin American scene?

Wagner: Instead of perceiving new trends we are witnessing the reassertion of pluralist democracies in Latin America. These are democracies that, within a vast framework and at the national level of each country involved, are trying to solve their own problems by themselves. They are also trying to strengthen solidarity among Latin American nations. I do not see in the Venezuelan president's words, which you have just mentioned, an effort to establish an axis. I believe that Venezuelan ties with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are not any stronger than those with Peru, Ecuador, or Bolivia. I will soon visit Bolivia in response to an invitation by the Bolivian foreign minister to strengthen bilateral ties with this country. We are carrying out important activities through the meetings that we are holding with the Chilean foreign minister with the objective of seeking a solid basis for a permanent and continued disarmament between our two countries. We are thus trying to avoid an arms race that will obviously benefit only the arms traffickers. In this regard, I believe we are experiencing a reassertion of Latin American economic cooperation, as in some previous years when we experienced ups and downs in keeping the effect of the different international crises on our economies. There is also an unusual political cooperation that foresees significant achievements for our region, and perhaps a new stage in the historical development of Latin America as a whole.

Lauer: There is no doubt that Latin American political integration is now being tested by the Central American crisis in which you and President Garcia have been playing an active role. The people believe that a solution is quite near, that there is a definite date, 6 June, regarding the Contadora peace agreement. How would you evaluate the present Central American crisis? How much progress has been achieved and what are the dangers that are still pending?

Wagner: I would say that the main progress that has been achieved by the Contadora process is that it has avoided war.

TERRORISTS BLOW UP RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR HUANCAYO

PY281708 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A 30-car train carrying minerals last night was derailed after a group of Shining Path terrorists blew up the Mantaro bridge, which is located between Huancayo and La Oroya. Enafer [National Railway Enterprise] officials have said that the damage surpasses $3.5 million, or more than 50 billion sols. Israel Galvan Camargo, our correspondent in Huancayo, filed this report:

[Begin recording] A 120-meter bridge, Peru's longest railway bridge, was blown up last night as a 26-car [as heard] freight train carrying minerals and other products was crossing. Damage totalled several million dollars, and six people were seriously injured. The explosives were detonated after locomotive No 606, which was driven by engineer Marcos Quispe, had crossed the bridge.

Before the attack, terrorists overpowered Hugo Leon Sanchez, 24, who was on guard at the bridge. Sanchez' mother, Benedicta Sanchez, has said that it is not known where the terrorists took her son. After overpowering the guard, the terrorists planted bombs and detonated them with a mechanical device, a police source said.

Enafer technicians have said that it will take about 60 days to repair the cars and the bridge, which were seriously damaged. The bridge and the cars fell into the Mantaro river.

The bridge is 60 km northwest of Huancayo, near the milestone marking km 283 on the central railway. [end recording]

SHINING PATH RAIDS VILLAGE, KILLS 6 PEOPLE

PY271311 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 27 May 86

[Report from Trujillo by Cesar Rojas]

[Text] More than 50 Shining Path members on Wednesday, 23 May [as heard] attacked the village of Turpo, near Angasmarca district, Santiago de Chuco Province, killing six poeople. Among the dead are the justice of the peace and a post office employee. The Civil Guard today reportd that the village was attacked at approximately 0400.

The terrorists captured Justice of the Peace Hermestes Justiniano Anaya; Fanny Mariyo Anayo, head of the local post and telegraph office; peasant Simoin Melendez Sumisa, his wife Julia Narvaez Valencia and (?his son) Cirilo Melendez Narvaez; and peasant Erasmo Navado Peseno and his daughter Elsa Navado Curales. They were all taken to the village square where they were shot at point blank range. All of them died, except for Elsa Navado Curales, who was seriously wounded.

The Civil Guard has detained peasant Basilio Rondon, who is being questioned.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ SAYS PEACE KEY TO DEVELOPMENT

PY281702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is on an official 5-day visit to Uruguay, has stated that to achieve Latin American development it is necessary to have regional, continental, and world peace. Rodriguez, who spoke at the university, said that peace is directly linked to development and that it is impossible to refer to one without mentioning the other. He warned that the war threatening us is a world war and that its consequences will not allow the survivors to live in a destroyed world.

Rodriguez also criticized Ronald Reagan's policies, especially the arms race and the U.S. raid on Libya last month. In this regard Rodriguez said: The prerogative of a country to accuse, investigate, judge, and punish cannot be admitted, because there are currently enough laws to do that.

He also justified the Cuban military presence in Angola and stated that this is the result of an invitation from the Angolan Government in the face of threats from South Africa.

Rodriguez yesterday met with Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti and today will visit ALADI and the Uruguayan National Congress.

IGLESIAS LEAVES FOR NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA

PY281434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 27 May (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today traveled to Canada, the first stop on a tour that will take him to the United States, France, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

In Canada Iglesias will attend the reopening of the Uruguayan Embassy in Montreal and meet with Canadian officials to discuss ways of augmenting textile exports.

He will then fly to New York to speak about the African problems at the United Nations, and then to Strasbourg (France), where he will deliver a lecture on economics.

Iglesias will go to Hong Kong, which the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry is considering using as an intermediate port for shipping Asian products to Uruguay and Uruguayan products to Asia.

The last stop on his tour will be South Korea, where the Uruguayan Government plans to sign technological exchange agreements.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA282130 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid asserted some moments ago that Mexicans do not accept foreign plans to meddle in matters that are the exclusive concern of the Mexican people. President Miguel de la Madrid received a group of Mexican legislators at the National Palace. They will participate in the upcoming interparliamentary meeting between Mexico and the United States. The Mexican president said: Our country respects the way in which other countries handle their affairs, and this gives us the moral authority to demand this same respect for us.

President Miguel de la Madrid stated that Mexico wants its bilateral relations with the United States to be cordial, fruitful, and dignified because this offers multiple opportunities. However, nothing is possible without dignity, he said.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'THIS YEAR'

PA281327 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 May 86 pp 4 A, 27 A

[By correspondent Hernan Rodriguez Molina]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 25 May -- [Soviet] Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Mexico after attending the next UN General Assembly in the second half of this year. This will be the first of a number of steps taken to improve diplomatic relations between the USSR and Latin America.

Diplomatic sources have said here that Shevardnadze's visit, which could precede Mikhail Gorbachev's tour of several Latin American nations, is among new efforts being made by the Soviet leadership to redefine its foreign policy towards Third World countries, especially Latin America.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

FL280300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 24 May (NOTIMEX) -- The concentration of activity in educational and cultural materials between the countries of Latin America denotes a search for solutions to the problems that affect the countries of the continent, Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ricardo Valero has said.

He said that one of the greatest attempts at rapprochement among all the nations of Latin America is the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group and the Cartagena Consensus, relative to the problems that derive from the foreign debt, which is a strong symptom of the present international crisis.

Ricardo Valero spoke during the signing of the program of cultural exchange between Mexico and Cuba for the 3-year period 1986-89, within the framework of the labors of the seventh meeting of the joint commission. The cultural exchange program includes the assignment of professors and specialists to centers of higher education and the granting of scholarships for the technical/professional training of Mexicans and Cubans.

For the duration of the program, there will be a week of movies, shows, the presentation of artistic groups, and special radio and television programs to commemorate the national holidays of each of the two countries. Audiovisual materials will be exchanged to strengthen the knowledge of the artistic expressions of Mexico and Cuba. Asela de los Santos, Cuban first vice minister of education, signed for Cuba, as did officials of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, higher education and culture, and officials from the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

NATION TO NEED $4 BILLION FROM ABROAD THIS YEAR

FL290120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- By the end of the present year, Mexico is going to need $4 billion in payments from abroad because of the fall in petroleum prices, Under Secretary of Foreign Commerce Luis Bravo Aguilera has said.

After inaugurating a seminar on foreign trade and the transformation industry, he said that one of the principal impacts the Mexican economy will suffer is the sharp fall in international oil prices. We are going to lose between $6 billion and $7 billion he said. Speaking in representation of the minister of commerce, Hector Fernandez Cervantes, the under secretary said that at the present time the impresarios and the government are reacting in such a manner that we are tending to compensate with an increase in exports, but this is not something that can be done in a day, that is, go from $8 billion to $10 billion. If we achieve it, we will have $2 billion but will still need $4 billion.

PAN CAMPAIGN RADIO PROGRAM CANCELLED IN CHIHUAHUA

PA271621 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 May 86 p 4

[By Juvencio Estrada]

[Text] Chihuahua, Chihuahua State, 25 May -- The radio program, "It's About Time," which was broadcast in Cuauhtemoc municipality, was taken off the air yesterday on the instructions of the Government Secretariat in view of the many pressures from PRI leaders in this state.

Oscar Olguin Aragon, chief of the campaign committee of the National Action Party [PAN] charged that even though a contract was signed with Javier Carrizales, manager of the XEPL radio station, he was notified 2 days ago in writing that the program would no longer be broadcast.

"It's About Time" went on the air on 3 May, and its topics of discussion were related to the political campaigns of the PAN candidates as well as to the problems of the state

"We believe that this is a result of maneuvers of the PRI and the government to boycott the political work that our candidates have to date been carrying out. We believe that they will not be successful in boycotting the campaign of Francisco Barrio Terrazas who will surely be the first PAN governor," Olguin Aragon commented.

The program was broadcast from 1430 to 1445 and according to the contract signed by PAN with XEPL, it was to have gone off the air 3 days before the elections.

HELMS' ADVISERS DISCUSS VISIT, FINDINGS

PA271817 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 1

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] U.S. Capitol officials, who visited this country 3 days ago said that Senator Jesse Helms is making enormous efforts to let the U.S. people know everything that was said during the "secret meeting" on Panama in which topics such as money laundering, drug and arms trafficking, the communist influence, and especially the"brutal murder" of guerrilla Doctor Hugo Spadafora, were discussed.

In addition, the officials noted that they would have never imagined that the government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle is a "twin" of the Mexican Government.

Deborah DeMoss and David Sullivan, advisers of U.S. Senator Jesse Helms for Latin American and military affairs, respectively, told LA PRENSA that their visit to Panama has greatly served them to learn, on the spot, about that which many Panamanians have reported to various entities and forums in the United States.

DeMoss and Sullivan were members of an official delegation of Senator Helms' office. Helms is a conservative leader of the Capitol [as published] who currently heads the Senate subcommittee on Central America. This delegation visited Panama for 3 days and also included Samuel Ballenger, Senator Paul Laxalt's key adviser -- a close friend of President Ronald Reagan -- and Colonel Bill Hart of the U.S. Nvy.

DeMoss and Sullivan deplored the reports that were published in government newspapers -- particularly in CRITICA, MATUTINO, and LA REPUBLICA -- about them and their fact-finding tour. These tours are normal and conducted in many countries. "Although I have travelled through many countries, I had never had a reception such as that I received in Panama. My companions never saw so much publicity against us without any reason. We have caused no problems, and we have done nothing illegal here," DeMoss, who is a personal friend of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, said.

"We have been accused of plotting, bringing war, boycotting the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and many other things that are not true," she said, noting that the canal topic was not even mentioned. She explained that not much was said about the canal in secret and open Senate sessions because the discussions were centered on bilateral and multilateral relations, particularly focusing on the latter within the overall concept of the Central American conflict and the problem posed by the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. According to DeMoss, the reports published in Panamanian Government newspapers agree with those disseminated by Lyndon Larouche, a man people "do not pay any attention to" in the United States.

She said that they did not come to Panama to speak with opposition groups only because, prior to coming here, they talked with Panamanian Ambassador Dominador "Kayser" Bassan to ask him for appointments with prominent government figures, including President Delvalle, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, ministers of state, and leaders of government parties such as Luis Gomez, Jose Isabel Blandon, and Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, among others. "I thought we had good relations with Ambassador Bazan because we established good contact with him in Washington. We have worked together ever since he arrived there. This has been a shame."

Asked if they had been persecuted or harassed during their stay in this country DeMoss said yes. "I have not taken what the newspapers said here too seriously because to me that is not journalism. They did not talk to us to check if the facts they were going to publish were true."

She recounted that on Friday afternoon, a group of people picketed the area around the Marriott Hotel to protest the fact that four members of the delegation of Senator Helms' office were staying there. On that afternoon, two members of the National Department of Investigation (DENI), went to the hotel and asked about the whereabouts of the North Americans and Ricardo Arias Calderon, who "was allegedly involved with us in a conspiracy against Panama."

Regarding this, Sullivan said that not even in a communist country do "Ton-Tons Macoutes arrive to arrest a Senate official who has arrived on a fact-finding mission. Although they did not arrest us, it was an unnecessary action."

Sullivan indicated that the impression of Panama that he is taking back to the United States is the following: "I imagine that freedom of expression is being repressed in this country if there are demonstrations in the streets supporting that freedom."

He added that everything he has seen here is more than enough to ask the Senate to hold another secret meeting to find out even more. "I have information that indicates that it was the top military command that ordered civilians not to receive us."

"Following this visit, I have become convinced that it is the Defense Forces that are in command in this country. Our sources indicate that nothing is done in Panama without the approval of the top command, nothing happens without it knowing," he stressed. Asked about the "secret session" that ws held at the Senate recently on Panama, Sullivan reported that the topics that were discussed in it were drug trafficking, corruption, the communist influence within the Defense Forces, Panama's foreign policy, the laundering of money, arms trafficking to communists, and, especially, the "brutal murder" of Dr Hugo Spadafora.

"The details are very secret, but these were the topics. There is much evidence. Senator Helms as well as we are very worried about what we heard in that secret session. Senator Helms and I attended that session but, by law, I cannot divulge its details," Sullivan said.

He stressed that, during the past 3 months, when the governments of Panama and Mexico -- which, by the way, are "very similar, almost like twins" -- have been studied, Helms has shown a lot of interest in "declassifying" the information supplied during the secret sessions. "Helms maintained that the U.S. people have a right to know this information and that he will do everything possible to eliminate the "top secret" classification from the documents of that secret session," Sullivan said.

Referring to Roberto Eisenmann, president and editorial editor of LA PRENSA, DeMoss and Sullivan said that his return to Panama will be followed in the United States very closely just as it has occurred with other opposition leaders when they return to countries with dictatorial regimes. "We are going to keep an eye on that. You can be certain that the United States will follow it very closely," they stressed.

PRD'S BETHANCOURT VIEWS PARTY MEETING WITH DAVIS

PA280212 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, provides his views on a meeting held today by the party's National Executive Council [CEN] members with Arthur Davis, U.S. ambassador to Panama.

[Begin Bethancourt recording] During a lunch, the CEN presented to the U.S. ambassador our party's unalterable determination to combat any and all foreign intervention in Panama's domestic affairs. Our party reasserts its stance of staying on the alert against attempts to destabilize the country's legally constituted authorities by some people from the United States in connivance with Panamanian nationals. We told him that the PRD's picketing against Senator Helm's envoys, who were put up at the Marriot Hotel, demonstrated that no cooperation between our party and the U.S. authorities can exist by way of foreign intervention.

We also pointed out other things to Ambassador Davis. For instance, we told him that both the party and President Delvalle are firmly determined not to permit bank secrecy to be breached in any way, because this is the cornerstone of the Panamanian financial center. In addition, talking to Ambassador Davis on behalf of the CEN, we told him that, regarding the Central American conflict, the stance of Panama and the PRD is to increasingly strengthen the Contadora Group's efforts because Panama and the PRD feel this is the only feasible way to achieve peace with dignity in Central America. We also told him we do not agree with any type of foreign intervention in Central American countries. From the outset, the CEN told the U.S. ambassador during the conversation tha the PRD would never discuss with him problems related to the parties that exist in Panama or to any of the members of those parties, be they government or opposition parties, because we consistently feel that, according to our party, Panama's domestic political problems should be settled by Panamanians. [end recording]

PERUVIAN SPECIAL ENVOY VISITS GEN NORIEGA

PA281459 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Enrique Cornejo Ramirez, private secretary of Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez, at noon visited General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Defense Forces commander in chief. Cornejo Ramirez was accompanied by Peruvian Ambassador to Panama Javier Ortiz de Zeballos, Naval Attache Colonel Raul Suazo Tolmos, and Military Attache Colonel Jorge Salcedo Moron. The Peruvian president sent Cornejo Ramirez on special mission to provide President Eric Arturo Delvalle with details about Garcia's temporary postponement of his visit to our country, which was originally scheduled for next week. Gen Noriega was accompanied by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the general staff; Colonel Marcos Justines, deputy chief of the general staff; and Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Alexander.

'STERILE PROCLAMATIONS' OF ESQUIPULAS SCORED

PA281636 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 May 86 p A 4

[Editorial: "The Esquipulas Summit, Another Unsuccessful Peace Effort"]

[Text] Amid great expectations and hopes, all Central American presidents met last weekend in Esquipulas, in the sister Republic of Guatemala.

Efforts to carry out a similar meeting had been unsuccessful for many years. Thorny relations among leaders of several countries on the Central American isthmus had for many years made such a dialogue impossible. Relations are no less bitter at this moment. However, the same situation that is threatening to lead this important geographical area of America into a cataclysm, forced its heads of state to meet. On this occasion, the effort was marked by a great Christian meaning. It was carried out in the presence of the Black Christ of Esquipulas in an attempt to achieve a miracle. There was an attempt to achieve something that has not been possible so far: to get the men involved in politics and government to achieve the final objective.

The presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, sporting serious faces and very sporadic and fake smiles, managed to hold a dialogue on the burning Central American problem. It had to be that way. Despite the implementation of a glossed over and hypocritical diplomatic effort, the Esquipulas summit produced the expected results. We cannot deny that any effort to help achieve peace is definitely positive; each step in that direction will always stand as a torch of hope that lights up the heart of each human being. That is the hope of all of us who advocate broad human coexistence, the existence of full liberties, and the practice of an authentic democracy.

The effort made at the Esquipulas summit is praiseworthy. Nevertheless, the Black Christ's miracle did not happen this time. It was a meeting for promotional purposes. As always, frankness and sincerity were absent. Once again, the usual and always present proclamations, full of words laced with optimism and romantic objectives, made their appearance. Those promises later become the simple instruments for mockery and unfulfillment. The continental public knows perfectly well that the Nicaraguan Government will not sign an agreement calling on it to give up the sophisticated weapons given to it by the Soviets to spread Marxist gunpowder on the Central American isthmus. The Sandinist rulers know that they must maintain their expansionist role in the area. The signing of that document wil be subjected to a number of conditions that are unacceptable to the U.S. Government, which is trying by all means to put an end to the anguish and uneasiness created by the Sandinist leaders in the nations that participated with it in the Esquipulas summit.

We continue to hold unproductive meetings. The peoples of the isthmus are being entertained with sterile proclamations. The interests behind efforts to keep Nicaragua under a socialist regime, and on the other hand, to eliminate that regime are too complex. The task will not be easy to achieve. We will continue to see the blood of Central American brothers shed while its leaders continue to hold dialogues and search for most promising words that are the least effective to draw us at least a little closer to an agreement to establish calm and pace in the area. It was another unsuccessful effort that only served to fill up newspaper pages and radio and television space.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED ON BORDER WITH COSTA RICA

PA231946 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Hugo Spadafora Guerrilla Commando Is At the Costa Rican-Panamanian Border"]

[Text] Radio Monumental, of San Jose [Costa Rica], revealed in its newscast yesterday that there are 40 heavily armed guerrillas who belong to the "Hugo Spadafora Freedom Commando" training right now on the Costa Rican-Panamanian border area to enter Panama in the next few days to take revenge in connection with the death of the internationalist doctor.

According to the Costa Rican radio station, the presence of these subversive elements became known because their spokesman held a secret press conference and made a statement to several journalists. The spokesman said that the guerrilla cell is operating in the Sanvito de Cotobru border area. He said that "they are prepared to impose respect for the rights of the Panamanian people."

According to the reports, the commando is being led by a Panamanian whose nom d'guerre is Ariosto Gonzalez and its objective is to make those guilty of murdering Hugo Spadafora pay for their crime. The spokesman for the guerrillas is a Costa Rican citizen who identified himself to the Costa Rican reporter. They chose not to make his name known for security reasons.

The commando has its general headquarters on a farm owned by a man called "Lelo" Borbon. In 1969 the farm also served as operations base for "black beret" Arnulfist Walter Sardina Inguani, better known in the subversive world as "Juan Rios." In spite of efforts made by EXTRA to confirm this information and to secure a report on this from the Defense Forces of Panama, it was impossible. The only military man who could be contacted weas Major Daniel Delgado, who denied having any details in this regard.

Noriega Refutes Report

PA271448 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Today General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Defense Forces commander in chief, commented on current topics, including the Central American president's summit meeting in Esquipulas. Here is his statement on the meeting:

[Begin recording] I would have to quote the bishop [Salvadoran Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez]. He said that the Christ of Esquipulas did not perform any miracles. I think that anything that is done to promote peace is progress. However, unless that progress is translated [aterrice] into a reality, by which I mean, military advice, the talks will continue on a diplomatic plane and not on a realistic plane. [end recording]

Moreover, Gen Noriega talked about reports of alleged guerrilla outbreaks on the Costa Rican border.

[Begin recording] In Costa Rica, I said that there are guerrillas and then there are guerrillas. I mean, there are in the mountains, armed and strong guerrillas. Then there are many who want to pass themselves off as guerrillas, parlor guerrillas or soda fountain guerrillas, as I told them [not further identified]. There are other kinds of guerrillas. There are guerrillas of words, and there are guerrillas of action.

The Costa Rican border is an example. The border has been integrated through the work of the residents from the two regions. It has turned into a progressive border. It is not a border of violence or a border maintained by weapons or excessive security checks. Instead this is a productive border. Therefore, we all know that bit about the guerrillas. When they [not further identified] want money, they say that there are guerrillas, and then someone pays money. This is a psychological cycle that exists. However, we can affirm that nothing of the sort is happening. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING ASYLUM FOR EDEN PASTORA

PA250358 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Panama is considering the possibility of granting asylum to Eden Pastora. Unofficial sources told this station that the request from the government of Oscar Arias is based on the fact that Panama is a neutral country in the Central American conflict and a member of the Contadora Group, which is trying to find a peaceful solution to the regional conflict.

Commander Zero surrendered to the Costa Rican authorities a week ago on the banks of the San Juan River. According to the newspaper LA NACION, Pastora wants to stay in Costa Rica because his family lives there. However, it has been reported in San Jose that the Arias administration would prefer Pastora to be granted asylum elsewhere and that Panama and Ecuador are among the countries that may be asked to grant him asylum.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST NATION'S CURRENT COURSE

PA252045 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 May 86 p A4

[Editorial: "Panamanian Cannibalism and Its Historic Repetition"]

[Text] There are those who for decades have been saying that the military coup staged on 11 October 1968 was merely a result of the anarchy that existed in this country at the time. One should not forget the disorderly manner in which the nation and its democratic institutions functioned at the time. It was a ship adrift, without compass or helmsman, in the midst of an ignominious storm. Fraud, insolent insults, diatribe, and social cannibalism had become enthroned in Panama's leading sectors. There was a lack of restraint among political leaders. They mutually devoured each other. Certain social communications media stooped to ignominy and spilled venom in every direction of our geography. Slander, insult, and physical attacks saturated the country with an atmosphere that had no precedent in our history. Supposedly there was not a single decent citizen left in the nation. No honor was spared. That history, with a few exceptions in certain areas but with even greater crudity in other cases, is gaining force at present.

From the very moment the coup was stayed, there have been voices expressing dissatisfaction and discontent with the de facto regime. There has been a permanent claim for a return to democracy and civilian rule. Through logical evolution, our nation took that path 2 years ago. However, we have sorrowfully taken the wrong course and abused that air of democracy and almost complete civilianization that came about. The verbal attacks from each side represent an abuse of that climate of freedom that makes way for true democracy. From the various public opinion platforms, the political leaders have not constituted edifying examples in our national activity. Contributions to this climate of uncertainty have come from both official sectors and private circles.

We are headed, without remedy, toward violence and our own destruction. The state's bodies have not escaped from the new social cannibalism that is taking over the Panamanian people. Each one seems to be operating with the utmost lack of control. Meanwhile, a negative position is adopted in opposition circles.

There is neither sound judgment, good sense, nor equanimity. We are not building the democracy that has been demanded for more than 17 years. On the contrary, we have been unable to bolster, protect, and expand it.

Today, as in 1968, there is supposedly not a single citizen left in the nation with moral virtues. Today, as in 1968, certain media are spilling venom and polluting the national environment. History seems to be going back in its pages to place us in an extremely regrettable position. There is disbandment and lack of control. There is disrespect and laziness. Nothing and no one is respected here. The nation's economic situation is increasingly difficult, yet both private sector and public employees stage stoppages and strikes over everything. The authorities have turned into paternalistic bodies and mere observers of the nation's agitated drama. No one dares make a decision. The few who dare, are then involved in a whirl of misunderstanding.

Where are we headed? What do we want for our Panama and our people? Those of us who believe firmly in democracy and in freedom with respect, in the free exercise of the right to vote, honest elections, and the functioning of the institutions, must point to the current state of affairs, which remind us of the events that preceded the coup on 11 October 1968. We are still in time to safeguard what little we have achieved and however much we might still harvest, if we resolve to straighten our course. We, the social communications media, have the principal responsibility.

PDC BLAMES MILITARY FOR COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PA261937 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 1

[By Allan Perez]

[Text] The military leadership is directly responsible for what has been happening over the past 18 years, and it is necessary for the Defense Forces to rectify its position to allow a democratizing political solution capable of producing a national agreement to start working on the big problems that the country is facing. This statement was made public by the National Directorate of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

The PDC directorate met yesterday in Panama City. The declaration pointed out there is an "increase in the arbitrary actions that the military regime carries out as a result of contradictions within the government; there is insecurity in the country as a result of economic stagnation; an unresolved fiscal crisis; and international pressure resulting from charges of corruption."

According to the declaration, "the hardened position of the military regime has become more acute with the repression of the freedom of the independent media and with acts of physical aggression against people and installations in violation of human rights."

The PDC declaration concludes by stating: "The regime's instability resulting from its decomposition is pushing it into carrying out desparate actions that worsen the nations' general crisis. This situation makes possible the institutionalization of violence, something that could lead to a situation similar to that being endured by our Central American sister nations."

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF GUERRILLAS

PA281434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Security Minister Hernan Carron has stated that it seems that there are people interested in creating differences between the Panamanian and Costa Rican Governments. He said that lately there have been reports or rumors that there are guerrilla groups on one or the other side for the purpose of achieving destabilization. Among those reports, he mentioned one about an alleged Panamanian guerrilla who supposedly stated that there are preparations against the Panamanian regime. From another quarter, a Panamanian radio station in David, Chiriqui Province, said that the border markers on the border with Panama were being moved. Security Minster Hernan Garron said that those reports are not credible because they are not of an official nature. He added that investigations have been carried out in Costa Rica, mainly in the southern region, to identify the alleged Panamanian guerrilla but that no one has been identified. Regarding the Panamanian radio station's report, he said that it had little credibility because it was so ludicrous.

EDEN PASTORA FOLLOWERS START HUNGER STRIKE

PA281425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Security Minister Hernan Garron has said that several of [Eden] Pastora's men held at the general prison started a hunger strike today. The men have taken action to protest the decision to release them from this prison. The men have also made their release conditional to the extension of their status as refugees inside the country sc they can have immigrant status.

Security Minister Hernan Garron said all necessary efforts are being made to resolve the conflict with the men who entered Costa Rica with Pastora. According to an order issued by the Security Council, the men were supposed to leave the general penitentiary today. However, the measures to be taken to make the men obey the order have not been disclosed so far.

Referring to the possible measures to be taken to resolve the problem, Security Minister Hernan Garron said violence will not prevail in the efforts or measures to be taken to make the guerrillas leave the Public Force jails. He explained that although no action has been taken on the reported hunger strike, the principle is to take no coercive measures. Garron affirmed that the release of the 160 men who entered Costa Rica with Pastora will not alter the country's security. He added that 160 men are not [words indistinct] to the [word indistinct] thousand Nicaraguans, mostly refugees, in our country under several migratory conditions. However, as part of the security measures, once they are released, they will not be allowed near the northern border in order to avoid any conflicts with Nicaragua.

ARIAS' INSTITUTIONAL APPOINTMENTS LISTED

PA110222 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 May 86 p 1

[Text] The following presidents of autonomous institutions will remain in office:

Antonio Alvarez of the CNP [National Council for Production], Robert Dobles of Recope [Costa Rican Oil Refinery], Roberto Lobo of the ICT [Costa Rican Tourism Institute], Guido Miranda of the CCSS [Costa Rican Social Security Institute], Teofilo de la Torre of the ICE [Costa Rican Electricity Institute], and Eduardo Lizano of the Central Bank.

This morning President-elect Oscar Arias also announced the appointment of the remaining executive presidents: Sergio Quiros Maroto, IDA [Agrarian Development Institute], Abundio Gutierrez Matarrita, INA [National Apprenticeship Institute], Fernando Zumbado, Sr, INS [National Insurance Institute], Eladio Prado, Costa Rican Water and Sanitation Institute; Edgar Guardiola, Incopp [Costa Rican Institute of Pacific Ports], Jorge Urbina, IFAM [Municipal Development and Counseling Institute], Roger Churnsid, Japdeva [Port Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast], Dennis Garcia, IMAS [Mixed Institute for Social Aid], and Jose Nicolas Alvarado, Fecosa [Cosa Rican Railways]. In addition, the INVU [National Institute of Housing and City Planning] will again merge with the Housing Ministry, under Fernando Zumbado, Jr.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- New Mexican Ambassador Jesus Cabrera Munoz Ledo has presented his credentials at the presidential palace. He replaces Luisa Maria Leal. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 May 86 p 2 PA]

EL SALVADOR

CASTILLO ON CONTADORA, HONDURAN BORDER ISSUE

PA281454 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount said today that the Contadora Document still has some gaps and stated some doubts about the signing of the document, which is scheduled for 6 June in Panama City. The foreign minister said that the presidents who attended the Esquipulas summit in Guatemala agreed to sign the Contadora Document for Peace in Central America, and assumes full responsibility for the fulfillment of all the pledges and procedures stated in the document. Nevertheless, Dr Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount said that some things are yet to be resolved, including the military maneuvers, control of weapons, and verification enforcement.

[Begin Castillo recording] We are going to Panama City once more with the best intention of achieving a solution, which must settle all the matters concerning the Contadora Document and to discuss a number of topics which are still pending, so that nothing is left out. We are afraid that anything left pending might later drag on and on, and the goals sought by the Contadora Document would therefore not be achieved.

In addition to resolving the issue of military maneuvers, the military balance -- meaning the levels of weapons, reducing the amount of weapons, etc. -- we must also discuss the statutes which establish the verification mechanisms. We must also clearly settle other matters which have not been discussed -- or settled -- as they should.

I will give you an example: The countries which will become involved in the organizations that will be created according to the Contadora document, this must clearly defined. The persons who will comprise some of these organizastions, the creation of a budget, which is necessary for these mechanisms [corrects himself] for these organizations to operate, the selection of a headquarters from where these organizations will operate.

Furthermore, we have a topic which is equally important; namely the enforcement of the Contadora Document. It is absolutely necessary for everyone to be clearly aware that the document will not be endorced ipso facto, that is, immediately after the document is signed. The document.... [changes thought] The text of the document must include the mechanism for its enforcement. This mechanism should foresee that the document must be first ratified according to the internal legal mechanisms in each country, because the document undoubtedly represents an agreement, an international treaty, which must be ratified by the various Central American parliaments. [end recording]

The Salvadoran foreign minister also revealed that a pledge was signed in Esquipulas, Guatemala, between El Salvador and Honduras, to submit the border, land, and maritime dispute which prevails between the two states to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The pledge substantially establishes the following: Two judges -- one appointed by El Salvador and one appointed by Honduras -- will analyze the case, which will be initially handled in English or French, the official court languages. No one will sue or be sued. El Salvador and Honduras agreed in the pledge to present the case simultaneously, to show the world that the two governments have the political will to settle the dispute according to norms of international law and according to the norms established in the general peace treaty signed in Lima.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SAYS CONTADORA DEADLINE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

PA281958 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo today said that the establishment of the definite date of 6 June for the signing of the Contadora peace document constitutes an obstacle for the search for peace in the region because such an important decision cannot be rushed.

[Begin Cerezo recording] [Words indistinct] proposed by Nicaragua to decide on the verification, reduction or control of the weapons that could be considered as offensive after an agreement among the countries of the region. That is exactly the objective: to try to reduce the offensive capability of one country against another. The Esquipulas meeting was fundamental for the peace efforts in the region. Peace in the region is fundamental for the economic development because to the extent that we have peace, we can use our money to improve the people's economic situation and not to buy weapons.

The declaration clearly stated that we are going to try to achieve common views regarding the handling of the foreign debt [words indistinct] which is the possibility of [words indistinct] to use those interests for the development of Latin America and each of the countries. [end recording]

Cerezo said that it would be counterproductive for the search for Central American peace to set a deadline for the signing of the Contadora document.

[Begin Cerezo recording] The decision that was practically made there was not to necessarily sign on 6 June. In other words, it could be signed if there are solutions to the arms buildup, verification, and control problems. There is willingness and determination, but if a deadline like 6 June were set then what we would do is to kill off Contadora and finish the possibilities of achieving peace. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT -- A new fisheries agreement has been signed by Guatemala and Mexico. Rodoflo Augusto Estrada Hurtarte, minister of agriculture, livestock and foodstuffs, and Pedro Ojeda Paullada, Mexican secretary of fisheries, signed a document to extend the present fishing agreement. The Guatemalan minister stated during a press conference that the document represents a new effort by the two countries to strengthen their ties of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 86 PA]

HONDURAS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONTADORA, C.A. PARLIAMENT

PA290127 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the Presidency yesterday issued a communique saying that the Central American parliament, created at the Esquipulas summit meeting, "will not replace the Contadora Group." The communique represents a reaction to some local comments asserting that the creation of this parliament is "the burial" of the Contadora Group, an organization that has been seeking the pacification of Central America for the past 3 years.

At some point, the document states: "The Central American parliament, about to be created according to the principles of the Esquipulas statement signed by the five presidents of the area, does not represent the burial of Contadora or replace it. The parliament will be complementary for the understanding and cooperation efforts toward dialogue, development, and democracy for peace and integration in Central America."

The communique added: "Although the Central American parliament will work toward the establishment of honorable and lasting peace by strengthening the willingness to sign the Contadora Document for the good of it, the parliament has other, broader objectives, such as common negotiation of the foreign debt, the strengthening of economic integration, transfer of technology, and discussion of economic and financial matters common to the states of the isthmus."

MILITARY ADVISER ON CONTADORA ARMS LIMITATIONS

PA280418 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 3

[Text] Honduras is prepared to reduce its armament levels, while the Armed Forces will continue to fulfill its constitutional duty to defend the territorial integrity, Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Mineras said upon his departure to Panama for the Contadora Group negotiations. The officer, who leads the important delegation of the Armed Forces to the negotiations, is chief of the 2d Airborne Battalion.

Gutierrez Mineras said that the role of the officers at that meeting will be to offer information to the Foreign Ministry negotiators during the discussions. He said that the Armed Forces position on the negotiation of arsenals is based on the policy upheld by the Presidency and the Foreign Ministry, which have agreed to reduce military capabilities. The military commander explained that the chapter that is currently under negotiation and that is part of the peace document seeks to establish an overall balance of military power in the region.

Col Gutierrez Mineras agreed with the position of the chief Honduran negotiator, Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, who says that discussions cannot be based on the Sandinist position that only offensive weapons can be eliminated. The officer warned that weapons can be classified one way or another depending on leaders' beliefs. He added that the negotiations package is not limited to the number of troops and to military arsenals, but will also deal with the number of military advisers and military maneuvers. He said that he is "skeptical" with regard to Nicaragua's willingness to negotiate arms limitation, as expressed by its delegates during the meeting of plenipotentiary representatives last week.

AZCONA: SANDINISM RUNS CONTRARY TO OAS CHARTER

PA282359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 28 May (EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona today hinted before the OAS that if Nicaragua does not democratize itself it could suffer the same fate as Cuba, which was expelled from that organization in 1962. "The adherence of any OAS member to Marxism-Leninism is not compatible with the inter-American system, or with its principles and purposes," Azcona said, citing the declaration that at that time led to Cuba's expulsion.

Azcona said before the OAS Permanent Council that the Nicaraguan leaders have chosen the path of their revolution, "which, according to impartial observers, leads to Marxism-Leninism." The question now is whether "a Marxist-Leninist country can coexist with the democracies," Azcona said, after stressing that Nicaragua is surrounded by them. However, he warned: "Let no one believe that there is an interventionist purpose in my words, as they only reflect a quite generalized opinion on the American continent. In addition, it is not the first case in the history of our organization." Azcona said: If in 1979 the OAS "had the capability and resoluteness to condemn the Somozist dictatorship, why not demand today with the same firmness that the Nicaraguan Government fully comply with the promises made in the letter of 12 July 1979?

In response to Azcona's insinuations, diplomatic sources from the Contadora Group argued that Nicaragua's expulsion from the OAS is not possible today, because at the last General Assembly in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) in December 1985 the organization adopted the principle of "ideological pluralism." The same idea was defended by sources of the Support Group and by Edgard Parrales, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, who described Azcona's speech as "extemporaneous and anachronistic." "His accusations are groundless and, furthermore, the OAS Charter admits any ideology," Parrales stressed. According to the Nicaraguan ambassador, with this speech "Azcona is trying to justify the economic support he has requested from the United States in exchange for continuing to lend his territory to be used as a base for the contras and for the U.S. installations to attack Nicaragua."

Many ambassadors described the speech as "unnecessarily harsh." The Peruvian and Nicaraguan ambassadors abstained from applauding it, while the ambassadors from the Contadora and Support Groups gave it modest courteous applause. Some ambassadors received the speech with "displeasure," stressing that "at such a delicate moment in the Central American crisis it was very inopportune."

2 FISHING BOATS CAPTURED BY SANDINIST COAST GUARD

PA230443 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 3

[Text] Two Honduran fishing boats and their 12-man crews were captured on Monday by Sandinist Coastguardsmen who caught them sailing in Nicaraguan waters. A report released by the Public Security Force (FUSEP) in Tegucigalpa states that the fishing boats were captured while sailing on the Pacific Ocean. One of the boats is the Lady Helen, and it is owned by David MacNab. The boat's captain Nelson MacNab and his crew were taken to Nicaragua. The second boat is the Sea Far. This fishing boat also had a 12-man crew and its captain is Jose Macias. They were also taken to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan authorities did not release the names of the crew. They justified the capture by saying that the two fishing boats were caught illegally fishing in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

NICARAGUA

NOTIMEX INTERVIEWS ORTEGA ON CONTADORA

PA232200 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 23 May 86

["Exclusive" interview with President Daniel Ortega by NOTIMEX correspondent Epigmenio Ibarra, in Managua; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ibarra] Please tell us what is Nicaragua's position. Following the recent Contadora meeting, what are your feelings regarding the group's efforts?

[Ortega] We feel that Contadora has been negotiating with a Latin American spirit. I feel that this is very important. There is a Latin American position and there are agreements within the Contadora Group. The United States is trying to turn Contadora into an instrument to disarm the Nicaraguan revolution. Well, that is a goal that the United States has. However, I do not think they will reach this goal. I think that Contadora will never lend itself to become an instrument to isolate, weaken, or destroy, the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Ibarra] Mr President, you have asked Contadora and the Latin American people for their solidarity. How would Nicaragua describe this solidarity? What does Latin America have to do in view of the situation experienced by Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I think that this should be an action of solidarity with all of Latin America, not only toward Nicaragua. There is growing awareness regarding the fact that a blow dealt against the Nicaraguan revolution would be a blow dealt against Latin America. It must be a more active and decisive action vis-a-vis the United States. The Latin American governments that have good relations with the United States must demand of the U.S. Government that it change its attitude.

BARRICADA ON PROGRESS MADE AT ESQUIPULAS

PA290228 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "The First Step"]

[Text] Closer to the exact nature of the current Central American situation and farther from the expectations of ad hoc pessimism and naive optimism, the Esquipulas statement is realistic. It could even be regarded as promising, if we consider the Central American climate, full of warnings of extraregional armed intervention. A consensus demonstrated the countries' willingness in the five points solemnly signed by the highest Central American representatives. This, however, does not entail the end of disagreements regarding many pending matters. Basically, this signifies the success of breaking the barrier of biases erected by a foreign isolationist policy.

Hence the document's coherence. It has formalized the meetings of Central American presidents. It has expressed the willingness to sign the peace document, while at the same time it acknowledges the need for further discussion of key points that hinder peace. It entails the determination to create and institutionalize the Central American peoples to settle their problems. It approaches these solutions from the standpoint of social justice and the definition of a "genuine democratic, pluralist, and participating process," a little detached from the traditional political stance.

A coincidence has already been observed that does not exclude disagreements, because the meaning of each of the ideas about pluralism, participation, human rights, social justice, and democracy must be in perfect accord with social practices in each Central American country. For our part, we can say that this social practice was never more in agreement with current ideas. This does not exclude, however, other countries from saying the opposite just as we can say regarding them. The basic idea is to find points of consensus, respecting the others' self-determination to find the desired climate for peace. Nicaragua has advocated and continues to advocate mutual respect. If this has not crystallized it is because of the presence of foreign interests, firmly established in Washington. One step, although small, is always better than nothing..

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES COLOMBIA'S BARCO

PA271519 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 86

[Letter From President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Colombian President-Elect Virgilio Barco Vargas, on 26 May 1986 -- read by unidentified Presidency Press Directorate official]

[Text] Presidency of the Republic
Managua, 26 May 1986
25 Years Later, All Weapons Against Aggression!
To: Your Excellency Virgilio Barco, president-elect of the Republic of Colombia

Bogota
Dear Friend:

On learning of your and your party's victory in the presidential elections held yesterday in Colombia, I wish to express our heartfelt greetings on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, the people and government of Nicaragua. You will assume the office of president of Colombia in moments that are especially crucial for the future of our region. Please rest assured that all your efforts in favor of unity, peace, and solidarity among our nations will be firmly supported by our country.

Fraternally,
Daniel Ortega Saavedra

SPANISH NURSE KILLED IN CONTRA AMBUSH

PA260057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Managua, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A Spanish male nurse identified as Ambrosio Mogoron was killed in ambush carried out by anti-Sandinists 260 km north of Managua, according to reports issued today. Mogoron was traveling in a Health Ministry pickup yesterday afternoon when the surprise attack by the contras took place between El Cua and San Andres de Bocay.

Another report broadcast by "La Voz de Nicaragua," the Sandinist government official radio station, pointed out that three other people were injured during the ambush. The pickup was taking health brigade workers to San Andres de Bocay to vacinnate children against poliomyelitis, the source added. The Spanish nurse had worked with the peasants in the northern part of Nicaragua for 6 years. The Sandinist authorities have granted Mogoron the "Commander Jose Benito Escobar" Order of Merit in recognition of the services he rendered in Nicaragua.

Protest Note Issued

PA290343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Press and Dissemination Department reports the following: Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman issued a protest note today addressed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for the acts of barbarism perpetrated by mercenary forces on 24 May, in which the Spanish doctor Ambrosio Mogoron Martinez was killed. It demands a stop to these acts of state terrorism.

The note adds: This type of action is carried out without any risk against innocent and defenseless civilians, including citizens from other countries, and proves that the mercenary forces are not capable of facing our people in the military sector. This situation leads them to carry out the most brutal violations of the Nicaraguan people's human rights and those of foreign citizens who disinterestedly cooperate in civilian activities with my country.

Managua, 28 May 1986.

FDN ASSERTS FRG CIVILIANS SAFE, HEALTHY

PA272338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2258 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 27 May (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan FDN reported today that the German "war prisoners" they captured in Nicaragua last 17 May "are in good health" and "safe." The report was issued in Tegucigalpa by FDN spokesman Frank Arana, who said that the FDN is protecting the Germans "even at the cost of sacrificing the lives of the commandos watching over them." However, he said that they "are extremely concerned because the Sandinists have intensified the attacks in the area where the prisoners are being kept and if they are killed, we will be blamed before the international community by the Managua regime's propaganda machinery."

The FDN spokesman added that the negotiations to release the German volunteers peacefully and in an orderly fashion continue with no other condition than the guarantee of safety for those who turn them over and for the Germans themselves -- "the sooner the better." Arana criticized the EPS for "forcing the foreign civilians who come to help on projects to learn how to operate and use AK-47 rifles."

"When they were captured, the Germans handed over their Soviet-made AK-47's to the FDN. These had not been used and were reportedly given to them to defend the Juan Pablo and Jacinto Baca headquarters in Nueva Guinea, southern Zelaya, only 80 km from the Costa Rican border," Arana said.

U.S. MANEUVERS, PLOT TO KILL GERMANS DENOUNCED

PA241823 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1727 GMT 24 May 86

[Fredy Lopez report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] During a news conference it has been announced that the Foreign Ministry sent two protest notes to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today. In one of the notes Nicaragua points out that according to intelligence information, more than six groups of combat and logistic pilots of the U.S. Army have been trained to carry out terrorist and sabotage activities against objectives in Nicaraguan territory.

The same sources have informed that U.S. Navy units, including frigates, have been carrying out pilot-rescue exercises on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica and on the Montelimar area on the Nicaraguan coast. In this area the authorities have found a high-technology device that the U.S. Navy uses for exploration and reconnaissance operations. The device, which can be launched from the air, from the ground, and from a ship, is equipped with parachutes that allows for time, depending on how it is programmed, to carry out various types of tasks, including electronic espionage. The authorities have not discarded the possibility that the device could have been launched for the purpose of harming the country's economy.

The other note from the Nicaraguan government refers to the kidnapping by mercenary forces at the service of the U.S. Government of eight FRG citizens who were doing civilian cooperation work in Nicaragua. The kidnapping took place on 17 May in the Jacinto Vaca area, 35 km northwest of Nueva Guinea. The names of the kidnapped Germans are: Reinhar Zimmer, Juergen Kuhr, Doris Alterburg, Iris Organ, Astrid Setelter, Angelika Goetz, Sigfried Ruetting, and Dominik Diehel. Nicaragua hereby denounces the existence of a criminal plan to kill the kidnapped collaborators and later blame the Nicaraguan Government.

The Nicaraguan Government, in stating its strongest and most formal protest over these illegal activities that violate national sovereignty and that, from every point of view, go against international law, demands that the United States immediately put an end to these actions of force and threat that represent a preparatory phase for increasing the level of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. The protest notes are signed by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. They are datelined Managua, 24 May 1986.

BOS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PASTORA'S WITHDRAWAL

PA290414 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 8-b

[Communique issued by the Southern Opposition Bloc on 21 May 1986 in San Jose, Costa Rica]

[Text] The Southern Opposition Bloc, BOS, reports to the Nicaraguan people and to the people in general that:

I. It regrets Commander Eden Pastora's decision to withdraw from the struggle against the Managua regime. BOS' doors will remain open for Commander Pastora and any other Nicaraguan who shares the ideal of recovering the revolution betrayed by the Managua totalitarian government.

II. Regarding the request for support presented by the chiefs of some 1,000 combatants who operate in two of the five regions of ARDE, BOS recognizes the structures they have created and together with ARDE's representatives in the BOS, presided over by Commander Adolfo Chamorro, member of the Executive Committee since BOS was created, will continue receiving BOS' support in their heroic struggle against the attempt of Marxist-Leninist domination in our country.

III. Reaffirms its disposition to sign a democratic agreement with other Nicaraguan rebel organizations UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] and Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] for the coordination of efforts to guarantee the struggle's effectiveness against the FSLN and for the establishment of a true democracy in Nicaragua.

IV. It reiterates its support for the signing of the Contadora Document, provided it includes a clear plan for the democratization of Nicaragua, as President Oscar Arias has proposed. It also reiterates its willingness to participate in a national reconciliation dialogue and its clear preference for a negotiated solution to the civil war we are enduring.

21 May 1986

Executive Committee

Alfredo Cesar, Bayardo Lopez, Alvaro Jerez, Adolfo Chamorro

Responsible signature: Gamboa Chaves Elisa Maria, ID No 1-187-997

-- Union committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile, Csocane

-- ARDE

-- National Rescue and Conciliation Movement, MRCN

-- Confederation of Nicaraguan Professionals in Exile, CPNE

CASTRO HAVANA FAMILY DOCTOR FORUM SPEECH

FL262153 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 May 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the closing session of family doctor forum, in Havana on 23 May -- recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] [Castro] ...with the idea of inviting the ones who will be incorporated in the Guantanamo area. I believe the meeting has been fruitful. I am absolutely convinced of that. I believe it has been useful for you as well as for us. I believe experiences and guidelines have been shared with those who are already working and they have given us information and ideas that will enable us to increase our cooperation in some way or help solve some of the problems presented here.

I believe that what was said about some situations in certain areas encouraged ideas that go beyond medical services. I believe that beginning today we will include something else to our area of concern, the need to review those polyclinics that are in critical condition. Yesterday, in a Politburo meeting where we were discussing problems of the capital, we considered the idea of helping the Education Ministry to fulfill its demands on institutions for children with problems. Yesterday we also talked about the need to increase housing projects in the capital inasmuch the capital cannot solve problems in the same way other cities solve them because other cities have space and can build housing using their own resources. There is no more space in our capital. There is hardly any space in old Havana, in Centro Habana. We must build tall buildings. We were discussing the need to make special efforts to build housing in the capital because the ones being built are insufficient. In a few years we are going to find solutions to this area of the capital. There are people living in some crowded rooms and small houses. I believe that we become more aware of the problems of some areas of the capital when we hear about some of these problems. I realize the need for prioritizing, of studying those areas like Parraga and Lisa, so we can have different kinds of plans, with homes built by owners, with the aid of the community, or with the aid of micro-brigades. That is to make an in-depth study of the problem of the area, precisely where you have started to work. We also considered the advantage of using the techniques our scientists have developed to help in everything related to diagnosis of children.

Today we have also become more aware of the importance of social medicine. The one you implement when you begin to worry when children do not go to school, when some children are not properly taken care of, when they are not taken to the doctor, or about youth who do not go to school and do not work. You have been doing those kinds of things through youth organizations, but we are discovering a new dimension to family doctors, which is social medicine.

We have also noted that we can deal with some of the problems you are now having now with relatively few resources. I believe that if we find out where the 14, 15, or 20 polyclinics with more difficulties are, maybe if a couple or years, if we have a good project -- and not give it to the Construction Ministry but to the people's government and with the help of micro-brigades in the same way we are doing with the doctors consultation office/homes -- we could solve the problem in a short period of time, in 2 or 3 years maximum.

We also have to solve the problems of child care centers, schools for children with problems, and some of those institutions.

Also, it appears that next year we are going to have to build about 600 doctor consultation offices/homes to start paying off the debt we have with the first doctors that were incorporated into the plan, and in this sense have had to sacrifice themselves for the reasons I already explained. We have to realize that this is a very new movement. Actually, the difficulties we may see or discover are not amazing but the achivements this program has had in such a short period of time, in only 3 years. I think it has only been 2 1/2 years since the pilot plan began. We started with 10. It was a somewhat artificial experiment because there were only 10 [doctors] in one polyclinic. Later, we could cover other polyclinics. During the last year there were more because we had 300 [doctors] and with the valuable incorporation of the comrades who were studying general comprehensive medicine, it was further increased. That is why the numbers we have now are [interrupted by unidentified man] -- there were some papers around here I cannot find now but they said -- 321. Now -- they are around here Lezcano, do not take those papers away -- 500 are joining them. They almost tripled in 1 year.

The contents of this meeting become more important if we think that 506 new doctors are being incorporated. It is much more important to solve these problems you have presented; the relationship with hospitals, cooperation. [sentence as heard] All that is very important. I believe that some of the small problems that [words indistinct] are not as difficult. For example, to have a vehicle for all the program's polyclinics to pick up samples and provide other services. An ambulance is not the best thing for that purpose, a pickup truck is not adequate, either. Maybe the best thing would be a station wagon. Let's see if we can assign one to all the polyclinics that are part of the project and the ones that are going to join the program. I do not know how many are going to join now. Do you know that Franco? Twelve. Twelve new polyclinics. Fully staffed? How many are going to be fully staffed or almost fully staffed?

[Unidentified man] Now San Miguel's Bernardo Pose Polyclinic will be fully staffed with 41 doctors and Ualfrido Perez will open with 40.

[Castro] In two words, how many station wagons would you need at the end of the year?

[Unidentified man] Well, it would be 16, 17. Considering that some polyclinics...

[Castro, interupting] Do you have 17 responsible drivers that would not be included in the 48.3 percent of the people with disorders? [laughter] Let's see if the people's government gets those people. You have to look for responsible people and assign them multiple tasks, so that they do not do that alone. Even if they go with the messenger. Experience helps, it enriches our knowledge every day, it adds to the possibilities of solving our problems. Let us also examine this situation. Tejas was going to examine the situation in a laboratory over there. When I have a chance I am going to pay a visit. I hope I can go to Parraga, to La Lisa. When I can I am going to make a surprise visit. I always go to places by surprise. Do not think I am going to let you know a month in advance. I want to see with my own eyes the problems you have. I believe we are going to solve the problems the polyclinic laboratories have. No, we are going to try to solve other more pressing problems in that area, social problems.

I think that, in this sense, this meeting is very useful. We are going to find a solution for other matters that were brought up here, so one day we will have polyclinics that reflect this enormous effort that the country is making.

I believe they will require close to 4,000 physicians, and it won't take us many years to cover all of Havana although we know that we have the Third World in Havana, also. We also have the Sierra Maestra and Guantanamo in Havana. What the comrade was saying about having to walk 7 km is characteristic of the Sierra Maestra. There are a few problems that, well, we'll see. Some have more than 700, some have 800. We have been calculating on the basis of one to 600.

The population of Havana, with 2 million, would have about 3,200 or 3,400. With the reserves, the number will be greater, but we have calculated about 4,000 for Havana. In this year, 1986, we are going to have more than 800; 827. If there are 321 and we incorporate 506, that will give us 827 in the capital. This is a respectable force.

We will have almost half a million persons. We will have almost one-fourth of the population of the City of Havana and the most difficult areas attended by the family doctor. This is impressive progress! Later we will incorporate 500 per year. In another 6 years -- 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 -- in 1992 or 1993 at the latest, we will have Havana completely covered, incorporating 500 each year. We may even manage to incorporate a greater number when the personnel we are now sending inland return, not only the 506 from Havana but also those that are leaving for Guantanamo.

Next year we will send reinforcements to Santiago de Cuba; we want Santiago de Cuba to cover all its mountainous areas next year. Wherever there is a hill in Santiago de Cuba, they have said it is a mountainous area also. They are going to need reinforcements from the capital.

In 1988 we will send a contingent but will receive another contingent with a lot of experience, and this contingent will come from the mountainous areas. If the comrades that leave in 1986 return to the capital in 1988, they will begin to specialize. So there may be years in which 600 physicians will be incorporated into the capital. Since the medical schools are full, by 1992 or 1993 at the latest we will have [changes thought] well, we must not forget that we have the Havana Province. How many have we sent to Havana Province? Aren't they here? We forgot a group, Lezcano. How many have we sent to Havana? I don't believe it was only 20, that is very few. Ah, 50 from Havana that have left the capital to Havana Province. That is about 700 doctors; 506, 150 or 151 that have been separated, including the reserves there, plus the 50. The capital's medical schools are incorporating 700 doctors into this program, plus 20 for El Espino makes 720. This is a serious effort.

For this reason I say that in the year 1993 at the latest we will incorporate 300,000 persons annually into the program. I believe the results are really encouraging. Everything we have heard today has been really encouraging and impressive.

The problems do not impress us because we know that we will solve them. We are not worried about the problems of coordination because we are sure we can solve them, and that the family doctors and the hospital network are going to support each other. I am not speaking of the polyclinics because they are your property. I say that the family doctors and the hospital network are going to support each other because they need each other.

It has been a great step forward to be able to build the housing. It could be said that the family doctors are the only technicians who graduate from the university with assured housing, not because of special privilege but because of the work they do, and because we are convinced that when they are there residing it is much better. Let us remember that the 300 comrades, that the immense majority of those who are working now, are family doctors who do not live where they work.

I was worried that they might wake them up a lot and not let them sleep; I have even inquired about some of the comrades who have their housing, and they have told me that the esteem of their neighbors is so great that sometimes a month or two months go by without anyone waking anyone up. They do so only when there is a real need. I do not know whether it is the same everywhere, but I hope it is.

I must stress the fact that the capital plans to send reinforcements to Guantanamo. This is something colossal. It means that all the mountainous ares of Guantanamo Province will have a family doctor; more than 150 doctors. But this could not be done without the aid of the capital.

The capital of Santiago Province helped Granma by sending a few dozen doctors, but next year we will also have to help the capital of Santiago. I believe that the following year Santiago will be able to help Holguin and have all the mountainous areas of the eastern provinces covered by the family doctor program. This will be a colossal step forward!

Comrade Ortega, who was in the mountains, returned with marvelous reports of the work of the doctors, their prestige and authority.

A group of students who are going to Guantanamo from the Calixto Garcia Hospital have expressed certain concerns. They sent me a letter, then they said they were not going to deliver this letter, but because they cannot induce the comrades who work with me not to keep me informed, although I understand the good intentions, but they did not want to give me the letter. I told them to give me the letter because I wanted to know about the kind of concerns that had come up. All of this has been cleared up now, we gave them greater information. The question was whether it was fair or not that students with good grades had to wait 2 years to specialize because they were going to Guantanamo while those who stayed in the capital had to wait only 1 year.

Well, really there was no alternative. That problem could not be resolved any other way. There was no alternative to those who were selected from those who had offered to serve in mountainous areas in Guantanamo having to wait 2 years; this could not be avoided. But it does not seem logical to me to lament over the fact that those who go to the capital have to wait only one year and they have to wait two. Of course we had to choose [changes thought] well, not all the best are going to Guantanamo. There are many excellent students that, because of the country's needs, can be said to be more privileged because they go directly into residency: surgeons, ophthamologists.

The country's needs force us into direct residencies of many specialists nowadays. We are sure that one day most of the clinical specialties will be the second specialty of the family doctors. I hope that in the future all pediatricians will be family doctors first. But we cannot wait until we have thousands of specialists in general integral medicine [words indistinct] so they can complete their studies and become obstetricians, pediatricians, cardiologists. Almost all of the clinical specialties will come as a second specialty of the family doctor, but we cannot do this now. Because we still do not have enough pediatricians and obstetricians we simply must [changes thought] before, we even had vertical internships and not rotational. We now have rotational because we want the doctors to have the most integral training possible. But we believe that [passage indistinct] but we cannot do it now. As a consequence, hundreds and hundreds of students begin to study specialities directly and do not go to the mountainous areas in general integral medicine, as a national need. Be assured that, if it were not because of the country's needs, all would go to practice as family doctors first, and receive the knowledge that physicians of general integral medicine need.

In the future, it will be that way except for surgeons and certain surgical specialties and perhaps a few medical specialties, perhaps anesthesiologists or radiologists. But today we need students who specialize directly.

Others go to the cities as family doctors and after 1 year can begin to specialize. But we must not lament because of this. We should be happy because it is lucky that, through the polyclinics, we can give them that opportunity to specialize the first year. They do not waste time. The comrades that have to make a greater sacrifice should be happy that their comrades can begin to study first, and not lament the fact that they are going to take a year longer in specializing. The most honest, most correct, most revolutionary position is to be glad that their comrades can do this which they, who have to make a sacrifice for the country, cannot do immediately.

Really, the fact that it is possible to specialize after 2 years and have the guarantee of returning to the city and specializing is a privilege, not a misfortune. Because it used to be necessary to perform medical service for 3 years and it is now 2 years. [words indistinct].

It was the creation of this institution and the creation of the speciality of general integral medicine that created a marvelous possibility: the possibility that all doctors can be specialists in our country. [applause] If this had not happened, many physicians could not aspire to become specialists. We would not have been able to incorporate tens of thousands of individuals, graduate tens of thousands, and offer to all the chance of becoming specialists if this institution had not been created.

Formerly, the general practitioner did not study anything more. The general practitioner was the one who did not study for obstetrician, for pediatrician. Social consideration and income were not the same as the specialists'. Doctors were divided into two categories: those who were specialists and those who were not. These two categories will no longer exist. On the contrary, the family doctor will constitute a new category, that of those who have two specialties, and they will receive the social consideration that corresponds to having two specialties. I believe they will be much better specialists. Those who had 1 year's experience -- not those with 2, who will have even more experience -- 1 year plus 3 years studying a speciality, and the 5th year or possibly the 6th year decides to study pediatrics, and with 2 more years study they will be specialists with 5 years of studying after having graduated from medical school. This is tremendous, unbeatable experience, because of what a family doctor learns about health and even social problems, because many discover -- as some comrades have said here -- what social problems are and what the Third World is here in our capital. I believe this is very valuable knowledge that will make you into superior physicians, not only scientifically but also politically and humanly. [applause] I am absolutely convinced of this.

We are still perceiving the advantages of those who were pioneers of rural medicine, who produced many of our best medical personnel of today. That rural environment gave them tremendous experience although it could not give it en masse. The family doctor system will mean massive experience, and one day the hospitals will be invaded by doctors who began as family doctors. One day, almost all the hospital specialities with few exceptions will be filled by family doctors. What quality! I am sure we will have all the cooperation of the hospital doctors for this program. They will cooperate because they understand it is their duty to do so. They understand the importance of this program. But in the future, the great majority of those who will be in the hospitals will be doctors who were trained in this manner and became specialists. Logically, it will be not only because they understand but also because they are identified with this activity and came from this activity.

The future promises a lot. It offers us many promises with this institution and this program. Our physicians en masse will live this unique, exceptional experience that you are living.

It can be seen, and the comrades who are in the 6th year of medical studies will notice how much this work is going to influence them, and how much they will be transformed as the first have been transformed and those who have been working for only a few months in this institution. The dynamic, accelerated form in which they are transformed can be perceived, and I believe this is what gives us the assurance that we will become a medical power because, fortunately, we are the first country in the world to carry out a medical program of this nature [passage indistinct] vanguard of our youth, and one day vanguard of our people. [Passage indistinct] we hope that, in the future, all of you will acquire merits to join our party because we have no doubt that you have all the moral, political, and revolutionary conditions to belong to the vanguard of our people by joining the ranks of our glorious party. We tell the comrades that go to the mountainous areas, that we will have a special consideration with them, but I am sure that the others, of the 506 that remain in the capital, if we needed 150 to go to the mountains, I am sure that we would immediately have the 150. To stay in the capital does not constitute a special privilege. In the capital there is hard work, and I believe that what we have heard here today about the work in Parragas, in Guanabacoa, in Cojimar, in La Lisa, indicates that there is hard work there, too. [applause]

I am telling the truth when I say that I know the city and the mountainous areas, and if they allowed me to choose, I would choose the mountains. They are healthier, even the air is purer, the atmosphere is better in every sense. If the neighbors feel great respect and affection for their family doctors, what they feel in the mountains is veneration for the family doctor; we can really say veneration because of the things they have told us. It is healthier, and an unforgettable experience. It is a shame that not everyone can have that experience. Although I believe that to be where the comrades are working in the capital is also a great experience. We know this because of the way this environment has influenced the history of doctors, in our revolution. [Passage indistinct] in Oriente, a notable difference could be perceived between the rural doctor and the family doctor, a notable difference, derived from the fact that the work of a doctor at a medical post was passive because they went to visit him, whereas the family doctor visits the families. There is a great difference, so great that we have decided to do away with the medical posts in the future and make all those doctors into family doctors because, in practice, we have seen the advantage of the institution of the family doctor for the development of the doctor himself.

Rural medicine will continue in the rural hospitals. We could not send recently graduated doctors to the mountains for a year. This would have been absurd. What would the peasants have said? If we had done this, when the doctors were just beginning to develop relationships with the peasants, they would be ready to leave. Two years, and the peasants are very worried now because they have taken a liking to the doctor who is going to leave them after 2 years. But we could not subject the peasants to a rotation like that, a rotation of just 1 year, and then another and another. It was not reasonable.

The only practical, reasonable thing was to have them stay 2 years. We aspire to not having rotation in the mountains in the future. We aspire to having general integral practitioners working permanently in the mountains. I am sure that from the tens of thousands of doctors that we are going to have, there will be enough to [words indistinct] so the peasant will not have to suffer the consequences of the rotation. It is necessary to rotate because we want them to study a speciality. We want them to come to the capital in 2 years to specialize, and we are very glad that after 2 years they will be back as a great reinforcement, but with the future hope that it will not be necessary to rotate and that the doctor will be there 5 or 10 years.

This will happen because there are those who like that work, who feel so much affection [for the people] that they like that work. Perhaps some of those who are working in the city will one day say they want to go work in the mountains. Then it will not be necessary to rotate.

We also said there is maximum stability in the doctors of the cities, and this will continue except in the case of those who want to study another speciality, a second speciality. They will go into residency in a surgical clinic or in a hospital for their speciality. Then they will have two titles. I believe they will be the only ones who are not permanently based.

This program means the possibility of graduating and employing 25,000 doctors. We calculate that in the end there will be 20,000 in the community; this is what is getting the priority now. We have sent some to schools and factories as a pilot plan, a few to schools ad factories. At the end there will be about 5,000 in schools and factories. Twenty-five thousand, to which it may be necessary to add the reserves. [sentence as heard]

I calculate that in the network there will finally be about 30,000. We will have enough doctors. You know that 5,500 are matriculating, and we are graduating almost 3,000, and in the future we may graduate about 4,000 doctors a year.

You know that new programs have been drawn up. A rigorous, demanding method is being drawn up to select students of medicine. We are tracking the medical students, and increasingly more is going to be demanded of them. I think, we are going to have better and better trained professionals in this field. So, within 14 years, at the end of this century, I calculate we will have about 65,000 doctors, which is a conservative estimate.

When we have 65,000 doctors, we will graduate another 10,000 so that doctors can also have a sabbatical year of study. We also expect that nurses will be able to study for their degrees so that our nurses, like primary education teachers, can obtain a university degree. [Words indistinct] there are reserves of nurses who can be studying.

That doctor, that specialist will be able to refresh his knowledge. To improve himself, that doctor will have an entire year free every 7 years. This will not be his vacation. He will have his vacation. He will have an entire year to study. We would like to do this with all our doctors. Many of them undoubtedly would have an extraordinary opportunity to enrich their knowledge. They have worked constantly for 20, 25, 30 years without being able to take courses.

We will have work in our country for 65,000 [doctors]. We also expect that by the end of the century we will have 10,000 doctors abroad. When we have 65,000 doctors, 55,000 domestically and 10,000 abroad, and we have 10,000 more, we will have a reserve of 10,000 doctors abroad. We are also thinking about our cooperation with other countries, the program in which we are involved. I believe we are advancing and that we have clearly advanced quickly. While 506 doctors are incorporated in the country, thousands are incorporated in the rest of the country [as heard]. Every year there are 1,500 doctors in this program. Later, I expect that approximately 2,000 doctors a year will be incorporated into the program.

Because of the amount of doctors available, Havana City will be the first province that will be completely covered but the rest of the country will take 10 years. By the year 1995, I expect that the entire country will be covered. You understand [words indistinct] clinical surgery. There is a program under development for 35 clinical surgery specialities. Only a socialist state can do this. Only a socialist state can combine health programs with education and social development programs.

I expect that the moment will arrive when, because of this social medicine, you will relate more with teachers in the consultative area as you now relate to the district delegate from the Federation of Cuban Women, members of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]. It is actually an extraordinary, brilliant task motivated by great human interest with great content. I do not believe there is another profession that is more human, and I do not believe there is another more noble work than the direct work you have with the population.

You know more than anyone about the influence you have, even though you only have been working for a few months. Your patient expects much consolation from you. [Words indistinct] what we should mention is the consolation of happiness, hope, because you are also in contact with the human tragedy of illness, the struggle for survival, pain, death, and that type of noble work will undoubtedly influence the character, quality, and consciousness of each one of you, doctors and nurses. [sentence as heard]

In addition, this program will give women an extraordinary opportunity. We are observing that the majority of family doctors are women. This will give them a role of role of exceptional importance in society because at the end, when we have 40,000 family doctors and nurses, I expect that more than 30,000 of these workers will be women. The ratio of nurses and doctors will possible be more than three-fourths, approximately 5,000 doctors. [sentence as heard] A great number of women will continue graduating in medicine even though we have had to set a quota. Men do not fill their quota.

Now we are creating vocational schools for exact sciences. [Words indistinct] every three that join, two are [words indistinct], and we encourage them to join. They are joining because of a mixture of position and expediency. Many medical students will result from that school of exact science. The ones who have had an early inclination toward medicine will attend. One of the topics they will study in depth is biology. They will all have 90 hours a year of computer use [computacion].

Imagine how useful this will be for the doctor in addition to everything else. Electronics is increasing its participation in medicine. Wherever the situation is analyzed, the result is positive. Only the revolution, only a socialist regime, and only the medicine it produces can provide the opportunity for a program where out of 40,000 [doctors] 35,000 of them will be women, or approximately 35,000 or almost 35,000. Above all, they will be women of high quality because we expect each of the nurses to earn a nursing degree in the future and have a university education.

I frankly said to Teja, [not further identified] I do not know what the comrades who are going to guantanamo must think. After his tour of the Sierra Maestra, I asked him about the women. How do the women perform in this work? Without hesitating, Teja said -- and I repeat what he said -- better than the men. [applause] I only repeat what Teja said.

Of those that go to Guantanamo, I do not know how many of them will be men or women. Where are the ones who will be going to Guantanamo? Those who are going to Guantanamo, please raise your hands. There are some below and some above. What is the ratio of men and women?

[Unidentified speaker] There are 71 women.

[Castro] There are 71 women; then the number is equal.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, there are 79 men.

[Castro] Do you want to encourage marriage there? [laughter]

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct].

[Castro] That is fine, but there were more women in the Sierra Maestra. There were nine marriages, correct? They are waiting there creating the installations, constructing the consultative houses. Have any of you comrades who raised your hands changed your mind? Is there anyone who has changed his mind? no one?

Those who are going to the capital, raise your hands. Now I am going to ask you a frank question. If you had to substitute for one of those who is going to Guantanamo, would you be capable of replacing him?

[Audience] Yes.

[Castro] Would you be capable of taking the initiative?

[Audience] Yes.

[Castro] Or are you people that feel incapable of going to the mountains?

[Audience] No.

[Castro] Those who would be willing to go [to the mountains] raise your hands. Be serious. [applause]

I believe, comrades, that we are involved in a very serious task and a truly exceptional, extraordinary program. When we began our revolutionary struggle, we thought we could have health services for our people. We were very optimistic in thinking about the future. Nevertheless, I can assure you that in those years, despite all the dreams and illusions, we were not capable of imagining a spectacular program like this. This program emerged later.

When we began the revolution and when the revolution triumphed, we began sending doctors to the mountains. We could not imagine that some day we would have a program such as this. We could not even think this in the first years of the revolution when we had 6,000 doctors and were left with 3,000. There were not enough doctors to attend to everyone. At that time, who could imagine the family doctor program?

This program emerged later as a result of the development of the revolution, of our program of study. There were barely any students to enter the university. Who could have imagined a program like this at that time? It was after illiteracy was defeated; after a sixth-grade education was established as a minimum; when there were more than 1 million students at the middle level; when schools and teachers were provided for those 1 million students; when our universities grew; when the ratio of university professors and students grew. That was when we were able to begin dreaming, to increase the growth of our universities even more without increasing enrollment because we already had enough high school graduates from which to select and we were able to select those who had no less than a 90-point grade average to enter the university. In some provinces, students enter the university with a minimum of a 93-point, even 94-point grade average, especially the women who have achieved greater results than men in middle education.

It was then that we could conceive of these programs and plans. We began to realize them, modestly at first. I still remember very well when we decided to test that program, and we asked for volunteers who were the comrades who chose medicine. When we decided to begin the programs, the pilot project, I was able to observe a certain rivalriy. I do not know if a certain jealousy existed between the comrades. In reality, I would say that was not justified.

We have given them attention because we wanted to follow the experiment closely because they were the first. We went back again thinking, how is the experiment going? I wish we had the opportunity to visit each of the locations. It is true that we sent many visitors to Lawton, and we sent them there precisely because it was a pilot project. The 2d year it was the only one of the polyclinics that was complete as an experience. This, however, did not indicate any less esteem for the excellent work the family doctors are carrying out in other areas and in other zones.

One has to recognize that these comrades were the first. We have to be appreciative of their efforts, their decision. At the beginning, many of them did not intend to study general internal medicine. At the end, they all decided to study general internal medicine. They did not have any precedents for this type of work. They now have 3 years [words indistinct] of the 506 who joined [words indistinct] and will have homes.

Now, I ask myself, would it be just, would it be correct, or honest for the first, second, and third groups to be upset because the new doctors entering the program have homes and because, in some cases, some of the first doctors have to wait 3 years. I expect that the first and second group of doctors will have their consultative areas in at least the next year. In 1 or 2 years, we will be able to give them all homes. As you heard, we plan to build 600 homes to provide for 100 of the first group of doctors. We have to build 300 and more homes. We have to build 300, at least 100 homes a year. I ask the comrades, in reality, do you feel sad because the new graduates entering the program now have homes and modern consultative years? You understand.

I remember we did not want to move any of the first doctors and none from the second group. The solution was easy, but it was a bureaucratic solution. It was an administrative solution and politically thoughtless. If we said to the doctors: Change, go where the good homes are, then we forget about the patients who trusted them. Suddenly we would tell 300 times 6, that is 1,800 patients, to change doctors because we want to give the new homes to the doctors who entered the program first. We would prefer to do this because we have confidence in them and we are familiar with the goodness and generosity of our youth, compatriots, and revolutionary comrades. They would understand. They would understand that the easy solution of giving the new doctors the homes was to prevent from affecting the patients. It was in consideration of the people. In this case, instead of sacrificing 1,800 people who would have to change doctors, we decided to ask the 300 doctors to wait. We recognize your merit, and we would appreciate your waiting, your patience until we can build you each a home in 3 more years. We all have to carry something. We all have to make some sacrifice. The first group of doctors sacrificed the most.

We should not be sad because of this. Instead, we should be pleased that because they were pioneers, the first to test it, an enormous contingent of 1,500 young doctors have their consultative areas and homes. I think that is the only honest solution and the only revolutionary method of reasoning, thinking, and acting. [applause]

We still have to resolve the problem of homes for many doctors, thousands of doctors who were not able to join microbrigades.

Those who are in hospitals, doctors [changes thought] I know of specialists who have been practicing their specialty for 10 years and still do not have their homes. They are living with their mother-in-law or father-in-law. Naturally, we are also concerned about this. When we speak about reviving the microbrigade, it is simply because a solution to this problem has to be found.

When a doctor asks for a home, we do not have one available. We have construction workers from the east [words distinct] our own efforts, our own energy to respond by making 2,000 homes. Would a city of 2,000 residents be possible with sufficient energy to construct all the necessary homes?

It is easier to solve the problem of homes in the interior. There was a program to send specialists from the capital to the interior. Some hospitals still have problems because of a shortage of specialists since the capital has been sending them to the rest of the country.

Resources were given to the provinces so that they could build homes and as a result some specialists remained there. They did not want to return. The Health Ministry has a program for recovering specialists since the provinces began providing their own. Clinical-surgical hospitals have a deficit in specialists. Clearly, they will have to leave some here. We are studying how to resolve the problem, how to recover some specialists, and train others. However, this is very difficult.

Those measures could take 10, 12, or 15 years from graduation before a home could be provided, but we have to respond. We have to finish all those high rise buildings. We have to construct many buildings so that every year we can make available a number of homes to doctors who render a very important, valuable service.

They cannot be microbrigades. They will not have the same facilities like the lumpen who make a business out of constructing homes. It has to be the socialist state, the revolution that constructs these. We are aware of the vast quantity that still remain. We still have many problems to resolve, but we are sure that we can solve everything. There is only one solution: hard work and struggling and dedicating oneself to solving the problem. We believe in the revolution. We believe very much in our workers, peasants, students, and youth.

We have called meetings. Recently, we met with the peasants. A few months ago we met with doctors, hospital representatives, and later with institute representatives. We have been able to appreciate the quality of our personnel, how they advance and work, their response to this message calling for an increased struggle and effort to combat poor quality, to render a more efficient service to our people each time. I truly believe we have received an extraordinary response. I could also say that this has been one of the most satisfactory meetings.

I was telling a comrade that in the future, if we want to meet with the family doctors, we will have to meet in the Karl Marx Theater. First there were only 10 doctors, then there were a few dozen, later 300, and now the new ones joining the family doctor program bring the number to 1,000. It is a good idea.

As the day arrived when we could fill the Karl Marx Theater with cooperativists, the day will come when this enormous and growing family of doctors will fill the Karl Marx Theater. The day will arrive when we meet in the Karl Marx Theater. Next year there will be 800 doctors. There will not be room for them here. If the more than 820 doctors meet here the following year with those who are going to Guantanamo and those who will be working in the capital and the Isle of Youth and Havana Province, they will not fit in this theater.

Surely the comrades from the party in the capital had the pleasant idea [words indistinct]. If I can [words indistinct] [applause] we have to follow this experience closely because it is not just any experience. It is an exceptional experience It is a vanguard experience. It is a promise for our country, a promise for other countries who have completed their revolution [words indistinct]. That is why this work [words indistinct].

If this first meeting brought us so many experiences, I think the next one could be held soon allowing more time discussion. This was the first meeting, and it was held during a busy time, but I believe that you could find a location to meet again, a bigger location, and you can have more time to debate, discuss, and enrich this formidable experience, this extraordinary movement that you are carrying out.

To conclude, comrades, all that remains for me to say in the name of all the comrades of the Presidency is to thank you for the excellent meeting, the truly pleasant and encouraging moments that we have enjoyed this afternoon. [applause]

UPEC AWARDS CASTRO FELIX N. MUSA DECORATION

FL272350 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the Felix N Musa decoration which the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] awards. The award of the honorable distinction to the maximum leader of the Cuban revolution took place yesterday at the sixth plenary meeting of the UPEC, which was held in the Palace of Conventions. Journalists from the entire country participated in the meeting, and members of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee of the party also attended, as did ministers and officials of the Cuban Government and state. In his closing speech at the sixth plenary meeting of the UPEC, Fidel called upon the Cuban press to participate in the struggle aginst everything that affects or slows the progress of the revolution.

RAUL CASTRO PRESIDES OVER POLICE CEREMONY

FL240142 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Army General Raul Castro, party Central Committee second secretary and FAR minister, has presided over a graduation ceremony of a large number of National Revolutionary Police combatants and the incorporation to that organization of a FAR Red Berets reservist contingent.

The event, held in Havana's patrol department, was also presided over by party Central Committee members, government ministers, FAR and Interior Ministry generals and officers. Party, people's government, and mass organization leaders from Havana City Province and its municipalities attended as guests, as well as a contingent composed of hundreds of youth from Havana who will become members of the National Revolutionary Police.

Making the event's closing remarks, the FAR minister said: Twenty-five years ago a police batallion left this place to fight in Giron. Nineteen of them -- we have just placed a floral wreath to honor them on behalf of the visitors -- lost their young and promising lives. I only want to ask all of you one thing. Each time you leave this installation or the one you are assigned to provide your services, leave with the same enthusism those comrades left with a quarter ofa century ago. Struggle against crime with the same dignity that battalion struggled, in the same way it did it; together and as part of our people. [applause]

POLITIBURO APPROVES NEW ANTICRIME MEASURES

FL231909 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The regular meeting of the Politburo was held yesterday and was presided over by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee.

During the meeting, an extensive analysis was made of the problems of crime and antisocial conduct, especially the number of incidents in Havana City.

The Politburo approved a group of proposals to increase research on the cause of these behaviors, create an integral focus, and perfect the participation of all state institutions and organizations as well as mass organizations in preventive work. Measures were approved to immediately strengthen and elevate efficiency in confronting crimes against social and personal property, people's rights, and citizen's integrity.

The Politburo agreed to direct the organs responsible for domestic order, the prosecutor's office, and tribunals, in adopting these measures and extensively introducing them to the working masses and all citizens. This will be done in full accord with the principles of socialist legality, and will be accompanied by corresponding measures to neutralize and strongly sanction aggressive conduct, violence against others, and brutality [matonismo] that has been seen in the capital.

Participating in the meeting were members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, the first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, the president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government of Havana City Province, the first secretary of the National Committee of the UJC [union of young communists], and the national coordinator for members of the CDR [Committee's for the Defense of the Revolution] Also present were the interior minister and other representatives from that ministry, the justice minister, the republic's general prosecutor, the president of the Supreme People's Tribunal, and other state leaders.

COUNCIL OF STATE CREATES NEW COMMITTEE

PA290317 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Cuban Council of State has created the National Committee of the Economic Management and Planning System [Comision Nacional del Sistema de Direcion y Planificacion de la Economia], which will manage, coordinate, promote, and control the activities that involve economic management methods and mechanisms. The organization will be in charge of drafting, implementing, and controlling programs to improve the economic planning system; it will advise the government on this matter, and analyze the methods and procedures for material incentives. According to the state's policy, the committee will promote the search of new ways for the workers to participate in economic management, and will give special attention to socialist emulation.

CARICOM ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING SOUTH AFRICA

FL201638 Bridgetown CANA in English 1451 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 24 CANA -- The Caribbean Community has condemned this week's South African military action against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Chairman of the standing committee of Caricom ministers responsible for foreign affairs, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, Prime Minister of St Kitts-Nevis, issued a statement to this effect on behalf of the 13-nation grouping.

Said Simmonds: As chairman in office of the standing committee of ministers responsible for foreign affairs, I wish to record the Caribbean Community's unequivocal condemnation of the unjustifiable aggression by the military forces of the racist South African regime against the territories of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This unprovoked attack contravenes all the accepted norms of international law and behavior. That the action took place during the presence in South Africa of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), indicates the extent of the South African regimes contempt for, and defiance of world opinion. We in the Caribbean Community at this moment reaffirm our complete solidarity with the governments and peoples of the Frontline (African) States and express the hope that the international community will meet the challenges and apply appropriate measures, including effective economic sanctions against this illegal and inhumane regime.

BARBADOS

DLP ASSUMES POWER IN SWEEPING VICTORY

FL291254 Bridgetown CANA in English 0644 GMT 29 May 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- Outgoing Prime Minister Bernard St John went down to defeat to emerge as the main casualty of a crushing victory by Errol Barrow's Democratic Labour Party (DLP) in yesterday's general elections here. The DLP, ending 10 years in opposition, captured 24 of the 27 seats at stake in a stunning reversal of political fortunes.

It was the biggest majority ever given to a political party in Barbados constitutional history. All except one of the old guard Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Cabinet lost their seats.

St John, 54, leading the BLP to its second trouncing by the DLP in a general election, was defeated by first-timer, Robert Morris, a trade unionist and former history teacher, in a virtual replay of a 1971 reversal when St John succumbed to another DLP newcomer Anderson Morrison.

In yesterday's exercise, 11 BLP government ministers suffered defeats in the upsurge of massive popular support for the DLP. Control of the rural St Joseph constituency, a BLP stronghold for half a century, passed over to the DLP. Ex-Foreign Minister Henry Forde was one of three BLP parliamentarian to convincingly stave off the DLP onslaught. The others were outgoing Attorney-General David Simmons, and Junior Finance Minister Owen Arthur.

The Cabinet ministers going down in defeat were Agriculture Minister Richard Cheltenham, Foreign Minister Nigel Barrow, Health Minister O'Brien Trotman, Education Minister Billie Miller, Transport and Works Minister Vic Johnson, Labour Minister Delisle Bradshaw, Information Minister Lionel Craig, Tourism Minister Aaron Truss, Planning Minister Clyde Griffith, and Trade Minister Luis Tull.

House of Assembly Speaker Lindsay Bolden, who carried on the BLP tradition of keeping the St Joseph seat following the retirement of former Premier Sir Grantley Adams in 1970, was defeated as well as his deputy Roy Brathwaite, after one parliamentary term. The BLP had held 17 seats in the last parliament, as against 10 for the DLP, and was after its third straight five-year term.

Prime Minister-Designate Errol Barrow, in his first act, declared today a public holiday. He said a proclamation would be issued later.

Barrow said his lone disappointment about the election was that his vote count did not tally 4,000. He received 3,957 voters compared with 582 for his nearest BLP rival. That is my first major disappointment but I can live with that, he said.

St John said on television after the result that Barbadians had made their choice and he wished them well. He declined to comment further.

JAMAICA

SEAGA DENIES HE WILL CALL GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL281706 Bridgetown CANA in English 1345 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Kingston, May 28, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga has brushed aside suggestions that he is planning to call general elections soon. He also indicated to journalists he intended to serve out the full five year term started in December 1983. The government has no intention of having a national election, the prime minister told reporters at a regular monthly briefing. Seaga must call twice-postponed municipal elections by the end of July and some analysts speculated he might also hold a national poll.

If he calls local elections they will be viewed as a binding national referendum on his stewardship according to the commonly held Jamaican belief and the pressure on him to go will be greatly increased, P J Patterson, the PNP chairman, said recently.

A public opinion poll published Sunday showed Seaga's party trailing the PNP by 19 points -- 52 per cent to 27 per cent. In terms of only those persons determined to vote the standing was 60 per cent for the PNP and 38 per cent for the JLP. However, Seaga stressed that his party had picked up six points since December while the PNP had gained four points, and mainly at the expense of the Marxist Workers' party of Jamaica. If the poll was taken at this time the JLP would have a better showing, Seaga said.

Seaga rejected suggestions that Howard Wedemire, a former JLP backbencher who recently resigned and crossed the floor in the one-party parliament, should be named leader of the opposition. Wedemire has already implied to Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole that he should be appointed opposition leader in a letter pointing to the changed circumstances in parliament. Glasspole has asked Wedemire to clarify what he meant by the remark.

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NICARAGUA'S TINOCO ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA291618 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 May 86 p A 32

[By Allan Perez]

[Text] During a Contadora Group meeting held in our country yesterday, Nicaragua presented a 14-point proposal on negotiations and limitations of weapons for the Central American area.

During a short interview granted to LA PRENSA' Nicaraguan Foreign Minister [title as published] Victor Hugo Tinoco said that the proposal involves the elimination of all kinds of military planes and helicopters, mortars of more than 120 mm, artillery of more than 160 mm, and all kinds of tanks, among other things. He said that Guatemala and Costa Rica also presented a proposal for limitation of weapons, but attached a value to those weapons. Tinoco pointed out: "We must now reach an agreement as to the value that will be attached to those weapons."

Tinoco said that Central American and Support Goup foreign ministers are determined to hold a foreign ministers meeting on 6 June. He added: "The negotiation of limitations on weapons of complex [complejos] countries does not take 2 or 3 days; however, we believe that we are making progress, we are on the right track; these meetings have been useful."

As for General Manuel Antonio Noriega's suggestion that the military offer their military advice to the Contadora Group, Tinoco said that such idea deserves to be studied in order to make a decision in that regard. He said that the suggestion could be useful to help achieve progress within the discussion process.

The meeting continues today. An agreement regarding the value that should be attached to the weapons is expected.

COSTA RICAN POSITION ON CONTADORA NEGOTIATIONS

PA300144 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Although during the [Contadora] plenipotentiaries' meeting Costa Rica commented on the list of armaments proposed by Nicaragua and sought support for a joint proposal with Guatemala that was presented more than 2 weeks ago, it has been reported that Costa Rica is awaiting the results of the Panama meeting to decide on a course of action.

If a definitive accord is not reached tonight [as heard] it would be necessary to redefine Costa Rica's stance regarding the negotiation of the peace document. This negotiation has become stagnant in regard to security, a Foreign Ministry official said. He added: It is clear that the proposal closer to reality is the one presented by Costa Rica and Guatemala. This proposal ha been backed by Honduras and El Salvador.

If an accord regarding security is not reached with the Nicaraguan Government, the four other countries -- Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica -- could sign the peace document on 6 June. It is felt that this would be a way to pressure Nicaragua into joining the document's commitments on a short-term basis so that Nicaragua could effect a democratic opening.

Nevertheless, according to experts Nicaragua is seeking an extension of the negotiations by presenting a list of armaments. In this way, experts say, Nicaragua would gain time to devise some other excuse and not sign the peace document commitments.

DELEGATES SAY CONTADORA MEETING NOT FAILURE

PA291453 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1347 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Contadora deputy foreign ministers and the Central American plenipotentiaries held a meeting until midnight last night to discuss the proposals on arms reductions proposed jointly by Guatemala and Costa Rica and independently by Nicaragua. At approximately 1700 yesterday and plenipotentiaries alone studied the proposals, which included tables showing the minimum levels of military development that would be authorized. The meeting ended at almost midnight, with the announcement that a waiting period would be established before consulting with each of the Central American governments.

According to Mexican Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Valero, the plenipotentiaries meeting cannot be described as a failure because it ended in concrete decisions regarding the such delicate points as arms reduction.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran said that the meeting established a firm desire to negotiate.

[Begin recording] We want to report that the group of Central American plenipotentiaries formed by the deputy foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua have met to analyze the situation. In the discussions tht took place yesterday and today we decided to maintain our firm decision to continue negotiating the signing of the Contadora document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. We have also agreed that we must hold consultations among our respective governments. We have agreed to express our recognition and appreciation to the countries that form the Contadora Group, and we will urge them to continue playing the role they have played up to now. [end recording].

FURTHER ON NAVY'S SINKING OF TAIWAN TRAWLER

Details of Incident

PY291329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1216 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 29 May (TELAM) -- Sources of the Argentine Naval Prefecture said here today that the cutter Prefecto Derbes will arrive in Puerto Deseado, 800 km north of here, at noon today. The cutter is carrying the crewmen of the Taiwan trawler Hsien Teh III, which was intercepted yesterday while illegally fishing in Argentine waters.

It has also been reported that the Prefecto Derbes is carrying the body of a person who died of cardiac arrest during the rescue operations and five wounded individuals. Preparations began last night at the Puerto Deseado Regional Hospital to treat these people, although it is not known how serious their injuries are.

The sources said the Hsien Teh III, was abandoned adrift and aflame, but it is not known whether it sank. Therefore, the cutter Azopardo has been dispatched from Puerto Belgrano to the area of the incident to locate the trawler and tow it to port. The sources added that the operation conducted yesterday ws similar to previous ones, but when the trawler attempted to escape the Argentine cutter gave it a radio warning, followed by warning shots 200 meters off its bow, and then it fired shots into its hull. It is not known whether these shots started the fire on board the trawler.

In conclusion, the sources said that it is not known whether the five wounded people were shot, because the operation was conducted amid extremely adverse weather conditions, which even prevented boarding of the trawler. It is believed that these people could have been injured by explosions on board the trawler.

Defense Secretary Comments

PY291535 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1323 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (DYN) -- Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today regretted the loss of human life in the incident involving the Taiwan trawler Hsien Teh II. He explained that the incident "should be considered within the framework of the very difficult situation where the wealth in areas under Argentine jurisdiction is being depreciated."

Jaunarena made this statement at the Jorge Newbery Aeroparque airport just before leaving for Salta to head the 176th Army anniversary festivities in place of Defense Minister German Lopez, who is ill. In this regard, he said that today "is a day of great satisfaction for all of us, because the Army is inseparably linked to the nation's history."

Regarding the investigations into the unsuccessful attack on President Raul Alfonsin, Jaunarena stated that "an investigation is being conducted to determine what happened at the III Corps, but Judge Miguel Rodriguez Villafane is the one who must clarify the case."

Spokesman on UK Statement

PY291947 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (EFE) -- The Argentine Government has described a British statement that the machinegunning of a fishing boat in the Malvinas area was a show of force as "a maneuver by London" to confuse the public.

The statement was made of EFE by a senior presidential aide, who announced that a "strong, enlightenening" communique will be issued in the next few hours.

The communique will reaffirm "Argentina's sovereign rights over the South Atlantic archipelago and its decision to obey the repeated UN resolutions calling for a negotiated, peaceful solution to the British-Argentine conflict," the sources said. The spokesman added that the sinking of the Taiwan ship occurred "in Argentine territorial waters when it refused to obey an order to stop."

The spokesman added that "the Argentine Government reserves the right to defend its maritime sovereignty, especially its fish resources. The government's position is endorsed by the opposition and the public." The spokesman added that Argentina has expressed its position to seven ambassadors from Asian and European countries, including the ambassador of Spain, to prevent illegal fishing by boats from those countries in Argentine waters.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY300250 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0120 GMT 30 May 86

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry, dated 29 May]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 May (NA) -- On 28 May 1986 the Argentine Naval Prefecture vessel Perfecto Derbes. which was carrying out patrol and surveillance duties in Argentine territorial waters, intercepted two Taiwan-flag vessels -- Chifu N6 and Chiannder N3 [names as received], which were illegallly fishing within the 200-mile limit, thus violating Law 17500 on fishing, as amended by laws of the Customs Code (Law 22415).

It must be pointed out that according to international law, coastal states have sovereign rights to the live resources of the sea within 200 miles from their coasts and that these rights have been included in the UN Law of the Sea Convention. The same convention, in keeping with internationally accepted practices, acknowledges the rights of the coastal states to implement whatever measures may be necessary to guarantee compliance with its laws and regulations on waters under its jurisdiction, including the boarding, inspection, and seizure of ships that violate said laws.

On the above date the fishing vessel Chifu 6 was instructed to stop for identification at 0645. This order was not obeyed, and the vessel escaped toward the Malvinas Islands despite warning shots that were fired in keeping with internationally accepted practice in these cases.

The second operation began at 1325 when the Taiwan fishing ship Chiannder N3 was intercepted. The Coast Guard vessel PNA [Argentina Naval Prefecture] Prefecto Derbes ordered the fishing boat to set course for Puerto Deseado, and the captain of the latter ship refused to obey this order.

At 1445 the order was again transmitted, and again the fishing vessel refused to obey. At 1510 warning shots were fired, using nonexplosive ammunition, 200 meters off the fishing boat's bow, with no results. At 1515 another burst was fired closer to the bow, and again the ship refused to comply with the order.

In view of the captain's persistent attitude, a burst of the same type of ammunition was fired into the prow, above the hull. The fishing vessel did not stop, and at 1535 shots were fired into the rudder because the boat had set its automatic pilot heading south. After this, the vessel stopped, and smoke and the beginning of a fire were observed, whereupon the captain of the Argentine vessel immediately approached the boat to give assistance and attempt to board. Since it proved to be impossible to control the fire, the 21 crewmen of the fishing vessel were rescued. One of them died, apparently from cardiac arrest.

Later, the captain of the Chiannder N3 reported that one of his crewmen was missing. The crewman in question could not be found despite the search that was conducted, after which the Prefecto Derbes sets a return course for Puerto Deseado, carrying the rescued crew and leaving the fishing vessel adrift. The Prefecto Derbes Coast Guard vessel arrived in Puerto Deseado at 1440 this afternoon (29 May). None of the members of the rescued crew had sustained bullet wounds.

The account of the event clearly shows that the Argentine authorities exercised the police power vested in them in keeping with internationally accepted practices for the capture of ships which violate fishing and customs regulations, practices that are also acceptable under Argentine domestic regulations. The direct cause of this unfortunate incident was the irresponsible behavior of the foreign ship's captain, who repeatedly refused to obey the orders of the Argentine authorities.

It is also undoubtable that this and other incidents that have taken place in Argentine waters are caused by the existence of the so-called zone of protection that Great Britain has illegally established against Argentina. Taking advantage of this zone, a considerable number of fishing fleets flying various flags carry out indiscriminate and irrational exploitation of live sea resources. This exploitation is currently so depredatory that it jeopardizes the resources of the regional ecosystem. This situation has prompted a marked increase of surveillance and patrol activities in the area.

With the express intention of not exacerbating the existing tension stemming from its dispute with Great Britain, and as a sign of its willingness to resolve the issue peacefully, in keeping with the recommendations of the international community, Argentina has abstained from exercising its legitimate police power within the abovementioned zone of protection, although it has repeatedly denounced its unfairness and the harm it inflicts.

Argentina's peaceful disposition, however, does not imply a surrender of its legitimate rights to the zone, the powers it has over other maritime zones under its jurisdiction, or its duty to comply with the obligations it may have as a coastal state to preserve and manage live sea resources.

The Argentine Government regrets the unfortunate consequences of the incident, especially the loss of human life, and hopes that the respect of foreign ships for Argentine rules and jurisdiction will prevent a repetition of these incidents in the future.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES

LD281939 Hamburg DPA in German 1843 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) arrived in Buenos Aires today for 3 days of talks with his Argentine counterpart, German Lopez. Woerner, who is accompanied by Vice Admiral Dieter Wellershoff, Bundeswehr inspector-general designate, and others, wants to brief himself among other things about military installations in Argentina. He will also be received by President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Woerner, who arrived from Brazil, said there that his visit is an expression of German efforts to further deepen its relations with Latin America's "leading country" and also to extend them to the sphere of military policy and security. His visit to Brazil was not intended to conclude or initiate arms sales or purchases. However, Brazil's Tucano training aircraft has a good chance if the Bundeswehr ever considers the purchase of aircraft of this type. Woerner took an aircraft of this type on a test flight in Brazil.

Meets With Caputo

PY291906 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1518 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (TELAM) -- FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said after meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo that the possible arms smuggling by German industrialists to Argentina was not discussed during the meeting held in the Foreign Ministry. Woerner reported that the issues discussed included the international situation and especially the Central American crisis, and he added that Caputo was optimistic about a solution.

Alfonsin, Defense Officials

LD300817 Hamburg DPA in German 0009 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (DPA) Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner met Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo in Buenos Aires on Thursday. Woerner assured the president that the Federal Government is proceeding on the basis that the Argentine Armed Forces support the process of democratization in the South American country. Woerner said after the talk that Alfonsin praised the involvement of German industry in Argentina, where many large companies from the FRG have subsidiaries or branches.

In the talks with members of the Defense Ministry his counterpart German Lopez is ill -- it was made clear to the German delegation that Argentina currently does not have the money for arms cooperation between both states. Argentina has German submarines, among other things. He was briefed by his hosts on how Argentina is solving the legal problems with its Armed Forces after the defeat in the Falklands War and the human rights violations committed by the military between 1976 and 1983. He has the impression that everything is being done in Argentina to integrate the Armed Forces into the constitution. The Argentine political leadership showed interest in how the Bundeswehr is integrated into the constitution in the FRG. Woerner will inspect military installations on Friday and will return to the FRG on Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON WHITEHEAD TALKS

PY291347 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 May 86 p 20

[Text] The following is a note published by Itamaraty:

"U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John C. Whitehead made an official visit to Brasilia on 25 and 26 May. He held meetings with high-ranking Brazilian Government officials.

"A broad analysis of Brazilian-U.S. relations was made, and the conclusion was that there is a mutual interest in keeping open the channels of communication between the two governments to deal with political, economic, commerical, and financial issues.

"Without getting deeply involved in specific issues, the conversations explored the aspects of each case so that all litigious bilateral matters will in the future be considered in an overall aspect to ensure an objective evaluation appropriate for the two sides to maintain and consolidate the harmony of Brazilian-U.S. relations.

"Regarding the Brazilian policy on informatics specifically, Secretary Whitehead explained that there are no reprisals or deadlines and that future high-level contacts between the two nations will follow the usual procedures without preconditions.

"The Brazilian Government reiterated that the law on informatics approved by Congress cannot be negotiated. However, contacts will be made regarding our trade relations, including the area of informatics, where there are many aspects and issues to be studied.

MINISTER EXPLAINS EXPOSURE TO U.S. REPRISALS

PY291710 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 May 86 p 20

[Text] "If the United States applies protectionist measures against Brazil in reprisal for reserving our computer market for our own industry, it will create problems for the couutnry's balance of trade, and we will have to change our way of dealing with the foreign debt." Planning Minister Joao Sayad made this statement yesterday during a debate with 100 Brazilian and foreign businessmen held behind closed doors in Rio de Janeiro as part of the second Brazilian Economy Forum. This was reported by one of the participants, Luiz Carlos Borges Fortes, president of the Northeast Petrochemical Conpany, Copene.

According to Borges Fortes, Minister Sayad explained that vis-a-vis the United States, Brazil is vulnerable. While the United States absorb 40 percent of Brazil's exports, Brazil purchases only 2 percent of U.S. exports. Thus, if the United States takes reprisals, Brazil will suffer negative consequences in its balance of trade. The planning minister also said that the United States is putting pressure on the country because of Brazil's privileged position compared to other Latin American countries.

FRG'S WOERNER BEGINS TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

LD270902 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 May (DPA) -- On the 4th day of his visit to Brazil, Manfred Woerner, the federal defense minister, on Tuesday in Brasilia started a round of political talks with the Brazilian Government.

Among those with whom he talked were Jose Sarney, the president; Roberto de Abreu Sodre, the minister for foreign affairs; Jose maria do Amaral, chief of the joint staff; and Leonidas Pires Goncalves, the minister of the Army.

Prior to this, Woerner visited concerns of the Brasilian arms industry and troops. In Sao Jose dos Campos, Woerner himself flew a Brazilian training aeroplane of the Tucano type. This is the first visit to Brazil by a Bonn defense minister and the seventh visit by a German cabinet member within 2 years. Woerner sees his visit as an expression of the intention of the Federal Government to deepen relations with this "increasingly more important country." To press representatives, he stressed that Brazil is the leading country of Latin America and that military political relations should be built up with her as well. Also there was reference to the important role of the Brazilian military in the development, political stability and democracy of Brazil. Since 1964, 36 Brazilian officers have been trained in the Federal Republic. There is a fundamental interest from the Brazilians in continuing this cooperation. There are also prospects in the arms economy for intensified cooperation.

Military Talks Held

LD281215 Hamburg DPA in German 2340 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 May -- Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany plan to examine how they can cooperate more closely in the military policy sector. Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner and Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Brazilian minister of the Army, agreed in Brasilia on Tuesday to mark out possible (?areas for) cooperation in working groups and to seek intensive cooperation in technology in particular.

On the 4th day of his visit to Brazil, on Tuesday, Woerner also met with State President Jose Sarney; Jose Maria do Amaral, chief of joint staff, and deputy foreign minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima. The federal minister paid tribute above all to the Brazilian "policy of balancing out" with all neighboring countries and reiterated the desire of the federal government to deepen further relations with "extraordinarily dynamic" Brazil. It (?is the first) visit by a Bonn defense minister to the largest Latin American country. Woerner flies on to Argentina this Wednesday.

Tucano Purchase Sought

PY281502 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 May 86 p2

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- According to official reports, the FRG is interested in buying Brazilian EMB 312 Tucano training planes to replace the old-fashioned English Provost jet built in the 1950s. It is also interested in learning about Brazil's weapons industry. If the FRG authorities approve the Tucano, and award it the contract, the FRG will become the second European country to use these Brazilian turboprop planes. The first country was England, which bought the Tucano manufacturing rights in order to reequip the Royal Air Force.

Another purpose of the FRG minister's visit is to improve military relations between the two countries. Minister Manfred Woerner will attend National Congress sessions and meet with Senate President Senator Jose Fragelli, and Chamber of Deputies President Ulysses Guimaraes. On the night of 27 May the FRG Embassy will hold a reception. On 28 May, before leaving for Argentina, Manfred Woerner will hold a press conference, and have breakfast with representatives of German enterprises operating in Brazil.

COLORADO PARTY ANSWERS CEP INVITATION TO DIALOGUE

PY280309 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 10

[Excerpt] The official document of the Colorado Party executive board delivered yesterday to the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference [CEP] states: "In response to your Note No. 149/86 dated 9 May, I hereby inform you that regarding the main issue stated there in the executive board of the Colorado Party which I preside over, has already expressed its opinion and position as outlined in my note dated 6 February 1986."

Colorado Party Secretary General Roberto Gonzalez Rioboo, personally took the letter to Msgr Jorge Livieres Banks, and delivered it during a brief meeting held at the headquarters of the CEP late yesterday morning. The letter from the Colorado Party goes on to say: "Since the note I am now answering contains no new elements, allow me to remind you of my earlier letter, the contents of which are still fully applicable as far as the position of the Colorado Party on the issue in question is concerned."

The note, which is signed by Pedro Hugo Pena and Juan Ramon Chavez, secretary, and president of the Colorado Party executive board respectively, adds: "In any case, you can rest assured that within the framework of the law and the institutions, the executive board that I preside over will examine with a great deal of interest and keeping common well-being in mind, any concrete suggestion, any definite and feasible initiative, and in sum, any honorable concern for strengthening and improving democracy, for consolidating public freedom and improving public moral standards."

It indicates that "objectivity, clarity and precision when raising issues and making proposals is of utmost importance because you must understand that no positive approach can be based on generalities." The not concludes by saying: "Certain that the church authorities you claim to speak for will realize the fraternal and conciliatory spirit of this letter and will appreciate the true value of its assertions so as to share them freely but with prudent determination, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you my respects."

Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro has stated that there do no appear to be any significant obstacles capable of preventing a meeting between Colorado Party representatives and the CEP.

JAILED STUDENT LEADER BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE

PY281542 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 37

[Exerpt] Alberto R. Alderete Prieto's [jailed student leader] friends have made public a note he wrote. The note states that Alderete, detained at the headquarters of the Asuncion Police Special Task Force in Tacumbu, decided yesterday to go on a total hunger strike, without solids or liquids.

Alderete says: "I am going on a hunger strike because I am being held in prison for no reason other than having steadfastly defended the rights of the students and the people. I demand unconditional liberty. This hunger strike also includes liquids to protest my being held incommunicado. When I am no longer incommunicado and can freely receive visitors, I will start taking liquids. Prison, 26 May 1986. Roberto R. Alderete Prieto."

Alderete's relatives have reported that this prisoner, who has ben detained on Executive Branch orders, has kidney problems that will be aggravated bythe hungert strike. This concerns Alderete's relatives.

SECOND PART OF PRESIDENT GARCIA INTERVIEW

PA230341 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 May 86

[Part two of interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Saldana] Sir, what are your views on the violence and terrorism in Peru, and on the Shining Path group of which we know little in this country?

[Garcia] That is a problem generated and worn by time. As you know, Peru's history shows the uprooting of its civilization's historical and geographical axis. Mexico, for example, has its capital in Mexico City. Mexico City was also the center of a former civilization. We had our capital in Cuzco and the Andes, in the high areas, in the mountains. Colonialism and the republic brought this capital, this historical center to the coast, to Lima. Therefore, on the Andes and within the Andes, hundreds of thousands and millions of Peruvians in peasant communities were left out of the historical process. They were feudal servants, their communities were forgotten. All of this generated the conditions and the breeding ground in which a totalitarian, dogmatic, and criminal ideology was inserted, according to which those social forces will someday conquer power, but for the time being our present society must be worn down by violent actions. [words indistinct]

This anarchical and inhuman view has moved unarmed, poorly fed, and barefoot peasants to confront the security forces, and in the past few years this has generated many deaths in the country. I condemn the Shining Path group for two reasons: one, for using violence, which in the end only favors those who have the arms and is not the path to democracy. I also condemn the group for its inhuman use of poor towns as cannon fodder, which is our term for the act of using poor towns to conceal those who are really responsible.

Part 3

PA231543 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Part three of interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Saldana] What is your view of communications and its influence on the people?

[Garcia] To govern means essentially to guide and direct. It no longer means to coerce and intimidae. In the past there was the concept of a police state that obtained the people's obedience thanks to its force. The government now fundamentally uses its capacity to persuade, its capacity to convey symbols, values, orientations. In Latin America, we govern halfway because next to us we have powerful centers of orientation of public opinion which are the newspapers, the television enterprises. Of course, all of this falls within the democratic concept of freedom of expression. They are needed by democracy. Many times we rulers are concerned about having that tremendous power that television entails be used with responsibility. Sometimes, a television program or a television channel has more strength than the president of the Republic. That is true. This is so everywhere. Let me give you an example. A bad report in a newscast states that there will be a rice shortage. As a result, the next day 4 million housewives go out to buy more rice just in case. That automatically leads to a shortage of rice and what the report predicted becomes true.

We are making enormous efforts to get out of the crisis and, more than the economic and moral crisis, to get out of the crisis of lack of faith, because the worst thing that the generalized crises bring is apathy, confusion, and a lack of will among the people who say: Everything is lost, the politicians are no good, the state no longer makes any sense. Sometimes it is true. However, when there is an effort, a desire to take action, when there is a new government, it is painful that all those efforts do not make the news. You have a program that is called "Life Is Also News."

[Saldana] Yes, sir.

[Garcia] Well, in Latin America it must also be said once in a while that life and the good things are also news. We are used to seeing news about the bizarre, the tragic, the horrifying, morbid things. The only thing that I have done in Peru is to always tell those who have that great power through transmissions that they are corulers. That is sometimes not understood. They are corulers.

Part 4

PA232232 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 23 May 86

[Fourth and "last" part of interview with President Alan Garcia by Jorge Saldana; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Saldana] Mr President, how would you describe your relations with the church? I noticed that you have a crucifix in your office.

[Garcia] I am Catholic, and I think that without faith or religious presence there can be no politics. Politics is a somewhat monastic, somewhat religious activity. We do not offer our lives to God, like a priest does, but if we do abide by doing good, without hurting others, then we will have lost the sense of... [sentence not completed]

[Saldana] A mission, an apostolate?

[Garcia] Precisely. An apostolate, with penance and sacrifice. This has to be done. You cannot be president and at the same time make millions. You cannot be president and at the same time have yachts, planes, and all those worldly things. Otherwise, you would only be president to satisfy your worldly needs, and this is not the way it should be. It cannot be because the majority of our people do not have these things. Also, we accept the office to work 48 hours a day for the people. The bottom line is that I only have 5 years to work for them.

[Saldana] Do you get along with the U.S. ambassador to Peru? Do you receive him here at the palace?

[Garcia] Of course I do. We believe that there is an interventionist will in President Reagan's administration. We feel that there determination to intervene in Nicaragua is negative and should be strongly rejected by all of Latin America. No one has the role of arbitrator in Latin America, and no one has given the United States the right to meddle in our problems. Definitely. We emphasize this. We say no to political and economic imperialism that wants to penetrate Central America. This does not mean that we fully agree with the Nicaraguan political system. This does not mean that we justify all that is done there. But as Latin Americans, we have a much stronger reason to defend our sovereignty.

DE LA MADRID ON U.S. 'MEDDLING' IN DOMESTIC ISSUES

FL292150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will in no way accept an attempt to meddle in matters that have to be resolved by Mexicans, President Miguel de la Madrid warned today as he met with a delegation of legislators who will participate in the next interparliamentary meeting with the United States.

At the National Palace, the chief executive repeated the statement he made in 1985 during the opening session of the Mexico-United States interparliamentary meeting held in Gueretaro, when he said that within respect for dignity, the field of cooperation offers many opportunities for working together, but without dignity, there is nothing.

At the National Palace, the president of the republic received the 12 senators and 12 deputies who make up the Mexican delegation, to whom he said: I am sure I do not need to make any recommendations. I know you will carry Mexico's voice and express our rights, our nationalist policy, our united opposition to any type of meddling, and will demonstrate our people's degree of maturity and capability for resolving our domestic problems. The president stressed that in the bilateral relations with the United States, as with the rest of the nations in the world, Mexico seeks friendship and cordial and fruitful understanding, always based on the principle of the dignity of all countries.

Antonio Riva Palacio, leader of the Senate of the republic, who heads the Mexican parliamentary delegation, pledge to observe the established guidelines in all agenda topics and, above all, not to allow that the principles of our domestic and foreign policy be violated in any way.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PA291407 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The nation's interests should remain above differences or conflicts within a complex society like ours, warned President Miguel de la Madrid during the annual assembly of the National Chamber of Commerce.

[Begin recording] The community, the Mexican people, have responded with noteworthy maturity. The workers are beginning to feel the effects of the loss of buying power. Businessmen are also facing difficulties in planning their businesses; they have liquidity problems, they lack working capital, and their credit -- under the circumstances -- has become scarce and expensive.

In reponse to these circumstances I have proclaimed the need for us to face these difficult times with national unity. Crises are not opportunities that should be taken advantage of to deepen conflicts and differences among Mexicans, especially since our society is increasingly dense and complex.

It is natural for our interests to become diversified and for the risk of conflicts to exist. Societies do not overcome crises with conflicts, struggles, and ill will. They overcome crises if they know how to put the nation's superior interests above personal, group, or union interests, because every union, group, and class lives through the nation and depends on the nation. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT MINISTER WARNS MEDIA AGAINST EXCESSES

PA271624 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 1 A

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] During a news conference to which the daily newspaper LA PRENSA was not invited, Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon announced late yesterday afternoon his decision to begin a campaign to rein in the news media. This campaign consists of making technical inspections of frequencies and equipment used by stations, verifying if radio braodcasters' licenses are valid and looking into other "aspects on which the law grants us vigilance, supervision, authorization, and cancellation powers."

At the same time, a warning was issued that the Government Ministry will not tolerate "the campaign of lies and slander that has been launched by groups of bad Panamanians who want to fill the homeland with hatred and rancor and to destroy this country's image abroad with the attendant harm to each and every Panamanian."

Minister Chiari categorically stated that he will enforce all legal provisions entitling him to punish those who violate the law and those who do not engage in serious, balanced, respectful, and reflective journalism.

CHURCH REQUESTS REOPENING OF RADIO MUNDIAL

PA291747 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 2

[By Florencio Galavez]

[Text] In a communique signed by its Information Office, the Panamanian Catholic Church yesterday called for the reopening of Radio Mundial and for an end to the persecution of independent news media and journalists. The church's position concurs with that of civic and political groups, such as the Christian Democratic Youth [Juventud Democrata Cristiana -- JCD], which yesterday held a vigil in front of the archbishopric's office to demand that it issue a pronouncement in that regard. JDC leader Jose Pitti emphasized to EXTRA that the group is greatly concerned over the many violations of freedom of the press and human dignity over the last few months as a result of the resumption of such attacks by the civilian-military regime. It has also been reported that the Catholic Church is concerned that coercive measures are being adopted against the mass media on the basis of legal precepts.

PRD DENIES PRESSURE EXERTED FOR CABINET CHANGES

PA291846 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 2 A

[By Lisette Carrasco and Flor Quintero]

[Text] Romulo Escobar Betancur [name as published], president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], has denied that his party's Executive Committee is exerting pressure on President Eric Arturo Delvalle to make Cabinet changes. Betancur made these remarks yesterday during a meeting held by the PRD's Executive Committee at the Continental Hotel Blue Room. This meeting was aimed at beginning a policy to reorganize party structures and launching a financial campaign to face the PRD economic crisis.

In an interview granted to LA PRENSA, Betancur said: "The CEN [National Executive Committee] and the party's political commission have at no time made any statements in regard to changes in the Cabinet." He said: "Any statements made in this regard by PRD members are made by them as individuals, and this in no way becomes the party's official policy unless it resolves to do so and that can only be done through its political commission."

In addition, Diomedes Concepcion, director of the Port Authority Office, also denied that the PRD is exerting pressure on the president to make Cabinet changes. However, he said that he does not know what is the position of the ruling party's legislators, who have repeatedly called for, through different media, a reorganization of the current government team. Concepcion, who is considered one of the PRD pillars, said that the CEN has not discussed that topic yet.

Finally, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia showed surprise when asked about the possibility of Cabinet changes in the next few days. In recent remarks, certain PRD legislators expressed the need for a reorganization within the government apparatus.

EDITORIAL HAILS DAVIS STATEMENT ON LAW 96-70

PA2902007 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Revising Law 96-70"]

[Text] By stating that negotiations will continue on U.S. Law 96-70 regarding fundamental issues in the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, His Excellency Arthur H. Davis Jr, U.S. ambassador to Panama, took a very positive step forward in the good relationship that must exist between the Panamanian and U.S. peoples. This is a precise and wise formula that we must always preserve.

The fact is that we must discuss with the United States -- heatedly if need be -- all matters regarding the passageway. However, it is through dignified dialogue and mutual understanding that we can find the way to solve all our problems.

The Panama Canal is too delicate and serious a matter for its two partner countries not to discuss it within the scope it calls for. Our total sovereignty is a matter that will never be at stake. Sovereignty is the religion uniting all Panamanians, and it rallies together all sectors, even the most recalcitrant oppositionists.

In other words, the relationship with the United States is to be discussed calmly, impartially, and openly. This means that just as Panamanians do not meddle in the internal affairs of the people of Lincoln, they should not meddle in ours. Mutual respect leads to peace, that privilege we all enjoy well above the verbal clashes among Panamanians, which are necessary because all they are is verbal clashes.

The president of the National Legislative Assembly rightly told Ambassador Davis: You can go here or there, and nothing will happen to you. You will always be respected. That is democracy in action. That is to have peace. The rest is demagoguery. If Ambassador Davis continues with that attitude of broad dialogue, he will be applauded by a people who are true friends of the United States.

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL ON CONTADORA ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

PA292344 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 3-A

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said yesterday: "Nicaragua does not yield an inch on disarmament." In his first formal news conference, Madrigal Nieto was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini and advisers Patricia Duran and Alvaro Antillon, who participated in the last unsuccessful meeting of Contadora deputy foreign ministers and Central American plenipotentiaries in Panama City on 16, 17, and 18 May.

A document was released containing the Costa Rican proposal on issues on which agreement has not yet been reached. That proposal was presented jointly by Costa Rica and Guatemala and was later endorsed by El Salvador and Honduras, which prompted Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to describe it as pro-American. Costa Rica proposed a plan regarding military maneuvers, weapons, and troops. Nicaragua flatly rejected that plan because, in Tinoco's words: "Our country will not disarm. Ours are defensive weapons, not offensive ones." Nicaragua proposed a distinction between offensive and defensive weapons that was not accepted by the other four countries.

According to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, the Costa Rican-Guatemalan proposal offers possibilities for a real, direct, simple, and equitable negotiation. The proposal limits and regulates military maneuvers. It establishes a maximum of 100,000 military units of value for each country. In addition, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry explains, the Costa Rican-Guatemalan proposal offers many advantages. Among them, it bans the introduction of lethal chemical, biological, radiological, and other weapons into Central America.

Costa Rica declares to the world that in order to achieve a detente in the area, it is necessary to : a) attain a valid and binding commitment to disarmament, the reduction of military personnel and the regulation and limitation of military maneuvers; b) arrive at a reasonable ceiling in the area's military buildup, in order to restore trust among the parties; c) fulfill the contractual committments after the peace document enters into effect; d) submit to international control and surveillance; and e) attend the signing of the document in Panama City on 6 June.

Despite Nicaragua's refusal, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said yesterday: "We hope that Nicaragua will not lock itself into a negative position." In answer to the question of whether or not Nicaragua will sign the peace document in Panama City on 6 June, Madrigal replied: "We cannot give any opinion in advance. The circumstances are very changeable." He added that we will cross that bridge when we come to it.

CONTRA COMMANDER, FOLLOWERS TURN THEMSELVES IN

PA292330 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 May 86 p 6

[Text] Commander Domingo, head of one of the rebel groups fighting the Sandinist government, turned himself over to national authorities yeterday near the mouth of Rio San Carlos. Commander Domingo and a group of 30 men, who said they were interested in requesting political asylum, surrendered their arms to the Civil Guard. He also said that another group of 170 men under his command would turn itself over to the national authorities in the next few hours. Moreover, Domingo said that it is very likely that 2,500 men who are under the command of the six commanders who recently signed a document to join the forces headed by Negro Chamorro would be arriving at any time.

This statement caused national authorities to be concerned, and they said that if these groups actually come in there would not be a place to put them since it is believed that they should not be lodged in refugee camps. Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry has not yet decided the fate of Commander Eden Pastora, who laid down his arms last Friday along with a group of his men, and who requested political asylum in our country. In his statements, Pastora said that he was laying down his arms because there is no possibility of a military victory against the Sandinist government because of the lack of support from organizations and certain countries.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO OAS -- Guillermo Villalobos Arce was appointed new Costa Rican ambassador to the OAS. He will assume the post on 1 June. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 May 86 p. 4A PA]

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN -- The new Chairmen of the Costa Rican permanent legislative committees are as follows: Carlos Manuel Monge, Legal Affairs Committee; Jorge Rossi, Agricultural Affairs Committee; Fernando Volio, Treasury Committee; Alberto Fait, Economic Affairs Committee; Mario Carvajal, Social Affairs Committee; and Mireya Guevara, Government and Administration Committee. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 May 86 p 6 A PA]

EL SALVADOR

BLANDON CONFIRMS PLANS TO REACTIVATE CONDECA

PA292207 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, met today with international journalists for breakfast and confirmed that the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran Armies have begun preliminary talks for the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, Condeca, in view of the current critical situation in the region. According to Gen Blandon's statements with regard to Condeca's reactivation, the Nicaraguan regime is excluded, if the legal foundation that supports the institution's philosophy is taken into account.

Referring to the first steps that will be taken to reactivate Condeca, Gen Blandon said that the military officers of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador who met at the Esquipulas summit agreed that it was necessary to reactivate the organization. We do not know why the Nicaraguan delegates were absent, since it was organized by the Guatemalan defense minister, Gen Blandon said this morning.

Despite the announcement confirmed today by Gen Blandon, no details have been given as to how Condeca will be reactivated, but he did say that there will be meetings shortly with the chiefs of staff of the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran Armies and that in order to consider Nicaragua's membership, the Condeca's legal framework when it was created must be reviewed, since it would be ideal for Nicaragua to form part of the organization. He did not comment further on this.

Blandon denied that there is a plot to attack Nicaragua, but he did say that Nicaragua is a threat and that experience acquired during the 5-year conflict could be outlined for the benefit of the other armes. He also said that his experience acquired during the 5-year conflict could provide useful examples for other armies.

Commenting in President Daniel Ortega's move at Esquipulas to present a list of weapons and foreign advisers, he said that it was unexpected. We did not expect this, but we must be cautious with the maneuvers of a government like Nicaragua. For example, it has armed the people with the lie that the United States will attack them. With regard to the advisers, he said, Nicaragua is naturalizing them. It has thousands of foreign military advisers, and has said that it can do without them. The problem is on how their departure will be verified, Gen Blandon added.

Other details given by diplomatic sources with full credibility include the list of military items that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to reduce, limit, regulate, and give up in the framework of the current political negotiation to achieve peace, a list which came as a surprise during the Esquipulas summit meeting last weekend.

The list of military items that the Nicaraguan Government presented to the other Central American presidents include the following: first, control of all types of military airplanes, control of military helicopters, and control of military airfields, war tanks, heavy mortars over 120 mm, self-propelled antiaircraft guns, multiple rocket launchers of more than 120 mm, artillery of more than 160 mm, and self-propelled artillery. Point 10 of Ortega's list calls for control of surface-to-surface rocket launchers on warships. Point 11 deals with warships measuring more than 40 meters in length, with over 100 metric tons of displacement. Point 12 calls for control of international military maneuvers, and points 13 and 14 are on foreign military bases and foreign military advisers, respectively.

Gen Blandon told foreign journalists in a hotel here this morning that over the past few days the Nicaraguan Government has been naturalizing dozens of advisers in its territory.

GUATEMALA

QUINONEZ ON NICARAGUA'S CONTADORA POSITION

PA291906 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 May 86

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks record]

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita today explained his views on the Nicaraguan attitude toward the signing of the Contadora peace document.

[Quinonez] "The Nicaraguan position has probably not been stressed enough. That position has, in fact, changed considerably. Remember they initially said that they would not sign the document unless the aggression ended. They even talked about an aggression pact. They abandoned that position. They are now subjecting the signing of the document to a finalization of the discussion on the issues of weapons and verification. I believe that this is a very positive step toward peace. We have made some progress. I feel that the Esquipulas meeting achieved some progress in this regard.

[Reporter] "How many weapons would Central American countries have in comparison to Nicaragua?

[Quinonez] "Well, Guatemala's stand is that all countries should have the same number of units. An estimate would be based on a table taking into consideration the number of weapons and military units. So far, there has only been talk about weapons, but nothing has been said about control of troops."

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that reports on the number of military troops and weapons in the hands of each Central American country would not be easily revealed to the public.

[Reporter] "Will Guatemala reveal the number of weapons and troops, as well as what it requires?

[Quinonez] "Well, I cannot say anything about that, because this is a purely military issue. I do not think that any country would publicly reveal the size of its armament, because that could show that it is very powerful or too weak [Quinones chuckles]. Therefore, I think that no country would reveal that. However, they would in this kind of meeting, because the countries must present an inventory. Each country would be obliged to present an inventory to the Verification Commission.

[Reporter] "According to a dispatch from Managua, Daniel Ortega said that he has already presented a list with weapons held by Nicaragua. Is this true?

[Quinonez] "Yes, I know about that list. In fact, radio stations from many places were reporting it today, but this is an issue that must be discussed. Are all weapons dangerous that could be considered offensive? That is a military issue that must be discussed. Are the military troops, that is infantry troops, included there? This must be discussed as well."

COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE CEREZO'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA281620 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] economic program will make the crisis more acute, the clandestine communist party (Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT]) states in a news bulletin delivered to our offices. The plan, it states, is far from offering a solution to the grave economic and social problems the Guatemalan people are facing. On the contrary, the government will enforce a recession-producing, antipopular program that is in line with the IMF guidelines.

Meanwhile, the note continues, the ruling party is attempting to benefit from this "turbulent river." The much publicized creation of 40,000 temporary jobs, most of which are in the rural areas, is a political maneuver to gain support for the PDC. The plan is important for the PDC because the party knows that the success or failure of the party's political platform in the long or middle term depends on it.

In another section of the bulletin the PGT states that the purpose behind the creation of 40,000 jobs and the 50 quetzales increase in workers wages is political more than economic and more demagogic than real because "in the first place, the situation of unemployment in cities and the countryside is so serious that it can only be resolved through in-depth reforms that will distribute wealth more justly and utilize our resources better. This can be achieved by means of a land reform."

What impact can the creation of 40,000 temporary jobs have when there are more than 1 million unemployed in the nation and more than 150,000 youths hit the street each year in search of work?

In the second place, the cost of living increase is so outrageous that in only the first days of April the 50-quetzales increase (which is not being paid in many places) was swallowed up by voracious speculators. It seems impossible that now people pay 65 cents for a pound of beans when at the end of the year it cost 35 cents. A pound of corn went up from 12 to 25 cents; a pound of potatoes went from 18 to 55 cents.

The PGT adds: This year the Guatemalans will have to pay $2 million per day in interest and capital payments on the foreign debt that the military regimes signed. A crisis as serious as the one we are experiencing cannot be resolved through "concerted efforts" that only serve to buy time for the extreme right-wing sector, the PGT states.

BRIEFS

CONGRESS APPROVES LOAN -- According to Decree No 3286 approved today in plenary session by the country's Congress, the president was authorized to acept, through the Bank of Guatemala, a $285-million loan. The money will come from several countries, such as the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, and others, and will promote the economic and social revamping plan recently approved by the Congress. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 29 May 86 PA]

HONDURAS

AZCONA RETURNS, DISCUSSES RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

PA292348 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 May 86

News conference by President Juan Jose Simon Azcona with unidentified reporters at Toncontin International Airport on his arrival from the United States -- live]

[Text] [Azcona] I am very pleased with the reception I have received from the people in the capital and also from my journalist friends, as I can see representatives from all the media sources here. My thanks to all.

[Question] Engineer, what are the specific results of your trip to the United States, specifically of your meeting with the U.S. President?

[Azcona] Well, we traveled to the United States at the invitation of the President of that great country, President Ronald Reagan. We discussed the various problems in Honduras, as well as the political situation in the area, and we exchanged viewpoints in every aspect. We believe that the trip was very fruitful, as we not only met with President Ronald Reagan and the members of his government, but with Secretary of State Shultz, with the secretary of defense, and with other ranking government officials. We also had lunch yesterday with IDB representatives. We had a long conversation with IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena and with high executives of that bank. We also met at a hotel with Mr Clausen, president of the World Bank, with the IMF director, with the AID director, and with representatives of all the financial institutions. We believe that our visit to the United States ws fruitful from every standpoint, because we also had the opportunity to go to the OAS to present the Honduran viewpoints regarding the solution to the Central American problem.

[Question] Regarding the area's political and economic situation, has the United States offered to support our economies, [word indistinct] purely political aspect?

[Azcona] Yes, that support exists, and there is a joint communique in which that was stated. We beleive that we will receive U.S. economic aid, and we will also have their support in case of any contingency in the defense area.

[Question indistinct]

[Azcona -- laughing] I do not know. I have just arrived in Honduras, how can there be dispatches saying that? Those are unimportant things, and you should not echo those dispatches, which I doubt actually exist. I have not seen them, and have not been informed about them.

[Question] Mr President, the commission of the National Congress which travelled to the United States clearly expressed the concern that exists within the Honduran Government and people because of the presence of the contras in Honduran territory. They have wondered what will happen if the United States stops sending economic and military aid to the contras. Did you discuss this with the U.S. authorities?

[Azcona] We discussed with the U.S. authorities all the topics of interest for Honduras. No topics were left out. We met with Mr Reagan and with his main advisers for over 1 hour, then we had a lunch session which lasted approximately 2 hours. Afterwards, we met individually or separately with members of his cabinet, with the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, with the AID director, and with all the high government officials who are concerned with Honduran economic and political issues.

[Question] How do you see the situation of the contras now that the United States has withdrawn its economic support from those groups that are currently in our national territory?

[Azcona] Well, I cannot speak for the United States. Apparently, the debates on the aid for those groups will take place during the week of 19 June. Of course, if that aid is denied, the United States always has ways to solve the problem of the existence of the groups fighting against the Sandinist government, most whom we understand are currently inside Nicaragua, the great majority of them.

[Question] Will the United States increase its economic aid for Honduras?

[Azcona] We have discussed this, and there will be aid for Honduras, not only from the U.S. Government, but also from the IDB and the World Bank.

[Question] Then, Mr President, if the contras fail, will they be taken to Miami as the Cubans were, as this would be a great problem for Honduras?

[Azcona] A solution must be sought, but the important issue is that the Nicaraguan contras, refugees, and all those in exile should be able to return to Nicaragua, which is their right as citizens of that country. That is what must be sought, a political solution for the Nicaraguan problem, by which all Nicraguans can live in their country, just as all Hondurans can live in Honduras.

[Question] Engineer, the most urgent problems in our counry are the economic situation and unemployment. Is there any possibility that these problems can be resolved through your contacts with the U.S. Government?

[Azcona] Of course, as I said, Honduras will receive broad cooperation from the U.S. Government and from other financial institutions.

[Question] Could you give us some figures?

[Azcona] No, we will not mention any amount now.

[Question] Will the peace act be signed on 27 June or on 6 June?

[Azcona] We do not know. The deadline is 6 June, but we are not certain whether the peace act will be signed.

NICARAGUA

PROTESTS MADE TO U.S. ON FRG WORKERS' KIDNAPPING

PA300336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Press and Information Directorate of the Presidency reports to the Nicaraguan people and the international community that:

Two weeks have elapsed since eight FRG citizens were kidnapped by mercenaries who work for the CIA during a terrorist action against the Jacinto Vaca colony, northwest of Nueva Guinea. The mentioned FRG citizens, who have voluntarily engaged in civil works for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people, are being held by force by those who receive political and material support from the U.S. Administration of President Reagan, the only one directly responsible for this situation and for the fate of those kidnapped

The Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. Government, according to its international commitments, order the mercenary groups to immediately release the eight German volunteer workers. It also appeals to all civilized governments in the world to condemn this terrorist action and to demand that the U.S. Administration adopt an attitude in accord with the rights to life, personal safety, and freedom of movement.

Managua, 29 May 1986

25 years, all arms against aggression.

ORTEGA MEETS BANKERS ON DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA291738 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra yesterday met with representatives from more than 100 banks from all over the world, to renegotiate the foreign debt the revolution inherited from the Somozist regime.

The meeting took place at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, and also present was Joaquin Cuadra, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank.

According to Cuadra, the meeting was a positive gesture on the bank representatives' part because they visited our country. We should consider this important because the countries usually visit the banks in New York and Miami, not vice versa.

During the meeting President Ortega told the bank representatives that Nicaragua is firmly and seriously willing to face this problem to the extent that it is capable of doing so, stressing that any delay on Nicaragua's part is not due to the government's lack of political will to fulfill its commitments, but to the limitations the U.S. Administration's aggression has imposed on our economy.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD292035 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 May 86

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by correspondent Martin Meden in Madrid -- live]

[Excerpts] Good afternoon. I am Martin Meden of the RNE international news service. In the interview slot which we broadcast from Monday to Friday after the 1400 newsreel, we shall be talking today to Sergio Ramirez, the vice president of Nicaragua. Mr Ramirez, good afternoon.

[Ramirez] Good afternoon.

[Meden] At present in the U.S. Congress they are discussing publicly, and with the knowledge of the international community, the possibility of the U.S. Government granting economic and military aid to the anti-Sandinist armed groups. How do you, in your capacity as both the vice president of Nicaragua and a lawyer, analyze this situation from the point of view of respect for international law?

[Ramirez] Well, in our view whether or not the U.S. Congress approves funds for the counterrevolution has always been irrelevant from a material point of view, because the counterrevolution which is directed and financed by the Government of the United States, has no chance of a military victory. This is the case whether you are talking about 100, 500 or 1,000 million dollars in aid. Apart from this of course, it has caused innumerable sacrifices and sufferings by our people. Insofar as it affects the social life of the country, it is the cause of murders, crimes, fires, and destruction. However, we have never recognized the right of the U.S. Congress to decide the fate of the Nicaraguan people, and we regard it as an illegal and immoral act in established international law that a foreign parliament -- whatever the country -- should decide to approve funds for aggression against a small and weak nation like Nicaragua.

[Meden] Recently this station was able to confirm that in Madrid there was a public relations campaign being directed at Europe by the United Nicaraguan Opposition [UNO] and financed with money obtained via the CIA, as the UNO leader Robelo himself later admitted in Miami. How do you react to the fact that an ally of several European countries like the United States should in its Congress openly discuss this possibility of supporting irregular armed groups?

[Ramirez] Well, it is a violation of the international legal order by not only the discussion in the U.S. Congress but also the attitude of the Reagan administration of engaging in directing, organizing, and financing this mercenary force and organizing its political leadership.

In any case, the FDN and all these terrorist organizations are an adjunct of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and we have taken the matter to the International Court of Justice to try to apply international law to these outrages. The ruling by the International Court of Justice in The Hague has yet to be announced, but we are certain that the ruling will contain the just points of view contained in Nicaragua's complaint. When it is announced, this ruling is going to help make it clear to the world who has justice and right on his side and who is violating international laws.

[Meden] Have you encountered in the European governments any kind of rejection of these interventions by the government of the United States?

[Ramirez] In different statements by leaders of the European governments we have found, first, a common identification which is that of demanding a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America, one which is a long way from military interference, military intervention. [Words indistinct] we have also heard statements of support against the U.S. aggression and above all against the possibility of there being an armed intervention against Nicaragua as spokesmen in the U.S. State Department and government have repeatedly been announcing.

[Meden] After the 1984 elections in your country a meeting of the EEC foreign ministers issued a communique recognizing the validity of the Nicaraguan elections and the legitimacy of Sandinist power. Has this political declaration been followed up by collaboration, by economic aid?

[Ramirez] Yes, above all from the standpoint which the United States is trying to destroy, the standpoint of the legitimacy of a Sandinist government which comes from fair elections and elections held under the superivison of over 400 international observers. This led the EEC to sign an economic cooperation plan with the Central American region which includes the five Central American countries without exception; whereas the line which the United States was always trying to force through was that of excluding Nicaragua from any cooperation agreement, and we are satisfied about this.

[Meden] In the peace negotiation process being carried out under the auspices of the Contadora Group, on what does the remaining part of the process depend mostly -- the possibility of an agreement by the countries themselves in the Central American region or the attitude of the United States Government?

[Ramirez] It depends on both things. I think that the Esquipulas meeting showed that the Central Americans, via this direct dialogue by the presidents who spent over 10 hours in discussions behind closed doors, have the way open to an understanding and the identification of our problems, however great the political and ideological differences may be. However, the ominous shadow of the American presence is hampering the possibility of an understanding. I believe that if the peoples of Central America, their governments, are capable of holding a direct dialogue, they will be able to face up to the United States' intention of interfering. As a big power the United States has always felt that Central America is its backyard and that it has had the right -- which they see as an historical right -- to intervene in the internal affairs of Central America. The true independence of Central America will be consolidated when our [word indistinct] conscience leads us to recognize ourselves as independent entities, as free entities, and recognize that in the future we are going to have respectful relations with the United States, but not relations of dependence. This is what the revolution in Nicaragua has been creating -- this posssibility, which will set an example for Latin America.

[Meden] Could the regional parliament be the exppression of the coexistence of different regimes in Central America?

[Ramirez] It is a very important expression of that, and has already been approved by the presidents. In our Constitution, which is now under discussion, we are going to provide for elections in Nicaragua to this Central American parliament, and we hope that this will be possible in the other countries of Central America and that it will be a permanent forum for the discussion of our problems.

[Meden] Finally, Sergio Ramirez, vice president of Nicaragua, have you at any time thought about the possibility of publishing the Manzanillo talks?

[Ramirez] I think that for us, more than demonstrating with the documents at hand the intransigence that the U.S. Government displayed at those talks and how it ended up by unilaterally withdrawing from the negotiating table, we are more interested in the negotiations resuming at any time. We are calling for the resumption of this direct dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua. We are willing to attend such a dialogue, be it in Manzanillo or anywhere else that is agreed, without preconditions, without a prior agenda. We believe that part of the solution to the problem of Central America is that this dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States should help to relax relations between the two countries and that we should achieve at some point a thorough agreement that would stabilize relations between Nicaragua and the United States as two independent countries in spite of the fact that they are a big power and we are a poor country.

DETAILS OF CONTRA REORGANIZATION OUTLINED

PA300408 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0141 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 29 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The directorate of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] today became the sole organization "responsible for conducting the struggle" in Nicaragua. A joint leadership of "three men with equal power" made up of Alfonso Robelo, Adolfo Calero, and Arturo Cruz has become the civilian government of those opposed to the Managua regime, having authority even over the armed groups.

According to the final communique released here, this is expressed in the agreement signed today in Miami, which established that "none of the groups in the alliance will have an army." [sentence as received] The UNO, created in San Salvador in 1985, is made up of several civilian and military anti-Sandinist organizations, among which the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) led by Adolfo Calero has a preponderant position.

In order to give more consistency to the new policy, the anti-Sandinist general staff has been established under the name of the Military Commission, which will be made up of the three members of the directorate, and secondly by the commanders of the war fronts. This arrangement gave access to the top echelons to Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro of the UNO-Southern Front, Enrique Bernudez of the UNO-FDN, and Adan Artole of the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples].

The UNO-Southern Front operates militariy in the Nicaraguan southern mountains and swamps, the UNDO-FDN in the country's northern region, and KISAN in the areas that have always belonged to the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and Creoles in the Nicaraguan Atlantic region.

At its first declaration of principles, the joint anti-Sandinist body proclaimed its option for national reconciliation and democratization, without overlooking the civic and military offensive against the Managua government. Calero, Cruz, and Robel said that while struggling for the ideal they have in mind, the UNO will maintain a two-way policy, both civil and armed, "as the most effective means to force the Sandinist regime to adopt a real solution." Whenever that can be achieved, the dispersion of Nicaraguans will end. However, for the time being, the UNO appealed to the governments in the countries where there are currently Nicaraguan refugees and Nicaraguans in exile to "favorbly resolve their immigration and work status."

The purpose of the meeting between the UNO's three top leaders was to review aspects related to the organization, its internal structure, and to analyze its policy and role in the current Nicaraguan situation. Consequently, the top-level anti-Sandinist committee proceeded to install a Consultative Assembly in which all the opposition's political and military organizations will be represented, "in order to guarantee the alliance's democratic conduct." In addition, an Advisory Council was created, which will be made up of "11 distinguished Nicaraguans," who have not yet been appointed. It was also agreed to have one Latin American, one European, and one U.S. delegate of "renowned humanitarian inclinations," in order to perfect the rebel organization's current Human Rights Commission.

CONTRAS REPORTEDLY KIDNAP 68 ON ATLANTIC COAST

PA282221 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A total of 68 people, including Indian residents of Monkey Point, were kidnapped by counterrevolutionary groups that operate in Special Zone No 2 on the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast. The incursion of the terrorist Somozist groups has caused suffering and pain to the residents of that region, who have mourned the torture and subsequent assassination of at leat 10 kidnapped Indians. In that regard, the residents of Bluefields and Laguna de Perlas remember with pain and anger the counterrevolutionary attacks on those towns on 15 and 16 May, which filled 42 coastal families with sorrow on the eve of their traditional Palo de Mayo celebrations.

FDN REPORTS 830 EPS CASUALTIES IN 15 DAYS

PA172006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 17 May 86

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Forces reported today that it inflicted 830 casualties on the Sandinist People's Army, including dead and wounded, in 15 days of fighting. The information was announced by the clandestine "Radio 15 September" in a morning broadcast monitoried in Tegucigalpa, which claimed that the number of clashes was 52. The radio station also stated that the military actions encompassed the Nicaraguan Departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa, Zelaya, Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Boaco, and Chontales.

The FDN claims to have seized 73 Soviet AK-47 rifles and 127,000 rounds of ammunition for this rifle, 3 RPG-7 rocket launchers with 61 grenades, 381-mm mortars, 37 rockets, and other war materiel. The war bulletin notes that of the casualties inflicted on the EPS, 372 were dead, most of whom were identified.

Among the more relevant actions staged by the rebels during the first 2 weeks of May, an outstanding action was on the 11th when a troop transportation truck was damaged by antitank mines at Cuesta del Muerto near Pavona, Jinotega. There was also an ambush on 10 May on the highway that goes from Waslala to matagalpa in the northern part of the country in the area known as Las Carpas, when the rebel forces inflicted "many" dead and wounded on the Sandinists. According to "Radio 15 September," on the same day they attacked the Camazoca Garrisons, only 9 km from La Gateada, in the central part of the country, a region that is heavily patrolled by the Sandinists.

The rebels charged that the Sandinist Air Force bombed the community of Sislao in central Zelaya on 2 May and destroyed many peasant homes in the area with Soviet-made MI-24 helicopters. The report on Sislao indicates that Mrs Luisa Obregon, her two children, and four grandchildren were killed and several village inhabitants were wounded.

On 3 May, rebel forces in Madriz, northern Nicaragua, launched an attack on Sandinist military bases in Quibuto, inflicting many casualties on the troops.

ZUNIGA HEADS NEWLY FORMED LIBERAL PARTY

PA231817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Managua, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- With an 11-member provisional board of directors, the Liberal Party of Nicaragua [Partido Liberal de Nicaragua] was formed today. It disagrees with "the deviation" that the Sandinists have carried out in the Nicaraguan revolution. Initially made up mostly of professionals, this new party, the third liberal party in the country, wants to become an organization of the masses in the future.

With provisional directors in Masaya, Granada, and Carazo Departments, this new party is planning a nationwide organization. It will subsequently comply with the legal requirements in this regard. Microbiologist Andres Zuniga heads the board of directors of the new Liberal Party, which will try to unite all the dispersed liberals throughout the country who do not presently belong to any of the existing liberal parties here.

The Independent Liberal Party, headed by Virgilio Godoy, is represented in the National Constituent Assembly, but it criticizes the Sandinists inside the legislative body. The Constitutionalist Liberal Party is not represented in the National Assembly, but it is one of the four dissident parties that make up the opposition Nicaragua Democratic Coordinating Board, founded in 1981.

The leaders of the new liberal group said they want to maintain good relations with the remaining liberal parties. The leaders of the new party said that they will maintain contact with Liberal International as long as that organization does not meddle in the internal affairs of local liberals. The liberal politicians said that they will not participate in the open town councils that are taking place here to study the issue of the country's constitution because, they said, "without freedom of the press, there cannot be a constitutional debate."

PLI DECLARES ALERT IN WAKE OF MEMBERS' ARREST

PA281949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 28 May 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 28 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The top authorities of the opposition Independent Liberal Party [PLI] have declared a "state of alert" in the wake of the arrest of 35 of its militants by state security agents in northern Nicaragua. PLI President Virgilio Godoy told ACAN-EFE today that the party's Executive Committee and the National Directorate declared an alert in order to deal with the situation.

The Liberal leader said that various special commissions were established to negotiate the release of the arrested who are originally from Nueva Segovia and Madriz Departments, at the Honduran border. Godoy said that these arrests ordered by Sandinist authorities are threatening the national assembly scheduled on 15 June to elect new party authorities. Among the arrested are 10 PLI convention delegates who will not be able to participate in the assembly if they are kept in prison. Virgilio Godoy said that the carrying out of the assembly depends on the release of those Liberal militants.

On 21 May, military authorities held a press conference in Esteli, 156 km to the north of Managua to report that state security had dismantled an internal anti-Sandinist front in northern Nicaragua. Sandinist authorities said that this "counterrevolutionary" structure was aimed at killing government and FSLN representatives in the northern cities of Esteli, Osotal, Mozonte, and Dipilto. Jose Castellon Rocha, PLI vice president in Nueva Segovia, was denounced before the newsmen as leader of the internal front.

The announced dismantling of anti-Sandinist structures is just a "scheme" to leave the PLI without any leadership. It is a party whose views are highly supported by the people, Godoy said. He denied that there is a "great conspiracy," but said that the incident involves the cases of a father whose son left the military service, another father of an official who left the country, and still another father whose son was in jail. Godoy described the arrest of 35 people, most of them PLI members, as political "reprisals" which are "nothing new."

The Liberal leader said that the weapons shown by the authorities in Esteli "is a show," because what was really found was an AK rifle that the young man who left the military service abandoned. Godoy said that PLI members have also been victims of the "hostility" of the authorities in Boaco Department, in central Nicaragua; Jinotega and Esteli departments in the north; and Leon, in western Nicaragua; including Managua, Masaya, and Granda. "The hostilities against the PLI have continued because this party has not stopped its political work," he noted.

The PLI participated in the 4 November 1984 elections and holds nine deputy seats in the National Assembly. The PLI is one of the parties that is not participating in the current constitutional debate convoked by the Sandinists through open town councils that are being carried out throughout the country.

ADVISERS TO LEAVE NICARAGUA IF CONTADORA SIGNED

PA290438 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0424 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 May (EFE) -- Cuban military advisers will "immediately" depart from Nicaragua if the general peace agreement for Central America is signed, it was stated today in Montevideo by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriquez.

"We are not there on a permanent basis," it was said by Rodriguez to the Uruguayan Senate's Commission for International Affairs and the Chamber of Deputies. "If the debates currently under way for peace in Central America decide that the military advisers must leave, ours will depart immediately after Nicaragua signs the agreement," the Cuban vice president added. Rodriquez also said that if it is agreed "that it would prove useful for the civilian helpers to depart, Cuba will also accept that decision."

The Cuban vice president, who will conclude an official 5-day visit in Uruguay on Friday, asserted: "We have never maintained more than 800 members of the Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry in Nicaragua." Rodriguez calculated the number of Cuban civilians currently cooperating in Nicaragua is between 550 and 650. The vice president said that his country advocates a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis and accused the United States of interfering in regional affairs.

FURTHER ON RODRIGUEZ' ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY

Meets With Leftists

PA281858 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Report by Jose Luis Martinez, Havana Radio correspondent in Montevideo]

[Excerpt] Greetings, Havana Radio listeners of the international news magazine. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met this morning at 1120 with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti at the Government House. Rodriguez was accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon and Cuban Ambassador to Uruguay Joaquin Mas Martinez. Rodriguez later talked to reporters and said that he conveyed a special message from Commander Fidel Castro to President Sanguinetti.

It is worth noting that Rodriguez met with General Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front leftist coalition; Senators Juan Raul Ferreira and Luis [name indistinct] of the National Party; and Humberto Cigandia, president of the Civic Union's National Board.

Broad Front President Gen Liber Seregni said at the end of the meeting with the vice president that they exchanged views regarding the situation in our countries and throughout Latin America. He stressed that relations between Cuba and Uruguay had been growing since democracy was consolidated here. Liber also said that the meeting focused on the Central America issue. He added that on Thursday at 1030, the entire coalition representing leftist parties will have a personal meeting with Rodriguez.

Presents Castro Message

FL281516 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was presented to Uruguay President Julio Maria Sanguinetti by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez during an extensive, private conversation.

During the meeting, Sanguinetti gave the Cuban delegation extensive information on current Uruguayan activities, 1 year after restoration of the constitutional government. The Uruguayan president and Rodriguez exchanged experiences on various aspects of international affairs, paying special attention to the Central American situation. The vice president and Sanguinetti agreed on the need to continue efforts to achieve a negotiated, political solution to the Central American conflict through the Contadora Group.

Among other topics discussed at the meeting, the two leaders analyzed the recent Central American summit at Esquipulas and considered the declaration adopted an important element for future Contadora Group negotiations.

Upon analyzing the situation in the southern continent, the favorable conditions for Latin American unity of action became evident and they stressed the two countries' interest in offering their common efforts to strengthen and develop this goal. Official sources indicated that Rodriguez presented Sanguinetti with the Cuban evaluation of the Nonaligned Movement as a group that has an important place in international affairs.

After the meeting, the Uruguayan leader offered a private luncheon for the vice president during which they continued analyzing the international situation.

Speaks at University

PA281918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez issued a call in Uruguay for turning Latin Americas's unity into a force capable of achieving peace and development. As a guest of honor of the Uruguayan Government since Sunday, the Cuban leader spoke on world peace at the Montevideo University to an audience that frequently applauded his remarks. World Peace, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said, is not only that which is achieved between the big powers but also that which resolves the regional problems in which those powers might be involved.

Meets With ALADI Ambassadors

F1282338 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire 2130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Montevideo — Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today has reaffirmed Cuba's desire for continental unity before the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] and the international legislative commissions of Uruguay. Rodriguez was received this morning by all the ambassadors representing ALADI, and spoke of Cuba's integrationist policy while confirming his country's intention of participating in this organization as an observer. The vice president, who arrived in Uruguay last Sunday on an official visit, went to Cuba Square of the capital of Uruguay, where there is a monument to Jose Marti, Cuba's national hero.

COMMERCIAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

PA231730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Today Cuba and Uruguay agreed to promote a commercial agreement to increase mutual trade, create mechanisms, and make their industries complementary. The agreement also includes the joint production of goods to be sold in third countries. The agreement was signed in Montevideo by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Commission of the Uruguayan Chamber of Industry at the end of an exhibit of Cuban exports products, which was visited by more than 35,000.

INTERNATIONALISTS IN ANGOLA FINISH LUMBER HARVEST

FL281550 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1407 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The number of Cubans receiving the Internationalist Medal has risen to 59. The workers are members of the Arnaldo Milian Castro Internationalist Forestry Contingent, and they received their medals after finishing the second lumber harvest in the Maiombi jungle. This was one of the most important decorations presented during the past few months at the central camp of the (Embucosao) Collective, which is in Cabinda municipality approximately 400 km from Luanda on the Atlantic coast.

During the ceremony decorating the Cuban internationalists who chop, extract, and transport the lumber as well as perform other basic tasks, the Cuban and Angolan workers who work in the Maiombi jungle presented their individual commitments.

(Demetrio Olivera), first secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] in Angola, expressed his conviction that the Cuban contingent will meet its production goal for the 3d year in a row.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES RELATIONS WITH AREA COUNTRIES

FL281958 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[By Marcos Vanola]

[Text] There are events that without arousing attention may offer a present and future vision of the march of times. These are not spectacular events or events that by themselves alarmingly call attention, but they demonstrate the direction followed by countries against their will, a direction which the current U.S. Administration wants to enforce.

During the past few days, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has officially visited Peru and Uruguay, and this has created another split in the isolation of Cuba that the United States has tried to maintain.

Cuba maintained extensive relations with Peru during the government of General Velasco Alvarado. These relations became cool during the era of President Belaunde Terry, especially after the incidents that occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

When the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] government of Alan Garcia assumed power, certain declarations emerged between Havana and Lima that the foreign press exploited as vast disagreements. During the course of a few months, relations changed and now they are very smooth.

Peru, along with Mexico and Panama, has tried to maintain a very active position in search of peace in Central America and has supported the right of the peoples' self-determination.

Lima has limited 10 percent of its export value to pay its foreign debt and has called the IMF a monarchal institution whose aim is to defend the interests of the large industrialized countries. These coincidences have allowed the development of progressive ties between Peru and Cuba.

Uruguay reestablished diplomatic relations with Cuba in October 1985, after a long dictatorship that had consumed the democratic tradition of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay overnight. Since then, relations between the two countries have developed and now they are intensifying and developing trade, technical, and cultural exchanges.

Cuba currently maintains good relations with Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentina, Guyana, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay. Relations with Venezuela have descended to a very low level since October 1976 even though the foreign minister visited Caracas in mid-1985.

With the emergence of democracy in Brazil after 20 years of military dictatorships, there have been bilateral contacts between the two governments as well as trade and cultural contacts.

Diplomatic relations with Colombia do not exist, but there are frequent conversations at the government level.

In one way or another, Cuba maintains relations with 15 Latin American countries. Excluding Cuba from Latin Amerian affairs is a thing of the past.

The Malvinas Islands war, occupation of Grenada, and Reagan's stubbornness in defeating a democratically-elected government as is the case in Nicaragua, have contributed in changing the point of view of many democratic governments. These are signs of a new awareness of Latin American unity.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES GUANTANAMO WORKERS

FL291832 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 May 86

[By Jose Mejia Osorio]

[Text] The magnificent work carried out by the workers of Guantanamo under the direction of the Defense Council has made it possible for this province to complete the first stage of defense readiness. This was included in a letter of congratulations sent by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee and FAR minister, to Raul Michel Vargas, alternate Politburo member and first party secretary in this territory.

The message indicates how this new effort by the people of Guantanamo will serve as an incentive to continue training with the same interest and enthusiasm. The western Province of Pinar del Rio and the eastern Province of Guantanamo are the only ones who have currently achieved the first stage of deense readiness. This is an example showing that the enemy will not be able to attack our sovereignty from either end of the country.

CASTILLO REBASA MADE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

FL241310 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The Council of State has agreed to designate Comrade Manuel Castillo Rebasa minister of communications. Castillo Rebasa was chief of the Communications Troops of the FAR, and he is replacing Comrade Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez, who will be assigned other duties.

COMMISSION OF ECONOMY MANAGEMENT CREATED

FL240108 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] The Council of State has just announced Law/Decree No 94, which creates the National Commission of Economy Management, an administrative organ ascribed to the Council of Ministers and whose president is considered a minister.

The commission has been created to direct, coordinate, promote, and control the tasks related with methods and mechanisms of economy and assure the integration, suitability, and complementation of all subsystems of the economy management system in line with policies outlined by the state.

Comrade Gilberto Diaz has been appointed the commission's vice president. Formerly, he was vice president of the Central Planning Board.

OECS LEADERS MEET, DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

FL292043 Bridgetown CANA in English 1953 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 29 CANA -- Leaders of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) began closed door sessions here today, discussing regional economic issues as they affect the islands. The sessions at the Frigate Bay resort of Jack Tar Village follows yesterday's opening ceremony at which speakers emphasised the importance of the OECS.

Antigua's Deputy Prime Minister Leser B Bird directed attention to the need for involving Caribbean youths in the decision making process. Bird, deputising for his father Prime Minister Vere C Bird, stressed the need for young people of the OECS to participate in this process, and added that the OECS secretariat needs to make sure that youths form an important part of the organisation's agenda.

Leaders are today discussing the harmonisation of fiscal incentives and joint overseas representation.

St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton and his Vincentian counterpart, James Mitchell, both emphasised the need for the OECS to move closer together. They both looked forward to the day when the entire OECS will be under one flag, banner, and anthem. Mitchell also called on the people from the area to work hard to ensure progress in the islands.

Dominica's Trade Minister Charles Maynard, deputising for Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles, urged OECS members to continue removing petty jealousies and called for a strengthening of the regional integration movement.

Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts and Nevis, who is hosting the summit, called for a rededication of leaders to the OECS's main objectives of enhancing the economic development of the region. Simmon's said that the signing of the OECS Treaty in June 1981 was a new beginning for these seven islands. He urged OECS' peoples to support togetherness, cooperation, and collective action in the OECS.

BAHAMAS

FNM HOLDS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PINDLING

FL282130 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[By Sophie Saunders]

[Text] A small group of Free National Movement [FNM] supporters, estimated at between 60 and 70 by a senior police officer, gathered outside the House of Assembly in (?Boston) Square this morning protesting against the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] and Prime Minister Pindling.

Carrying placards with the words L O [Lynden O Pindling] Got To Go; Shut Down L O; and, We Want a General Election, FNM supporters marched around the square singing We Shall Overcome and chanting We Want Isaacs; L O Got to Go! Other placards read Isaacs Is the Man With the Plan, and, The FNM, A New Direction.

Booing the prime minister as he left the House, the demonstrators cheered their leader Mr Kendall Isaacs as he emerged. Mr Isaacs thanked his supporters for turning out this morning, and the crowd dispersed.

BARBADOS

NEW PRIME MINISTER ERROL BARROW SWORN IN

FL291805 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- Errol Barrow, sworn in today for his fourth term as Barbados prime minister, said Caribbean governments should recognize that the real political lay in the hands of the people. [sentence as recieved] Barrow, 66, led his Democratic labour party (DLP) to a landslide win at the polls yesterday.

After a brief swearing-in ceremony at Government House, Barrow told reporters that the DLP's was a peoples victory. The people's power is still the dominant factor in any democratic society as has been demonstrated by this election and we will not be unmindful that we are there as a result of the power that has been exercised by the people as it was exercised in the Philippines a few months ago and I hope will spread throughout the Caribbean, Barrow said.

Barrow, who served as head of government for three terms from 1971-76, led the DLP avalanche by winning his St John seat by a margin of nearly seven to one. The party won 24 of the 27 seats and among those defeated was outgoing prime minister, Bernard St John.

Barrow promised improved relations with Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries.

The new prime minister indicated that he was in no hurry to name a cabinet and will give ministers in the ousted administration time to settle their affairs before he moves into office on Monday.

Press reports have said that Barrow had this week said former Education Minister Erskine Sandiford would be named Deputy Prime Minister and lawyer Maurice King as attorney general.

Barrow told reporters that he would not be moving into Ilaro Court, the stately official residence of the prime minister. I could not comfortably live in premisies that cost 3 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 U.S. cents), when a lot of families in Barbados are living in one room houses with 10 and 12 residents, Barrow said. Ilaro Court, about two miles outside Bridgetown, became the residence of the prime minister during the BLP administration.

Today is a public holiday to mark the DLP win and schools will remain closed tomorrow.

MORE ON ELECTIONS; ST JOHN 'QUITTING' POLITICS

FL291629 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- Supporters of the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) celebrated their party's remarkable general election victory early today by dancing in the streets. In scenes reminiscent of the party's first electoral victory in 1961, supporters held brooms aloft -- to signify that the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) had been swept from power after 10 years.

The extent of the DLP's victory must have shocked even their most ardent followers. In winning 24 seats out of 27 seats, the party achieved the highest victory margin in local political history. The result was a personal triumph for 66-year-old DLP leader Errol Barrow, who was portrayed by his opponents as yesterday's man. Analysts also said it reflected widespread attraction of the DLP economic programme which offered generous tax cuts and reductions in utility rates.

Defeated Prime Minister Bernard St John, one of 11 ministers to be rejected, reportedly announced he was quitting politics. They (the electorate) have told me to hang up my hat, the BARBADOS ADVOCATE quoted him as saying.

Barrow's first act was to announce today as a public holiday.

The only BLP candidates to win seats were backbencher Henry Forde, former attorney general, David Simmons, and ex-Junior Finance Minister Owen Archer. Forde, tipped to become the new leader of the opposition, said he anticipated five stenuous years in parliament during which the BLP could be rebuilt.

Barrow, who previously served as prime minister from 1961-76, said he had always expected a DLP victory. One of the most surprising results was in the rural constituency of St Joseph which the BLP had held for more than half a century. Teacher Mrs Maisie Barker-Welch, the lone woman elected, comfortably defeated outgoing house speaker, Lindsay Bolden.

The defeat of St John by trade unionist Bobby Morris was the first time a prime minister had lost his seat. It brought back memories of a previous humiliation for the 54 year-old lawyer in 1971 when he also lost to a newcomer when leader of the then opposition BLP.

One of the losing BLP candidates was Mohammed Nassar, who was charged on Tuesday after being involved in a violent clash with DLP supporters last Sunday. Nassar, who was accused of firing a gun during the melee, was injured along with five others.

Retaining his seat was Dr Don Blackman, the former BLP health minister who switched to the DLP when the election date was announced. Blackman characterised the BLP as a party which had lost touch with the people and was controlled by a small clique of white businessmen. This led to persistent charges of racism. The three-week campaign was however dominated by economic issues, and marred by a few incidents of stone-throwing.

The BLP campaigned on a record of stability and economic prosperity during its 10-year rule.

There was a voter turn-out of 83 per cent, the highest since adult suffrage in 1951. The percentage swing away from the BLP, which had 17 seats in the last parliament, was an average 11.8 per cent. The six independents in the race and the lone Marxist Worker's Party of Barbados lost their deposits.

HERRENBERG SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT WITH PRC

FL231640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, May 23, CANA -- China will provide Suriname with an interest-free loan of 15 million guilders (one U.S. dollar; 2.56 guilders) during the next two years, it was officially announced here.

Agreement on the loan was reached by a Surinamese delegation which visited China in late April for talks with Chinese officials.

Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg led the Surinamese delegation which signed the loan agreement with a Chinese team led by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The funds will be used to finance a number of projects here, as well as to purchase equipment and other goods from China.

Meanwhile, China will send a mission to Suriname this month to discuss with Surinamese experts some projects which are eligible for finance.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL

FL282026 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Last Sunday the organs of the so-called old political parties NPS [Suriname National Party], KTPI [Indonesian Peasants Party], and VHP [Progressive Reform Party] have carried identical motions which state that their respective leaders will fully participate in the top deliberating council.

The political parties participate in the top deliberating council on the basis of an accord which was signed in November of last year on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Suriname's independence. Their participation was limited to political and administrative affairs. The top deliberating council consists of representatives of the military authority and a social partner which form the government.

The decision to fully participate in the top deliberating council flos from an invitation by the chairman of the military authority. The chairman of the NPS, ex-prime Minister Henck Arron, confirmed the cooperation between the traditional political parties, which is also expressed in a similarity of the motions that were approved by all three parties individually.

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SELA MEETING PREPARES JOINT GATT POSITION

PY310050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1925 GMT 29 May 86

[By Jorge Figueroa]

[Text] Montevideo, 29 May (EFE) -- After alluding to a possible "joint position" before the next GATT meeting, SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett has said that nearly half of Latin America's exports to developed countries are subject to some kind of restriction. Alegrett stated as they look forward to the upcoming GATT meeting, the Latin American and Caribbean countries are in "good spirits" and have "points of agreement."

After inaugurating the SELA meeting in Montevideo today, the Venezuelan economist told EFE that "we would like to have a united position" to present the industrialized countries at the GATT meeting to be held next September in Punta del Este, Uruguay. The meeting is being attended by "high-level" delegations from 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

A SELA spokesman told EFE that the industrialized countries, headed by the United States, Japan, and the FRG, want to introduce under GATT rules the so-called new subjects, which include services, investments, trade of high-technology goods, and intellectual property. The developing countries, however, "do not share this view," and so they "need to work out a joint position in order to make themselves heard by the powerful."

In his opening speech, Alegrett affirmed that "the protectionist trend, which is moving from the governments into the congresses, is getting stronger every day, thus making the entry of our products increasingly difficult." The SELA Permanent Secretary said that "nearly half of Latin America's exports to the developed countries are subject to some kind of restriction." He then pointed out that "our raw materials and basic products are also in a serious situation, because of an average decline of 35 percent in 1985 prices below the 1980 level."

Alegrett stressed that "it is necessary to reverse the mounting protectionism by the industrialized countries and the continuing application of discriminitory and restrictive measures."

At the next GATT meeting, Alegrett said, "the system that will govern international trade relations for the rest of the century should be devised." The Latin American countries, therefore, "are under the obligation to find common denominators that are solid: They must take initiatives, define their objectives, and clearly establish their priorities."

The SELA secretary expressed confidence "in the success of the meeting," and noted that "Latin America and the Caribbean must clearly identify the common interests they must defend and promote in their struggle."

PRESIDENTIAL BOMB THREAT TERMED FALSE ALARM

PY301359 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1307 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Cordoba, 30 May (NA) -- The presidential airplane Tango-02 carrying President Raul Alfonsin to Cordoba this morning landed at 0930 without any problems at the De la Cruz Airport despite a bomb threat by an anonymous caller.

President Raul Alfonsin deplaned amid tight security measures and immediately went to the Embalse de Rio Tercero nuclear plant located only 5 km from the airport.

A few minutes after the presidential airplane took off from the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport, the control tower told the airplane commander that a bomb threat had been received. After the president was told about the bomb threat he decided to continue the flight.

Local Cordoba reporters said there was discrimination against them in relation to the treatment the Buenos Aires journalists received. The Cordoba reporters said they were not allowed access to the airfield at the De la Cruz Airport.

Threat Adds to 'Insecurity'

PY310116 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1508 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM) -- Interior Secretary Facundo Suarez Lastra has stated that the bomb threat against the presidential airplane, which an anonymous caller made this morning, is part of what we are experiencing now; it may be the work of a madman, a child, or the people who planted bombs in various places...it could be anyone.

Suarez Lastra made statements this morning to reporters assigned to Government House concerning various political issues that are occupying everyone's attention.

The interior secretary answered questions on the alarm this morning aboard the airplane carrying President Raul Alfonsin to Cordoba, where he laid the cornerstone for the future radioisotopes plant, which will be subordinate to the National Commission for Atomic Energy. Today is international atomic energy day.

Suarez Lastra said that the anonymous call alerting the airport's control tower that a bomb was aboard the airplane is part of what we are experiencing, that there are political intentions behind all these acts, and that it does not take much to cause a disturbance.

Suarez Lastra added that this has nothing to do with our nation's security level -- the bomb was not planted, it was not there...

In a country like ours, anyone can make a telephone threat.

Suarez Lastra stated this might be the work of a madman or a child, or it might even be a real threat.

Suarez Lastra recalled that bombs have been planted at Radical Civic Union offices, at a military unit, at the law office of the Justicialist Party president, so it could be anything.

In conclusion, Suarez Lastra stated a simple threat does not permit us to make a guess, but we are aware that this adds to an atmosphere of insecurity, which some people want to exacerbate, and against which, of course, we are acting.

JUDGE STATES OPINION ON TAIWAN TRAWLER CASE

PY311730 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2144 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA) -- Rio Gallegos Federal Judge Alfredo Gustavo Bustos, who is handling the case of the shipwreck [naufragio] of the Taiwan trawler Hsien Teh No 3 in Puerto Deseado, today said that the crew of the Argentine Coast Guard ship Prefecto Derbes had no responsibility whatever for the event, saying that "they at all times acted according to international rules and without breaking any legal principles."

Meanwhile, Dr. Cordoba of the Puerto Deseado hospital has reported that two of the six foreign seamen who were hospitalized there yesterday were discharged at noon today and that one of the four who is still in the hospital "is in delicate condition."

In a telephone conversation with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Judge Bustos also said that the autopsy made on the body of the only crewman who died in the incident showed that the heart stoppage that caused his death occurred when he jumped into the ice-cold South Atlantic waters.

When asked about the charges that could be made against the officers and crew of the Prefecto Derbes for machine-gunning the intruding trawler and presumably sinking it, Bustos said that "in no way can it even be presumed that they committed an illegal act."

The judge stressed: "They complied with all international norms without breaking any legal principles." He added that "they used nonexplosive bullets with solid lead points, which makes me doubt that the fire in the Hsien Teh No 3 could have been caused by the hits."

When asked to explain his opinion, the judge said: "Yes, in fact I cannot deny my doubts regarding the fire aboard the trawler and, as long as there is no evidence to the contrary, I say that it could have been caused on purpose."

CGT PLENUM CONFIRMS STRIKE, MOBILIZATION PLANS

PY291732 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2135 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM) -- The plenum of secretaries general of the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] today confirmed its plan for struggle, which includes a 24-hour general strike on 13 June, a 12-hour mobilization on a later date, and a demand for the immediate normalization of the CGT in accordance with its own statutes.

The CGT also decided to reject any government effort to regulate the right to strike and reiterated its opposition to the government's salary policies for active and retired workers.

GUIMARAES TO CONTINUE AS CHAMBER PRESIDENT

PY301541 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes will remain in the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies until the congressional recess in July. The deputy himself has confirmed this information.

Despite appeals to him by advisers, the president of the PMOB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and president of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, has decided not to ask permission to take medical leave for treatment. According to him, he has recovered and he can resume work. The internal regulations of the Chamber of Deputies are very clear in this regard: If the president of the Chamber of Deputies is in Brasilia and has not obtained a leave of absence, he must preside over the plenary sessions.

With regard to yesterday's newspaper reports, Guimaraes said that they are confusing and asked for more undrstanding with regard to his health.

[Begin Guimaraes recording] It must be understood that I was tired and sick. I did not ask permission before when I was ill for 10-12 days. But this time I was really suffering from fatigue. [end recording]

Guimaraes yesterday met with the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy, Vladimir Spoliarov, to confirm his trip to Moscow in July. After that trip, Guimaraes will begin a tour of the country's main cities, campaigning for the Constituent Assembly. Next week, he will make a speech on the Constitutent Assembly in Congress, but he did not want to reveal the content of his speech.

[Begin Guimaraes recording] I believe that my speech will be a surprise. I am phoning law professors of Sao Paulo, and the speech will be a surprise that I will reveal next week. I will make a speech here in Congress regarding a question about which I will not talk as president of the Chamber of Deputies or as president of the PMOB, but as a simple deputy. I will present an amendment that I consider important, and I will see who agrees with me. [end recording]

Guimaraes will stay in Brasilia this weekend. Next week he will begin to implement modifications on the voting panel in the plenum of the Chamber of Deputies in preparation for the national Constituent Assembly. Early next week, he will also work out agreements with the party leaders to define the agenda. This will demand a concentrated effort during midweek.

Walter Veloso reporting for Jornal Nacional.

INTERIOR MINISTER REJECTS ELECTION PROPOSAL

PY310014 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 May 86

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Text] Santiago, 30 May (EFE) -- Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has poured "a bucket of cold water" on the opposition's hopes for a peaceful transition toward democracy in Chile, stating that the principles of the military regime "cannot be put at stake by holding elections." The interior minister's unexpected statement comes at the end of a 1-month deadline that the opposition, grouped under Civic Assembly, gave the regime to accept a rapid and peaceful transition toward full democracy. Debate on the presidential succession system is being heatedly discussed by the public. The regime's Constitution provides for the nomination by the Armed Forces in 1989 of a single candidate, who is to be ratified by a plebiscite, while the opposition, and even progovernment groups, propose the holding of direct, free, secret, and publicized elections in 1989 or earlier. During a conference on "democracy and constitutionality" held yesterday in Vina del Mar, Garcia opposed the holding of elections that could jeopardize the Chilean position "within a Western Hemisphere and Christian world to which we belong." The interior minister, who spoke at the Vina del Mar municipal theater on its 108th anniversary, also stated that the government's responsibility is to outline the principles and tenets of the military regime "without setting a given deadline." Observers are interpreting the interior minister's words as an indirect response to the petitions the Civic Assembly made 1 month ago, petitions which, thus far, have not received any official response.

In contrast to Garcia's statements, former Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said on Monday -- during a luncheon with the foreign press -- that "there is almost a consensus to reform the Constitution in order to hold elections and not just a plebiscite to ratify a single candidate in 1989." According to Jarpa, a plebiscite to ratify a single candidate (who, according to the opposition, could be Pinochet) might drag the Armed Forces into an untenable position if the nation's majority opinion winds up opposing their candidate. On the other hand, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, a member of the Government Junta and the Navy chief of staff, in the past few days has reasserted his opinion that constitutional reform is necessary to achieve more flexibility because "time is already running out for us." In addition, opposition publications, such as the magazine APSI, have leaked that General Fernando Matthei, a member of the Government Junta and the Air Force chief of staff, endorses constitutional reform in order to hold free elections in 1989. APSI even attributed to governmental sources reports that Pinochet is unhappy with Gen Matthei and is reportedly considering having him resign from the Government Junta because of his open disagreement with Pinochet concerning the country's future. Other publications state that Carabineros Director General Rodolfo Stange, the other member of the Government Junta, also endorses consitutional changes.

Therefore, for the opposition magazines, only Gen Pinochet and the Army, of which Gen Pinochet is commander in chief, reportedly agree with the current constitutional timetable. Within this context, the comments by the Interior minister, that there should not be any deadlines of elections that risk the regime's "principles and tenets" and its "basic work" are like pouring "a bucket of cold water" on all the opposition sectors. In addition, upon expiration of the deadline it gave the government for a response to its proposal, the Civic Assembly will begin implementing a civil disobedience program aimed at forcing the regime to take immediate steps leading to the country's democratization.

BARCO ON CONTADORA, GUERRILLAS, UNEMPLOYMENT

PA301740 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2 D

[Excerpts] President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas said yesterday that his government will receive a country that is expanding except in the areas of unemployment and inflation. He expressed support for the Contadora Group which seeks to achieve peace for Central America and noted that if Contadora "still exists" when he assums office, Colombia will continue to be involved in these efforts. Barco Vargas especially referred to economic aspects before leaving for Mexico City yesterday where he will spend 8 days.

Regarding the Contadora Group, Barco Vargas repeated that it is "a group of good offices," that Colombia is a country that has always believed in the peaceful settlement of conflicts, and that in this case, we are helping in another country. "If Contadora still exists when I assume office, I will gladly continue lending tsese good offices in favor of peace in Central America, he noted explaining that he feels that special attention must be given to the country's border disputes. [quotation marks as published]

Asked about the way in which his government will handle the guerrilla problem and the peace process, he said: "I have said it 20 times that it is the most difficult problem and that we are going to focus all our attention on it. The solution has not worked because the current administration has not become involved with its officials in these efforts. I hope that it will be government officials who will become responsible for this task under the leadership of the government minister, of a person of that stature, in order to make progress in these negotiations."

ARMED FORCES PLEDGE SUPPORT TO NEW PRESIDENT

PA310141 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 3 A

[Text] The Armed Forces have offered the new government their support. On Sunday night Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe visited the newly elected president after learning of his victory at the polls. Vega Uribe stated that the Armed Forces would always back a government legitimately elected by the people, which was the case with Barco Vargas.

Some active and retired military personnel, upon being questioned by EL TIEMPO, commented that the fundamental thing for the Armed Forces is that the Colombian people have demonstrated that they back the traditional parties and have once again set an example of authentic patriotism. Barco's victory, for the military, is a victory of democracy over a minority that sometimes backs subversion and terrorism. It is an authentic demonstration of public spirit and absolute faith in the country's institutions.

The military spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that the triumph of one of the country's traditional parties also represents support for the Armed Forces, which are the pillars that allow institutionality to remain safe and to project itself with great strength into the future. The military sources again stated: "This gives democracy significant momentum to counter the totalitarian pretenses of the extreme left, and proof of this is the loyalty and absolute impartiality demonstrated by the Armed Forces during Sunday's debate."

The military men questioned said: "This respect and support for democracy was demonstrated by the Armed Forces on Sunday to the point of sacrifice -- as in the death of a noncommissioned office and a soldier -- so that the country's democracy could forge ahead."

The minister of defense went as far as to say that Sunday's elections were a victory of democracy over subversion because, despite having resorted to the cowardely method of ambushing Army patrols, the terrorists did not manage to cloud the democratic process. Gen Vega explained that the special mission that the Armed Forces have of defending institutions was accomplished on Sunday, when Colombians were able to go to the polls in complete peace. The high ranking military man stated: "Our mission was fulfilled," and he promised that the Armed Forces will continue in their firm vocation of safeguarding institutions that are faithful to the Constitution and the law.

Colonel Ramirez Gil, retired, secretary general of the Colombian Association of Retired Armed Forces Officials, commented that if most citizens elected Dr Virgilio Barco "It is because they believe that Barco's programs are effective and are going to favor all of us." Ramirez Gil stated: "We are sure that with this government, security and respect for life will be restored. Also, if he proposed programs are met, there will be a period of redemption for all." Ramirez Gill added: "Also, we firmly believe that the much-sought-after peace of which President Belisario Betancur has spoken will be positively reached with Barco."

RAMIREZ ON U.S., VENEZUELA, CONTADORA

PA012036 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 May 86 p 6-8

[Text] Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has announced that the Colombian and U.S. Governments will begin the revision of the extradition treaty on 22 June when a joint commission will define the new bases and mechanisms of the agreement. The foreign minister added that the talks will continue on 27 and 28 June "when it is expected that the two countries will reduce the types of crimes that will fall under the treaty."

Ramirez Ocampo said that although the border dispute with "Venezuela has hit bottom, the Bolivarian spirit of the two countries forces them to seek mechanisms that will put an end to the prolonged dispute over marine and submarine areas."

In a dialogue with the Groupo Radical Colombiano, the foreign minister firmly defended the current government's foreign policy and stressed that he "is absolutely sure that it will be remembered as one of the best in the country's entire history." He also denied that Colombia is planning reprisals against the Venezuelan authorities in view of the systematic violation of the national sovereignty by Venezuelan ships.

In the face of the virtual refusal by the Central American countries to sign the Contadora peace document at the 6 June meeting, he said: "This cannot be viewed as the failure of the Contadora Group because in any case, the government of the area are committed to the search for a political solution in the region." Ramirez Ocampo said that the Colombian Government hopes that the talks that will begin on 22 June will result in the introduction of substantial changes in the extradition treaty. "The modifications," he explained, "basically deal with the reduction of the crimes so that the treaty will be really used for crimes of some seriousness." He added that Colombian delegates Marco Gerardo Monroy and Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita are in charge of studying the reforms in representation of the Betancur administration during the joint meetings that will be held at the end of June. "We hope to finish these talks after 1 year of intense contacts. The modifications that we are proposing only seek to improve the treaty and its scope," the foreign minister said.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS DEFEAT IN PLEBISCITE RETURNS

PA020144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 2 Jun 86

[By Daniel Priollet, special AFP correspondent]

[Text] Quito, 1 Jun (AFP) -- The Ecuadoran Government, in an announcement by Vice President Blasco Penaherrera, has admitted the defeat of the "yes" vote in the referendum organized on Sunday by President Leon Febres Cordero regarding the admission of candidates of independent parties in the elections.

The initial unofficial returns of a total of 2.55 percent of the votes, communicated by the Secretariat of Information, gave -- 2 and 1/2 hours after the polls closed -- an initial projection of the returns with 64.8 percent"no" votes against 23.7 percent "yes" votes.

Although these returns are partial, they allowed the vice president to admit the defeat of the "yes" votes, especially since this vote appeared to be the winner in all the provinces without exception, including Guayas, which has traditionally favored the Social Christian Party of Leon Febres Cordero.

This referendum gave way to an intense election campaign in Ecuador and assumed the characteristics of a vote of popular disapproval of the policy of Febres' government, which was exploited to the maximum by the opposition.

The elections, in which 4.2 million Ecuadorans were convoked. developed calmly. The electors were also to vote to partially renew the House of Representatives and to designate more than 500 municipal and regional councilmen.

Although the returns will be announced late, political observers predict a victory of the center-leftwing opposition.

5 PLRA MEMBERS ARRESTED DURING MEETING

PY301717 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 May 86 p 9

[Text] The police yesterday interrupted a meeting of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] being held to elect the new members of its committee in Yaguaron. Well-known leaders of the party, like Nelson Garcia Ramirez and Francisco Jose de Vargas, who came to Yaguaron as delegates, were arrested. According to information provided by Manuel Benitez Florentin, the PLRA vice president, the police surrounded the house of rank-and-file leader Arnulfo Recalde as the meeting was being held. Rafael Saguier was also arrested. After learning of the arrests, the PLRA Executive Board in Asuncion sent a delegation to Yaguaron to obtain their release.

Late in the evening PLRA leaders told HOY that, of the 48 people arrested, 43 had been released and the remaining 5 had been brought to Asuncion. They are: Rafael Saguier, Juan Masi Guggiari, Francisco Jose de Vargas, Nelson Garcia Ramirez, and Elba Recalde. According to PLRA sources, the arrested people were brought to Asuncion in the automobiles of PLRA leaders because the Yaguaron police did not have vehicles to bring them.

Detainees Released

PY010204 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 31 May 86 p 12

[Text] The leaders of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], who were detained in the town of Yaguaron, while participating in a political meeting, were released at about 1700 yesterday. They are: Francisco de Vargas, Hermes Rafael Saguier, Juan Masi Guggiari, Nelson Garcia, and Elba Recalde. After being arrested in Yaguaron, the detainees were taken to the Asuncion Central Police Headquarters, with the exception of Elba Recalde who was taken to the Trinidad Police District.

A few minutes after their release, HOY reporters interviewed Dr Francisco de Vargas who said that, before being released, police Inspector Schreiber warned everyone "to find a way of avoiding these problems." Our answer, said De Vargas was that "to spend the night in filthy cells, under inhumane conditions, was not very pleasant for us either." De Vargas then added: "We made it clear to Police Inspector Schreiber, however, that we will continue to hold meetings, as we have a sacred right to do."

LAINO STATES INTENTION TO ATTEMPT RETURN SOON

PY310217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2049 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Washington, 30 May (EFE) -- Domingo Laino, who heads a political sector that opposes the Paraguayan regime of Alfredo Stroessner and who was expelled from his country, will return to Paraguay in June in the company of a group of Latin American and U.S. political personalities.

During a press conference he gave in Washington, Laino said he had sent a letter to the Paraguayan ambassador in the United States telling him of his intention "with the hope that I will not be prevented for a fifth time from returning to my country to be with my wife and children and from exercising my civic rights."

Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to Paraguay; retired U.S. military officers; bishops of the Catholic Church; and representatives of other Christian churches in the United States have offered to accompany Laino.

The cardinal of Sao Paulo (Brazil), Uruguayans Wilson Ferreira Aldunate (National Party) and Roberto Asiain (of the governing Colorado Party), leaders of the Argentine Parties Radical Civic Union and of the Peronist Renewal Movement, Brazilian politicians, and Paraguayan writer Augusto Roa Bastos are among the Latin Americans who have offered to accompany Laino.

The group will meet in Buenos Aires on a date that is still to be determined. From there it will travel to Asuncion by plane.

Laino stated that once in Paraguay, "I will regain my roots and my family; I will become a member of the national dialogue, which is being implemented by the Catholic Church.

He reiterated his desire to promote a "peaceful transition from the dictatorship to democracy," and he said that "as a democrat I am willing to participate in clean elections, but not in the type of elections that Stroessner has imposed on us and to which he wanted us to become accustomed."

Laino indicated that Stroessner might abandon power in a "short time" and that "this year or next year, Stroessner might permit a political transition" if the United States maintains its pressure "through its ambassador, Clyde Taylor," if international organizations deny loans to the country, and if pressure continues within the country.

He termed "very positive" the attitude of Ambassador Taylor, whom Stroessner accuses of "meddling in internal affairs," but all he is doing, Laino said, is trying to stop human rights violations, and that is not intervention."

Laino, who was invited to Washington by two nongovernment organizations that defend human rights and by the Committee of Paraguayans in New York, which paid his fare, considers that in Paraguay, "the people are ready for freedom and the opposition is organized, but it needs to achieve unity."

During his stay in Washington Laino will meet with State Department officials and Congressional leaders.

BRIEFS

GUANTEMALAN AMBASSADOR -- During a protocol ceremony held at the independence hall of Government Palace. the newly-appointed Guatemalan ambassador to Paraguay, Mr Raul Gonzalez-Garza Rivas, on 23 May presented his credentials to President General Alfredo Stroessner. [Text] [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 24 May 86 p 1 PY]

NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR -- During a protocol ceremony held at the independence hall of Government Palace, President General Alfredo Stroessner this morning received the credentials of the newly-appointed Netherlander ambassador, Eldred Gabriel Maduro. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 13 PY]

FIRST QUARTER INFLATION RATE -- The Central Bank has reported that the cumulative inflation rate for the first quarter of 1986 reached 15.4 percent. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 14 May 86 p 12 PY]

SHINING PATH COLUMN OCCUPIES 4 ANDEAN TOWNS

PY301857 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] A Shining Path column has occupied four towns in the Andes, forced the town authorities to resign, looted and set fire to several stores, and conducted an unsuccessful attack against two court members and a police patrol. According to reports, there were no casualties in the towns of Carhuajara, Corpanqui, Gorgorillo, and Canis, located in the Bolognesi Province of Ancash Department. Police have reported that the column may be the same one that attacked Judge Pablo Dextre and Prosecutor Julio Munoz Aranda who were saved by a 10-member Civil Guard patrol that fought off the attack.

TERRORISTS KILL 5 PEOPLE CHARGED WITH INFORMING

PY311206 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Huanuco, Peru, 30 May (AFP) -- The Civil Guard today reported that on 29 May a Shining Path column slit the throats of five members of a family -- three women and two men -- and set their house afire on an estate located in Venerillo district, Huanuco, 423 km east of Lima.

An eyewitness who reported the incident to the police stated that the heavily armed terrorists broke into the house and after taking out the five people, subjected them to a people's trial for being police informers. The terrorists then slit their throats despite their entreaties and set the house on fire. The police found a sign next to the bodies that read: This is how informers die. The police stated that it was impossible to identify the bodies because the terrorists burned the palms of their hands, their faces, and part of their bodies.

Afterward, the criminals entered the jungle, the sources stated.

CONGRESSIONAL SECURITY TIGHTENED AFTER ARRESTS

PY291901 Lima Panamerican Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Deputy Freddy Gilardi has reported that eight presumed terrorists have been arrested inside the congressional building, one of them a Senate employee. the Republican Guard is now conducting an operation to prevent strangers from entering congressional session rooms.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Deputy Gilardi, what actions have been taken to keep strangers out of the Chamber of Deputies?

[Gilardi] Today, with the approval of Chamber President Luis Negreiros, we ordered that no strangers are to be allowed in the Chamber of Deputies. Accredited newsmen will be allowed in the pressroom.

[Reporter] We understand that eight people charged with subversive acitivities were arrested here a few days ago.

[Gilardi] That is correct. Eight people were arrested, one of them a Senate employee who worked in the barber shop. [end recording]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT NAMED

PY310100 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0001 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Agriculture and Fishing Minister Roberto Vazquez Platero has tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the executive branch. Radio Carve has learned that Pedro Bonino, the present Agriculture Ministry under secretary, has been appointed as the new agriculture minister. He will assume his duties within the next few hours, or more likely, on 2 June.

PIT-CNT STRIKE TERMED PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL

PY310348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0134 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 30 May (AFP) -- Uruguayan workers today partially obeyed the 6-hour strike that had been called by the PIT-CNT [Inter-Union Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers] labor central to protest the government's decision to declare essential the payment of pensions and customs activities. [Depriving social security and customs workers of the right to strike]

According to labor estimates, the measure, which sought a total stoppage of activities between 1200 and 1800, was obeyed by 75 percent of the public and private employees, but official sources estimate that only 50 percent of the workers obeyed.

There were practically no financial activities during the day State offices reduced their work to a minimum, but a large number of shops opened normally and in some industrial areas the level of work was regular.

Urban bus companies ran an emergency service, which sporadically covered passenger demand.

During a demonstration in a downtown plaza, the PIT-CNT leadership rejected the classification of essential services and accused the executive branch of restricting the right to strike.

During a ceremony that was held at the same time in the interior, President Julio Sanguinetti severely criticized the attitude of the labor central.

Labor sources have stated that the conflict between the government and the unions could worsen on 1 June when the PIT-CNT holds a national assembly, where it might decide to carry out a 24-hour strike some time next week.

Labor and Social Security Minister Hugo Fernandez Faingold today met with the labor leaders to evaluate the situation, but there were no statements at the end of the meeting.

Labor leaders were considering the possibility that the delegation of Uruguayan workers who will travel to Geneva to participate in the ILO's annual meeting will question the candidacy of Fernandez, who has been proposed to chair the event.

CABRERA COMMENTS ON LAST CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA310011 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] While international press agencies have reported in their dispatches from Panama that the Contadora efforts have failed and that the Contadora peace act for Central America will not be signed on June 8 as planned, Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabera reported on the group's last meeting this week.

[Begin recording] The Central American deputy foreign ministers, after a very private meeting among themselves, requested from us a prudent amount of time to return to their respective capitals in order to carry out consultations with their respective governments regarding the discussions that took place among the nine countries, and later among the five of them. [end recording]

COLUMNIST SKEPTICAL ABOUT REVISIONS TO LAW 96-70

PA302155 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 5

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo: "Clear Warning"]

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that newly-arrived U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis Jr wants to follow in the footsteps of proconsul [Everett] Briggs. The latter was criticized for his impertinent and undiplomatic attitude of directly snooping all over the country, as well as indirectly by sending embassy officials on espionage missions to different areas of Panama. We must bear in mind that Mr Davis is not good news. Davis has been denounced for his collaboration with the Paraguayan Government of General Alfredo Stroessner, and for becoming his good friend." [quotation mark as published] We must also remember his unfortunate statements at the U.S. Senate committee hearing; he was overtly interventionist and anti-Panamanian.

It is very likely that Mr Davis' interventionist "record" prompted the strong and clear statement by Democratic Revolutionary Party President Romulo Escobar Bethancourt. He warned Mr Davis that "his party had adopted an alert and militant stance regarding any attempts by the ambassador to intervene in matters that fall within the purview of Panama and Panamanians."

Previously, during a meeting with Panamanian legislators, Ambassador Davis was cautioned that the Republic of Panama once again rejected U.S. Law 96-70, as this law is an interventionist and racist instrument which is inadmissible to the dignity of the Panamanian people. One must understand that Mr Davis' reply about a "possible revision of that law" is just a diplomatic evasion because /if Panama does not exert the constant and strong pressures that are called for, if it does not decide to bring Panama's case before all international forums, denouncing the violations to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the United States will delay any action and Law 96-70 will remain in effect until the treaties end./ [passage within slantlines published in capital letters]

Dr Escobar Bethancourt, an expert in the struggles against colonialism and against interventionism, knows perfectly well that by not answering the letters of protest of the Panamanian Government, the United States is maintaining the interventionist apparatus. For that reason, Escobar Bethancourt issued that timely and clear warning which we have commented on in this space.

EL SIGLO DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT 'BLACKMAIL'

PA302209 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 30 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Minister, We Say No to Submission"]

[Text] We must communicate very disturbing incidents to the people. The newspaper EL SIGLO came into existence in Panama with the simple objective of informing and guiding the people. We have never claimed to be the guardians of honesty nor judges in the ominous controversies taking place in the country. We have always maintained that we are neither with the government nor the opposition.

However, in our attempt to fulfill this objective; that is, to inform in a most simple and objective fashion, we have had to embrace conciliation formulas and, on many occasions, to silence unpleasant news in order to ensure that our paper would continue to exist. This is due to a problem involving simple mathematics common to all newspapers in the world. To print 30,000 copies a day, we must spend an average of $140,000 per month in paper, expenses, and wages. We make $120,000 in newspaper sales each month and must cover the $20,000 difference with advertisements. So far, we have obtained many of these advertisements from government offices in exchange for a few commitments, although on occasion, we have had to go to humiliating extremes in order to collect payments.

We must let the people know about something that happened yesterday: A government official, specifically a minister of state, displaying his proverbial stupidity, tried to blackmail us into changing our objectivity, and harshly criticized our publication of Archbishop Marcos McGrath's statements regarding the assassination of Father Gallegos. He said that such publications hurt the Democratic Revolutionary Party and are very damaging. He also said that EL SIGLO discredited the Defense Forces with the publication of a report stating that the DENI's [National Investigation Department] Narcotics Department lost $394,000 in money orders sent to a local attorney and which were seized by the DENI on 1 May 1986. If that minister is actually acting on behalf of the government, then what they want is submission, and they will not find that in EL SIGLO.

The government has the right to grant or deny us advertisements from its agencies and ministries. If President Delvalle himself, as the minister reported, ordered that official advertisements be withheld from us, we deplore that action but accept something inevitable.

In order to cover the $20,000 difference between our revenues and expenditures, we will be forced to cut down on expenditures and perhaps to cut down on the number of pages. In the face of this, we make a call on the private sector and mainly on men and women who manage advertisement companies to view our newspaper as what it is: a great vehicle to reach the public in the most isolated areas of our country. We are not asking for favors or alms. We are asking for recognition for our 1 and 1/2 years of work.

Meanwhile, we ask Bruno Garisto [agricultural development minister], Manuel Solis Palma [education minister], Jilma Noriega de Jurado [Panama City mayor], Carlos de Sedas [health minister], Engineer Luis Blanco [National Institute of Telecommunications director] -- we ask Legislators Luis Gomez, Rigoberto Paredes, and party leaders such as Engineer Ramon Sieiro and Roderick Esquivel, among many others, to sincerely state whether EL SIGLO deserved this kind of treatment.

COSTA RICA

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

PA310357 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 May 86 p 5

[Text] Finance Minister Dr. Fernando Naranjo has reported that during his recent trip to Miami he met with members of the committee of private banks to whom Costa Rica owes miliions of dollars to explain the reason for the delay in the payment of interest. Naranjo added that the delay will continue for some weeks because Costa Rica has not received the $40 million corresponding to the first payment of the AID assistance for this year, nor has Costa Rica recevied the second payment of the loan for the structural adjustment of the economy (SAL). Dr Naranjo indicated that the necessary understanding from the banks' representatives had been obtained. Agreement was reached on granting a reasonable period of time to Costa Rica. Once Costa Rica receives the $80 million, it will pay the overdue interest. The national negotiators were satisfied with this.

The finance minister said that the meeting was also a suitable forum for expressing to the bankers the desire of the Costa Rican Government to meet the debts and the interest payments under terms and conditions different than the present ones. According to the government official, the important thing is to reach a consensus with the international banks to search for new formulas to service the debt, methods other countries have not yet explored. "In those formulas we attempt to combine the understanding of the international banks, our position, and the government decision to honor the commitments. [no end quotation mark, as published]

The finance minister believes that the interest Costa Rica is currently paying is a heavy burden, therefore, necessitating some changes. For example, as interest on the foreign debt is paid, the banks lend funds to promote exports. This would permit the recycling of that foreign exchange.

Another alternative the government has considered is that some government may buy part of the Costa Rican foreign debt. Naranjo admitted that the Costa Rican foreign debt is not very attractive because the loans were requested under onerous conditions. Moreover, the banks also made mistakes by granting the loans without taking into account the country's possibilities to pay. He also noted that Costa Rica is in a position to negotiate more flexible conditions for the payment of the debt with the international banks without setting aside the production process. Finally, the official emphasized that the formulas proposed so far are in agreement with the scope of the Baker initiative.

EL SALVADOR

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON NICARAGUAN PROPOSAL

PA310118 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At noon, Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta reported on the results of the meeting of plenipotentiaries held in Panama from 27 to 30 May.

He said that during the meeting they got involved in the negotiation of the weapons issue which was frustrated by the intransigent position of the Nicaraguans, who insisted on basing the negotiations on their proposal that only includes nonexistent weapons. Therefore, in addition to leaving their arsenal intact, it prevents an increase in the inventories of weapons in Central America. According to the deputy foreign minister, this situation goes against that which is stated in point seven of the document of objectives signed in September 1983 establishing the commitment to put an end to the arms buildup.

El Salvador, jointly with Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, presented a proposal that reduces the following: troops, transportation vehicles, armored vehicles, paratroopers, field artillery -- which includes howitzers and 105-mm mortars -- field artillery, which also includes howitzers and mortars from 152-mm to 155-mm, multiple artillery, combat tanks, transportation helicopters for a 5-man crew, helicopter gunships, subsonic jets, supersonic jets, 5-passenger transportation airplanes, launches that are up to 60 feet long, as well as launches that are up to 61 to 65 feet long. Another key issue discussed was the reduction and elimination of launches that are from 76 to 120 feet long.

Referring to the 14 points proposed by Nicaragua to the plenipotentiaries in Contadora, a proposal contained in a document that was also presented to the Central American leaders in Esquipulas, Acevedo Peralta said:

[Begin Acevedo Peralta recording] Nicaragua, for its part, presented a list of 14 points which to us is confusing, incomplete, warmongering, illogical,and [word indistinct]. It is confusing because it mixes everything: weapons, military maneuvers, and an underlying element, the extraregional factor of a potential aggression which introduces elements that are completely outside the reach of the current reality of Central America. It is incomplete because it only regulates that which benefits that country: the weapons they don't have and which they describe as offensive. And, the defensive weapons, which covers all those they have, will not be regulated. Therefore, only a few nonexistent weapons are regulated by that proposal, which is not what they have. This proposal doesn't even mention the troops, and this goes against that which is stated in point seven. The Nicaraguans feel that the armed militia must not be regulated because the militiamen do not kill and the rifles that they have do not kill. [end recording]

These were remarks by Acevedo Peralta, who held a news conference at the Camino Real Hotel at noon today after summoning the reporters to the Foreign Ministery [as heard]. Colonel Natividad Caceres also attended this meeting with reporters. He is a member of the Salvadoran delegation to the Contadora Group. He said that the arguments that Nicaragua uses regarding a possible invasion are not valid because it will never be able to face the world's biggest power: the United States.

HONDURAS

POSITION SLATED FOR LATEST CONTADORA MEETING

PA011946 Panama city LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Jun 86 p C 2

[Communique issued by Honduran Embassy in Panama City dated 29 May]

[Text] The meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Central American countries was convened by the Contadora Group for the purpose of culminating negotiations on the pending points of the Contadora Document on the basis of two proposals: the one presented jointly by Costa Rica and Guatemala, which was supported by Honduras and El Salvador, and the proposal by Nicaragua.

The discussions centered on the topic of the limitation, reduction, and control of armaments. After 2 days of intense discussions, a serious impasse emerged just a few days before the date set for the signing of the document. The impasse was a result of the firm position of Nicaragua and its unwillingness to undertake an in-depth negotiation on disarmament.

Nicaragua restricts negotiations to a very small list of 10 [as published] armaments that it considers offensive weapons and of which it only possess 3. It leaves outside the negotiation its armed men and military arsenal. Nicaragua has publicly expressed a willingness to negotiate, but this does not correspond to its actions, which have endangered the bold peace efforts that have been carried out for more than 3 years.

On making known these facts to the public, the Honduran Embassy reiterates its government's decision to adopt simultaneous and verifiable regional commitments on all topics under negotiation for the purpose of guaranteeing peace and cooperation in the Central American isthmus.

Panama City, Republic of Panama, 29 May 1986.

REGALADO HERNANDEZ ON MILITARY TIES WITH U.S.

PA302118 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 86

[Report by Mario Calix]

[Text] The military treaties with the United States will be reviewed to correct those defects that have been discovered only in an effort to improve Honduran soldiers. The commander of the Armed Forces [General Humberto Regalado Hernandez], who accompanied the president in his tour of the United States, said that these treaties include the military maneuvers.

[Begin recording] [Regalado Hernandez] Well, the truth is that we had certain protocols that had to be coordinated in the United States. We coordinated these pending protocols which they had there and others which had been approved by the National Congress here.

[Calix] Were the military ties with the United States srtengthened?

[Regalado Hernandez] Yes, they are strengthened. I don't know if you already have the joint declaration issued by President Reagan and President Azcona, but it became evident in that declaration.

[Calix] Will the joint maneuvers increase this year?

[Regalado Hernandez] We are reviewing the results of this year's maneuvers in order to begin planning those for next year.

[Calix] Do you plan to amend any mistakes present in previous maneuvers?

[Regalado Hernandez] The truth is that these military maneuvers serve to test the training given to the troops.

[Calix] Do they permit an improvement of Honduran soldiers?

[Regalado Hernandez] They have permitted a coordination between the U.S. and Honduran Armed Forces, as well as the completion of certain infrastructure projects that benefit the Honduran people. [end recording]

AZCONA SEES U.S. ROLE IF CONTADORA FAILS

PA301715 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpt] Honduran President Jose Azcona said yesterday in Washington that if the Contadora agreement fails because it was signed hastily and if Nicaragua does not comply with it, the other Central American countries would have to resort to the United States for help. At a news conference, Azcona said that if Nicaragua does not comply with the Contadora agreement because the control and verification measures were not correctly stipulated, the neighboring Central American countries would have to resort to the United States for help.

The Honduran president said that the United States does not have to be the guarantor or arbitrator of the agreement. However, he sympathized with Washington's concern over the way in which the stipulations will be drafted in the document that is to be signed. He described Washington's concern as logical. Azcona did not specify the kind of aid that would be requested from the United States. The Honduran president ended a 4-day official visit to the United States after meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Asked if Reagan supports the signing of the Contadora Document, Azcona said that he got the impression that Reagan is worried that the document will be signed but not respected. Reagan is right. If Contadora fails we would have to resort to the United States for help. So it would not be right to sign it hastily and perhaps find that serious mistakes had been made.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER ON FRG WORKERS HELD BY CONTRAS

FRG's Wischnewski Arrives

PA302137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 30 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The German Social Democratic [SPD] leader Hans Juergen Wischnewski arrived here today to participate in the efforts to obtain the release of eight West German volunteers kidnapped by the anti-Sandinists more than 2 weeks ago. Initial reports did not elaborate on the exact nature of Wischnewski's business in Managua, where he will remain for 2 days. FRG Embassy sources in this capital declined to comment on the purpose of Wischnewski's visit. The SPD leader will meet with officials of the FSLN International Relations Directorate and with a delegation of the West German volunteers working for the Nicaraguan Government. A statement issued by the Managua government gave no details on the mission Wischnewski began today.

Wischnewski Meets Ortega

PA310352 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0315 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Managua, 30 May (DPA) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today proposed that the FRG Government or FRG Deputy Hans Juergen Wischnewski be the ones to negotiate with the FDN for the release of eight FRG volunteers who were kidnapped by the contras 15 days ago, and the Sandinist regime said it would support the negotiations.

Ortega revealed the Sandinist proposal following a 90-minute meeting with the German Social Democratic parliamentary member, who arrived in Managua today upon the request by the relatives of the eight volunteers who were kidnapped from an agricultural settlement 350 km southeast of Managua. Wischnewski refused to speak to the journalists on his meeting with Ortega at the headquarters of the FSLN, of which the Nicaraguan president acts as coordinator. He said: "We must talk no more, we must act immediately," when referring to the negotiations to release the hostages.

Ortega said that the FDN group which has the hostages is 20 km northwest of the Atlanta lumber mill, and the leader is Israel Galeano Cornejo (alias "Franklin"), whose commander is Rigoberto Fonseca Luna, alias "Ganso," a mercenary leader who operates from Costa Rica. Ortega blamed the U.S. Government for the FRG volunteers' kidnapping, saying that Washington supports and directs the "mercenary forces" which hold them hostages. He added that the FRG's efforts, or Wischnewski's, must be exerted with the United States, as follows:

A) Make the corresponding contacts (either the FRG Government of Wischnewski) so that the U.S. Government takes the necessary measures and the FRG citizens are released by the mercenary kidnappers in a short time.

B) Likewise, the U.S. Government must order, through the FDN commanders based in Honduras, mercenary member "Franklin," who is the commander of mercenary member "Gato Colindres," to do the following:

B. 1) Release the kidnapped FRG citizens at the Atlanta lumber mill camp.

B. 2) Leave the eight FRG citizens at any point in the lumber mill camp which the mercenary group considers will prove more secure.

B. 3) Withdraw immediately from the lumber mill camp, thus guaranteeing that when our troops (the Sandinist People's Army) establishes contact with the FRG citizens there will be no crossfire that may endanger the hostages' lives.

B. 4) The Nicaraguan Government guarantees that the EPS troops will remain idle when the German hostages are released and during the withdrawal of the mercenary forces from the area.

B. 5) The U.S. Government, through its mercenary FDN agent "Franklin," must order the mercenary group directly involved in the liberation of the hostages in Atlanta to refrain from opening fire against the Sandinist Air Force helicopter that will be transporting the special West German envoy (Wischnewski, according to Ortega) to the Atlanta lumber camp to retrieve the hostages.

C) The U.S. Government can also ask the mercenary chief "Ganso," Rigoberto Fonseca Luna, who operates out of Costa Rica, to contact the mercenary forces led by "Gato Colindres," as the route that will be used by the mercenary group holding the German nationals in the Atlanta area was outlined by said mercenary chief. It appears that the contras, who number 150 men but are not with the hostages, are attempting to occupy the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, because the route they have followed over the past several days places them 70 km from the coast.

Rebels Reject FRG Proposal

PA012233 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jun (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan rebels who kidnapped and have been holding eight West German volunteer workers since 17 May in Nicaragua, rejected a proposal by the FRG to release their hostages, their spokesmen told AFP in San Jose today. The sources revealed that negotiations are underway with the German Embassy in Costa Rica on the possibility of sending a helicopter to the region where the Germans are being held and that they will only agree to release them to a third country, which might be Costa Rica.

Friday night the Nicaraguan Government offered an Army helicopter to transfer the kidnapped volunteer workers from the southern sector of Zelaya Department in southeastern Nicaragua, where they are being held by the rebel armed forces. For their part, the contras, as one of its spokesmen told AFP today, propose that the transfer be made in a special aircraft obtained by the German Government that does not belong to the Nicaraguan Army, and that the kidnapped persons be released to a third country. Also, they propose that the helicopter -- after Nicaragua guarantees that it will not be downed -- carry German Government delegates, a ranking representative of the International Red Cross, two medics, and a Costa Rican Government representative. This is the "only way to guarantee the safety of the Germans and prevent manipulation" by the Sandinist Front, the source added.

The spokesman accused the Nicaraguan Government of "delaying the release of the eight hostages due to instransigence," because, he said, "it does not agree to international intervention" in the negotiations. He also blamed the Sandinists for the physical condition of the hostages, affirming that the Germans have had to be mobilized "by our people in view of the siege of the Sandinist troops." Nevertheless, he affirmed that the eight "are well," considering the "difficulties of their situation."

"We will never agree to leaving the Germans there," the source stated, referring to the part of the Nicaraguan proposal that states that the release must take place in the Atlanta lumber camp near the region of Rama in central Zelaya, 300 km from Managua. Regarding the possibility that they may be released this week, the anti-Sandinist spokesman said: "The swiftness of the release depends on the Sandinist government," as does the progress of the negotiations with the German Government to that effect.

Replacement Volunteers Depart

PA301345 Managua International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] A brigade made up of 20 volunteers of 12 nationalities today left for Nueva Guinea, 300 km southeast of Managua. Their intention is to take over the tasks of the eight FRG citizens kidnapped by mercenaries on 17 May. Approximately 250 foreign volunteers and U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua bade farewell to the volunteers in front of the U.S. Embassy.

MISURASATA, BOS ANNOUNCE NEW REBEL ALLIANCE

PA311344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2044 GMT 30 May 86

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 30 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders in exile of the Indian organization Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] and the Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] announced today a new alliance to continue fighting against the Sandinist Government. Brooklyn Rivera, leader of Misurasata, and Alfredo Cesar, representing the fighters who decided to continue under the BOS flag, have pledged to struggle until they achieve the installation of a pluralist and democratic regime in Nicaragua.

The new group includes Commander Franklin and Roberto "Tito" Chamorro, two former commanders of the forces which were led for 3 years by Eden Pastora, who abandoned the armed struggle 2 weeks ago and turned himself over to the Costa Rican authorities. The new rebel organization hopes, first, that the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) agrees to join the alliance and their efforts and, second, that the U.S. Government takes them into consideration when distributing the $100 million that President Reagan intends to give the anti-Sandinists. "We urge UNO to join the democratic agreement of all the resistance forces, thus allowing the coordination of efforts within a framework of each group's own identity and mutual respect," it is stated in the declaration which was signed here at noon today by Rivera and Cesar.

In addition, and with the intention of allowing the combatants to continue, the two leaders revealed that they have presented requests to the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress, so that they are not excluded from the aid. Nevertheless, we will continue the struggle "with or without aid" until we give the Nicaraguans back their democracy and liberty, the Miskito leader stated. They admitted that "certain sectors in the U.S. Administration are stubbornly trying to divide and destroy the rebel organizations and their leaders." They also denounced a "turncoat tendency" by certain Nicaraguans who give preference to their "personal ambitions" before national interests.

On the contrary, BOS and Misurasata stated their decision to support the legitimate resistance struggle being carried out by "thousands of fighters throughout the country." Referring to the BOS' situation, Alfredo Cesar said that, instead of disintegrating, the organization was "purged" of certain members who were trying to sabotage it under the leadership of a "man with a small beard" (he admitted that he was talking about Alfonso Robelo, but refused to mention him).

Cesar and Rivera signed a "joint initiative" within the framework of a general assembly which was held by the two organizations this morning to issue the official declaration. The declaration urges "other independent, legitimate, and progressive forces and persons," to join an authentically democratic and Nicaraguan political alternative within the resistance.

Misurasata and BOS stated their support for the peace efforts exerted "by democratic countries in central America and the Contadora Group" and based on the understanding that the document to be signed includes "clear and specific deadlines for Nicaragua' democratization" and efficient control and verification mechanisms.

PLI PROTESTS 'SINISTER PLAN' AGAINST PARTY

PA312255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1920 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Managua, 31 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition's Independent Liberal Party [PLI] has accused the Sandinist regime of implementing a military plan aimed at destroying that organization's structures. The PLI, which is the parliament's third force, released a communique today in which it accuses the "Sandinist officials" of trying to "silence and tear apart" their political group, which is a strong adversary of the ruling party.

The Sandinist government, with its "sinister plan," is trying to "make acknowledged PLI members appear as counterrevolutionaries, using groundless, illogical, and unreasonable propaganda," the communique stated. The PLI also protested what it described as "a wave of house raids and arrests during night hours against party leaders in Nueva Segovia Department."

On 21 May, State Security agents arrested 37 Nicaraguans who were accused of trying to attack four cities in the northern part of the country. Among those implicated was Jose Castillo Rocha, a PLI member in Ocotal, who admitted his participation in the creation of an "internal terrorist front" in Esteli, located 130 km from the capital. Liberal militant Pedro Joaquin Ponce was also accused of participating in counterrevolutionary activities.

PLI sources have denied the participation of PLI militants in terrorist actions. The Liberals have also protested a "systematic campaign" against them in 24 Nicaraguan cities, where "agents of the government's repression organs have demanded the delivery of the minutes from the meetings and lists of party members."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- In Moscow, a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between the USSR and Nicaragua for 1986-1987 has been signed. The document was signed by Yuri Kirichenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Cultural Relations Department, and Ernesto Castillo Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 8 PA]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN -- Today, Nicaragua and Sweden signed a cooperation agreement for 250 million krona, or approximately $28 million. The funds will be used in the mining, forestry, and energy sectors and to increase imports of agricultural raw materials. [Excerpts] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish] [0200 GMT 30 May PA]

PLC OFFICIALS ELECTED -- The Liberal Constitutionalist Party, PLC, has appointed Armando Zambrana Alvarado as executive secretary, Vicente Ambragui Legal, assistant executive secretary, and Jose Antonio Serrano Robleto as member of the board of directors. Dr Pedro A. Matus Gonzalez has been elected as PLG delegate to the National Assembly. [Summary] [Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 86 PA]

RODRIGUEZ HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ION MONTEVIDEO

Withdrawal of Cuban Advisers

PA300458 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 May 86

[Report by Mario Nelson Santos on 29 May from Montevideo, Uruguay, live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, had contacts with the press today, on the eve of his departure. After having lunch with journalists, he held a news conference at the central Victoria Plaza Hotel, where he has been staying.

Meanwhile, Uruguayan parliamentarians stressed the clarity and frankness in Carlos Rodriguez' speech on Cuba's international policy, which he delivered before the Foreign Affairs Legislative Commissions.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez referred to various topics concerning the current international situations, such as Central America, the foreign debt, Africa, and particcularly, Latin America's integration. Regarding the situation in Central America and the threats against Nicaragua, Rodriguez said before the Foreign Affairs Legislative Commissions:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] If as a result of the debates leading to peace in Central America it is decided that military advisers must leave, our advisers will leave as soon as Nicaragua signs that agreement. Also, if as a result of that agreement it is decided that civilian collaborators must leave -- whether they are doctors, engineers, agricultural or sugar experts -- Cuba will also accept that decision. [end recording]

Fidel Castro's Health

FL301834 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] The result of the 5-day visit to our country by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is seen as highly positive for strengthening relations between Uruguay and Cuba. Rodriguez concluded his visit last night.

During his last few hours in Uruguay, Rodriguez met with the highest government authorities. He also visited the parliament where he spoke to members of the Interational Affairs Commission. Rodriguez met with political parties and trade unions.

During a press conference, the Cuban vice president said that Cuba supports Nicaraguan policy, as well as its position and opinions on the Contadora Group. Cuba will withdraw its personnel from Nicaragua if the agreements reached call for it, because, said Rodriguez, we support Contadora with true commitments.

At another point during the conference, when Rodriguez was asked about the health of President Fidel Castro, he emphasized that his health is excellent; he is at the height of his intellectual abilities.

Rodriguez added that Castro is more committed than ever to the duty and effort aimed at fulfilling the militant socialism that Cuba proclaims. Fidel Castro will be around for a long time, concluded Rodriguez.

HONDURAS 'DELAYING' CONTADORA NEGOTIATION PROCESS

PA310403 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 86

["Note" read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Once again the meeting of Contadora's technical group and the Central American plenipotentiary delegates was abruptly broken up on Friday. It was obvious that Honduras fell into step with the U.S. efforts to boycott these sessions, which are primarily geared toward reaching agreements on signing the Central American peace document.

Nicaragua presented a disarmament proposal in which it again manifested its willingness to discuss the reduction, regulation, or proscription of armaments and the banning of international maneuvers, military bases, and advisers. However, despite analysts' consensus that the Nicaraguan proposal will continue to play a key role in the discussions because of its specificity, the U.S. Government has failed to comment on it.

During this meeting, as on previous occasions, held in Panama City, the Guatemalan and Costa Rican delegations submitted a joint proposal not altogether unlike that presented by the Salvadoran and Honduran delegates. However, in overall terms the parties failed to maintain a monolithic unity in the course of the deliberations.

During the most recent meeting the Honduran delegation once again proved that it is totally subordinate to the U.S. policy, when it stated that the negotiations had to be suspended because it is senseless to continue the deliberations sponsored by the Contadora Group.

The suspension of these deliberations will allow the Central American negotiating teams to hold consultations with their respective governments before continuing the discussions.

Despite the procrastinating, threatening posture assumed by the U.S. allies, the Sandinist government has not lost its optimism on reaching a negotiated solution. In this context, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that there are proposals that merit examination and review and that his country found various points of similarity, which it will have to consult on with the governments of the corresponding countries.

So far, the fundamental problem of arms and military maneuvers in Central America has not been resolved. What became clear is that some governments -- namely, Honduras -- are delaying the deliberations through schemes that faithfully reflect the aggressive U.S. policy in the region.

CASTRO TOURS NATIONAL FUTURE BUILDERS EXHIBIT

FL311558 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has toured the Fourth National Exhibit of the Builders of the Future in Havana's Cuba Pavilion.

During his tour, Castro, who is also president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received extensive information on the creative activities of the scientific vanguard youth of Cuba, represented at the exhibit by 100 exhibitors. Castro spoke with several exhibitors including Maria de las Mercedes Sanchez, professor of the Carlos Roloff Pre-University Institute. Along with her students, the professor presented a biogas apparatus used to produce gas for laboratory burners. The commander in chief was interested in the possibility of extending that experience to other schools since it saves oil, as was indicated by the author of the exhibit. Castro also spoke with Otto Montejo from Villa Clara, who presented fuses for the protection of high-voltage lines. It is expected that more than 2,500 of these will be produced this year to replace imported fuses. The commander in chief directed several questions to the young exhibitor related to the accessories' best techniques, the origin of their production in the Lazaro Cardenas General Polytechnical Center, and the need to improve the quality of fuses.

Later, Fidel spoke with Josefina Fernandez, chief of the information and documentation center of the technical youth brigades, who reported on the efforts made to keep brigade members informed. The need for equipment, such as photocopy machines, to facilitate the documentation work became evident during the discussion.

During his visit to the exhibit, Fidel spoke with exhibitors from the technical youth brigades of the Public Health Ministry. Among other things in that area, Castro was interested in equipment that made it possible for family members to visit patients in isolation. The equipment was presented by Jose Manuel (Ballesteros) from Camaguey. In the same area, the commander in chief observed a new rapid-diagnostic method to determine the amount of urea in saliva without having to use a clinical laboratory and as an index of renal function. This exhibit was the work of Maria del Pilar Jimenez, specialist from the Nephrology Institute. The exhibitor indicated that by using the easy-testing system, the patient's renal condition can be determined in 30 minutes, which can be used in prescribing medication.

During his tour of the builders of the future exhibit, our highest leader attentively observed a new system for improved use of sugarcane waste pulp for energy purposes, a work which Castro praised. That work is being applied in six agro-industrial complexes in Villa Clara, including the Abel Santa Maria complex, where Jose Manuel Fernandez, the author of the exhibit, is from.

At the Juan Tomas (Roy) exhibit, Fidel met with technical youth brigade members who informed him about Cuban advances in the area known as green medicine. This was demonstrated there with works linked to the cure for vitiligo and other diseases.

At the conclusion of his tour, Fidel held a dialogue with the 100 exhibitors on topics related to Cuba's public health development. During the dialogue, Fidel invited the group of exhibitors to visit in September the biotechnology center that is being constructed in Havana. He stressed the deep impression the exhibit made on him and said it will serve the highest goals of contemporary Cuban society. He called on the brigade members to resolve the most pressing problems of the economy. Fidel pointed out the need for a site to maintain a similar exhibit where thousands of citizens can visit daily and exchange opinions on science and technology. (Arturo Ginarte), a young brigade member from Santiago de Cuba, thanked Castro for the visit and presented him a gift made of crystal as a remembrance of the Fourth National Exhibit of the Builders of the Future.

BARBADOS

BARROW ON TRINIDAD-TOBAGO, CARICOM, NEW CABINET

FL311714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1632 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 31, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago should keep trading with its partners in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) despite its balance of trade problems, according to newly-elected Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow. Speaking in a telephone interview with the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN newspaper, Barrow said one of his first priorities will be to help stimulate Caricom, particularly in the area of trade.

Although Trinidad and Tobago might have a balance of payments problem, trading among its Caricom partners can still be maintained because of its substantial foreign exchange reserves, the paper reports Barrow as saying. He said he had always been on good terms with the region's political leaders and did not anticipate any problems between Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

On the subject of the suspended Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), a regional trade credit facility which collapsed three years ago owing Barbados more than 100 million dollars (1 BDS doll; 50 cents U.S.), Barrow said he would like to see its revival. Even while I was in opposition, I was speaking to countries such as Canada about the CMCF being given a loan or a grant because it would take a long time for debtor Caribbean states to be able to liquidate our debts, said Barrow.

He said he would attend the Caricom heads of government conference scheduled for Guyana July 1-4.

Barrow's Democratic Labour Party (DLP) romped home with a devastating 24-3 seat victory over the former ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) in last Wednesday's general elections. We had a better programme, the GUARDIAN quotes Barrow as saying. They (the BLP) were outmaneuvered in their budget presentation. We presented a counter budget which the people found to be more attractive.

The paper said Barrow declined to discuss the possible make-up of his new cabinet, but hinted that it would be reduced in size. Barrow said the Ministry of Information, which he described as a propaganda ministry will be absorbed into another ministry. It was a separate portfolio in the former administration. He also said controversial former BLP minister Dr Don Blackman, who crossed over to and contested the election for the DLP, would be included in the new cabinet if he was interested.

HENRY FORDE TO LEAD OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT

FL302230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2204 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 30, CANA -- Former Foreign Minister Henry Forde will lead the three-member Barbados Labour Party (DLP) opposition in the island's new Parliament expected to be convened late next month following last Wednesday's general election. Ex-Attorney-General David Simmons, one of the three BLP members to survive the massive swing that swept the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) into power with 24 of the 27 seats, made the announcement today after taking his oath as a parliamentarian at Government House.

Simmons said the decision was taken yesterday at a meeting involving the three BLP MP's and party leader, former Prime Minister Barnard St John, who lost his seat in the election. The other BLP parliamentarian who retained his seat was Owen Arthur, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Finance in the last administration.

DOMINICA

BARBADOS ELECTIONS PRAISED, GOOD RELATIONS SEEN

FL301436 Bridgetown CANA in English 1408 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 30, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says last Wednesday's change of government in Barbados general elections will not affect the traditional good relations between the two Caribbean islands. Reacting to the overwhelming 24-3 victory of Errol Barrow's Democratic Labour Party (DLP), Miss Charles said that contrary to the pre-election poll predictions, Barbadians obviously wanted a change and she saw the result as an example in democracy. The wonderful thing about this is that in our part of the world, we can still make such a complete change in the democratic style without, or with very little violence, Miss Charles told reporters.

She said the Barbadian people had shown clearly that after ten years they had preferred to have the opposition party look after their business. She felt that the bajan [as received] public was intrigued with the DLP's alternative budget for 1986, which was one of the determining factors in the pre-election campaign.

The opposition Dominica Labour Party also added its congratulations to the new Barrow government. It said it was convinced that the newly-elected government will again give to Barbadians the kind of leadership and confidence required to command the national destiny and present to the Barbadian people a new agenda for development based on essential regional self-interest and the mandate of the working people.

OPPOSITION RESUMES PARTICIPATION IN HOUSE

FL261659 Bridgetown CANA in English 1549 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 26, CANA -- For the first time in 11 months, opposition members took an active part today in proceedings of the Dominica House of Assembly. Since general elections last July, the opposition Dominica Labour Party had boycotted debate and walked out of the House at every session to protest the stoppage of live broadcasts of the proceedings by the Eugenia Charles administration.

But this morning, in the absence of opposition leader Michael Douglas and two colleagues, DLP members asked questions of government ministers and put forward an amendment to the minutes of the last meeting. They completed the first hour of today's session without walking out, representing the longest period that all opposition members present have remained in the House as a group since the elections.

Acting leader of the opposition Elford Henry joined Prime Minister Charles and other government members to congratulate the parliament's newest representative, Wilmurt Shillingford of the DFP who took the oath of office. The opposition's non-participation in parliamentary proceedings was a major issue in the May 5 by-election campaign which saw Shillingford emerging winner over DLP candidate Roosie Mills. The government has not backed down on the live broadcast issue and continues to prevent a recorded programme featuring extracts from members addresses instead.

DOMINICA LABOR PARTY DISSATISIFIED WITH DOUGLAS

FL272110 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 27 CANA -- A near one-year boycott of the Dominica Parliament by the Labour opposition, appears to be crumbling, as pressure mounts on its leader Michael Douglas. The Dominica Labour Party's (DLP) year-old boycott to protest the abandonment of live parliamentary broadcasts, was broken when one of its MP's Eden Durand, joined in a debate last night, endorsing government's proposals to enact laws to ensure improvement in the quality of bananas for export.

Durand acknowledged that constituents were beginning to get a little fed up with the boycott of Parliament by the opposition. (I) thought it would be wise that members stay in and participate because by walking out of the house, I don't think this would bend the prime minster for bringing the proceedings of the house live, Durand declared.

Durand's action last night followed an opposition decision to remain in Parliament throughout the first session yesterday. They took no part in the proceedings, but some parliamentary questions were put to government. DLP leader Michael Douglas is currently out of the country, and efforts to remove him appear to gathering some momentum. Durand acknowledged in an interview with CANA that two factions appear to be developing in the Labour Party, one supporting Douglas and the other against him. He said that his consistuents felt that the leader should be changed, because he had not lived up to their expectations and had failed them. Durand, a former member of the gradually disappearing Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM) declined to state his personal position, but promised to respond positively to his consistuents wishes.

Durand represents the important Castle Bruce constituency in the Dominca Parliament, winning his seat in the general election last July.

The apparent disaffection with Douglas in Castle Bruce comes in the wake of a request by the St Joseph constituency of the party for Douglas removal because of his failure to support the constituency's candidate, Roosie Mills, in a by-election earlier this month.

The St Joseph constituency also complained that Douglas, as party leader, had failed to mobilise sufficient support for former Premier Patrick John's court battle against charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government. Douglas complained of difficulty working alongside Mills and in the final stages of the campaign, pulled out of the electioneering, virtually abandoning the seat to the Freedom Party. In an unprecedented move, the party executive publicy reprimanded its leader and Mills for their conduct. When Douglas returns home in early June, he will almost certainly have to grapple with a tide of discontent against him. The Labour Party is slated to hold its annual convention at the end of August at which the issue of leadership likely to be raised.

GRENADA

FORMER JUNIOR MINISTER TO START NEW PARTY

FL311808 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 31, CANA -- Former junior Grenada Education Minister Kenny Lalsingh, who resigned last week from Prime Minister Herbert Blaize's ruling New National Party (NNP), today predicted that three other government parliamentarians would defect and join him in forming a new political party. In a CANA interview, he said the new party would be launched within the next three weeks. Lalsingh, however, declined to name the imminent defectors. I am quite sure that we should have at least three resignations very soon from the New National Party, he said. His announcement came as Prime Minister Blaize was in St Kitts for a meeting of heads of government of the Organization of East Caribbean State (OECS).

Lalsingh, who said he would lead the new party and would offer Grenada firm leadership, resigned from the NNP after he was given a four-year suspension for publicly criticizing Prime Minister Blaize. The incident occurred after Blaize had called for his resignation as a junior minister in connection with the alleged misappropriation of government cement.

Lalsingh said he would communicate his position to Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, and may attempt to woo some governmente members in the Senate over to his side. He denied having meetings with parliamentary opposition leader Marcel Peters and ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy, the leader of the Grenada United Labour party (GULP).

HAITI

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND COL REGALA'S RESIGNATION

PA302232 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 May (AFP) -- Several Hundred demonstrators in Port-au-Prince and other cities today demanded the resignation of Col William Regala, one of the members comprising the National Government Council (CNG) in Haiti, following several relatively calm weeks in the island. Col Regala, who is also interior and national defense minister, recently criticized in public the employees of the state-owned televison, who declared a strike last Monday to protest against what they consider government censorship in the television newscasts. The strike was also declared due to many personnel problems which prevail among the state television's employees. Col Regala, former member of the past regime's presidential guard, lacks the approval of certain parties' members and political commentators.

Only one violent incident was reported during today's demonstration. According to Radio Metropole, an independent radio station in Port-au-Prince, a Haitian solider was wounded when a gun was fired by someone in the crowds. The demonstrators, who closed off the main streets in the capital with rocks and rubble, also demanded Information Minister Aubelin Jolicoeur's resignation because he had publicly ridiculized and criticized the television station's employees.

HOYTE MARKS 20TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

FL261629 Bridgetown CANA in English 1739 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, May 24, CANA -- Guyana will press ahead with seeking out and encouraging foreign and local private investment in order to quicken the pace of development here, President Desmond Hoyte has said here. There can be no room for rigidities that are at variance with the realities of the world, he told a rally of several thousand persons yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of independence.

Hoyte spoke of plans for the development of Guyana's petroleum and hydro-power potential. Major international oil companies are expected to submit tenders for exploration licenses by mid-July and other arrangements for the drilling of shallow wells on-shore, could result in the production of some heavy oil, within a year, he said. Attention would also be paid to small hydro-power facilities allied with specific industrial activities.

Other programmes were being pursued to greatly expand gold and diamond production, rehabilitate the vital bauxite industry and to increase production and productivity in agriculture, especially through project diversification, toward higher value-added products, he said.

Hoyte added that there were plans to diversify the sugar industry, based on sugar cane by-products. Similarly the rice sector, traditionally a producer of bulk and packaged rice and stockfeed inputs, is being geared in association with a major foreign firm, to embark on the production of higher-value products based on rice, he said. He gave no details.

Hoyte said development of an agro-industrial complex would also be one of the government's major pre-occupations over the next three years. We are partners in the development of our country. We must also seek partners in development among our neighbours -- and indeed, in the world at large, Hoyte said. He added: and in all this, without pawning our independence of action and thought, and without deviating from the objective of the society which we wish to build. We must be boldly innovative in our pursuit of economic co-operation.

With independence, Guyanese have cast aside self-pity and self-doubt, Hoyte said. We have learned that we can administer complex systems and manage large industrial and commercial enterprises, establish and operate banks and other financial institutions, conceptualise, design and construct major projects, he said. Hoyte added: As we face the future let us frankly acknowledge our mistakes, learn from them, and go forward with renewed confidence.

Hoyte spoke of achievements by the nation in education, culture, health, communication, food production and the emergence of young and innovative businessmen who are taking advantage of the opportunities that exist for manufacturing activities.

BRIEFS

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR -- Hugo Alvarez Pifano, the new Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, presented his credentials today to Guyanese Vice President Mohamed Shahabuddeen. Alvarez expressed satisfaction over the improved relations the two countries now enjoy. Venezuela and Guyana recently signed an agreement whereby Venezuela will sell oil to Guyana and purchase Bauxite from that country for a 1-year period. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 24 May 86 PA]